"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, probably showers by tonight; tomorrow overcast; light to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,839. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUSHING WAR MEASURES PENDING MEXICO'S DECISION; MOREY SAYS HIS NEGRO TROOPERS FACED DEATH SINGING; ADVANCE OF STATE TROOPS TO THE BORDER HAS BEGUN

MOOSE INDORSES, HUGHES ACCEPTS AND THANKS T. R.

National Committee Quarrels for Hours Before Putting O. K. on the Nominee.

THE FINAL BALLOT 32 TO 6

Nine Refuse to Take Part in Action That Is Called Deathblow to Progressive Party.

ATTACKS WILSON'S POLICIES

Candidate Sends Message to Chicago and a Letter to Oyster Bay Asking Early Meeting.

The Progressive National Committee at a meeting in Chicago yesterday voted to adopt a recommendation from Theodore Roosevelt that the Progressive Party indorse Charles E. Hughes for President.

The resolution indorsing Hughes was adopted after six hours of wrangling, in which the members present divided, roughly, 32 in favor of supporting the Republican nominee and 15 in favor of putting a third ticket in the field.

A motion to substitute Victor Murdock of Kansas as the Progressive nominee for President, in place of Roosevelt, was defeated, 31 to 15. The vote to indorse Hughes was 32 to 6, with 9 members not voting.

The action taken was regarded as marking the death of the Progressive Party. Most of the fifteen dissenters are expected to support Wilson.

The committee based its action on a letter received from Colonel Roosevelt declining the Progressive nomination and recommending that the Progressives indorse Hughes. The letter contained a bitter attack on President Wilson and declared that the public interest demanded that the Progressives combine with the Republicans to defeat him.

Hughes and T. R. Join Forces.

Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt joined forces openly yesterday in an effort to overthrow the Wilson Administration. From now on they will work together, without concealment of the fact, and they will meet soon to discuss campaign plans.

The Mexican situation, which has caused Mr. Wilson to call out the militia; the sinking by German submarines of the Lusitania and other ships bearing American passengers, and "100 per cent. Americanism," as advocated by Roosevelt, will be made the big issues, according to a statement by Mr. Hughes. It was predicted freely last night that the nominee and Colonel Roosevelt would both take the stump for a vigorous campaign and fight shoulder to shoulder.

Colonel Roosevelt made his position known in a long statement he sent to the National Committee of the Progressive Party, in session at Chicago during the afternoon. He called on all Progressives to support Hughes, and the committee, as a result, indorsed the Republican nominee.

Mr. Hughes, on receiving this word, sent a special messenger to Oyster Bay with a letter to Colonel Roosevelt, indorsing the principles enunciated by the Colonel in his pre-convention campaign. In the letter he also took the first step toward a complete reconciliation by closing with the words, "I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you at an early day."

Letter to Colonel Roosevelt.

The letter to Colonel Roosevelt read:

Hotel Astor,
New York City, June 26, 1916.

My dear Colonel Roosevelt:

I warmly appreciate the cordial letter of indorsement which you have sent to the Progressive Committee. No one is more sensible than I of the lasting indebtedness of the nation to you for the quickening of the national spirit, for the demand for an out-and-out—100 per cent.—Americanism, and for the insistence upon the immediate necessity of a thoroughgoing preparedness, spiritual, military, and economic.

I am in this campaign because of my conviction that we must not only frame but execute a broad constructive program and that for this purpose we must have a united party, a party inspired by its great traditions and reconsecrated to its loftiest ideals. I know that you have been guided in this emergency by the sole desire to be of the largest service to the United States. You have sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat. And I want you to feel that I wish to have all the aid that you are able and willing to give. I want the most effective co-operation with all those who have been fighting by your side. Let us work together for our national security and for the peace of righteousness and justice.

I inclose a copy of my telegram to the committee, in which I have set forth my attitude. I shall later undertake a full discussion of the issues of the campaign.

Hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you at an early day, I am, my dear Colonel Roosevelt, with cordial regards,

Faithfully yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

The telegram to the Progressive National Committee, to which Mr. Hughes devoted much thought, while the committee was holding a stormy session in Chicago, was looked upon by many as a notice to Old Guard leaders that Mr. Hughes would work with them only on the basis that he would work with the Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans. He received a full report of the committee's action by wire at the Hotel Astor, and released the telegram upon hearing of his indorsement, although the committee had adjourned without indorsing his running mate, Mr. Fairbanks. Here is the telegram:

Telegram to Committee.

Hotel Astor,
New York City, June 26, 1916.

O. K. Davis, Secretary Progressive National Committee, Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Ill.:

I welcome the support of Progressives. We make common cause in the interest of national honor, of national security, of national efficiency. We

Continued on Page 5.

Shackleton Unable to Rescue His Men

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton has been unable to rescue the men, numbering twenty-two and comprising the main body of his antarctic expedition, who were left on Elephant Island. This information was received in a dispatch from Shackleton from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The explorer has evidently returned on the steamer which had been placed at his disposal by the Uruguayan Government for the purpose of effecting the rescue of his men.

According to his dispatch, the ice conditions had so increased in severity that he was unable to get nearer than twenty miles of the island. He thinks that there is still hope for the men, however, as there is an excellent chance that they will be able to survive on short rations, supplemented by penguins, until another rescue party, provided with an ice breaker, can push through to them.

$500,000,000 NAVY NOW IN THREE YEARS

President Gears Up Construction Program and Senate Sub-Committee Approves.

BUILDING ABROAD A FACTOR

Rapid Increase In European Fleets —Bill to Authorize Eight Capital Ships This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—President Wilson today geared up his five-year naval increase program into a three-year naval increase program. Instead of calling for the expenditure of $500,000,000, spread over five years, for the construction of new units for the navy, he is now in favor of spending the $500,000,000 in three years. The effect of this is to do in virtually half the time what he had planned when his preparedness program was first sent to Congress.

This fact became known following an important conference in the office of Secretary Daniels. Those present besides the Secretary of the Navy included Senators Tillman, Swanson, and Lodge of the sub-committee of the Senate Naval Committee now drafting the Naval Appropriation bill as it will be laid before the Senate in a few days. Also present were the bureau chiefs and other high officers of the navy constituting Secretary Daniels's Naval Advisory Council. No members of the General Board of the Navy were present.

The Secretary laid before the Senators the views of the President in agreement with suggestions previously made by them to the Secretary of the Navy for a gearing up of the naval program all along the line. The result was an agreement on what the Naval bill as it will be presented to the Senate shall contain.

As passed by the House the bill called for a total expenditure of about $269,000,000. The bill as reported to the Senate will carry a total of $304,000,000, more than double the sum carried by any previous naval bill. It will provide for the immediate construction of four dreadnought battleships and four battle cruisers totaling eight capital units. It will make certain increases in minor units. It contemplates the beginning within the next three years of the construction of ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, seventy-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships, and one repair ship. The total cost of these units will be $502,482,214. This means that about $160,000,000 annually will have to be authorized during each of the next three years for naval construction.

Senator Tillman's proposed "super-super-super-sea terror" will not be authorized in this year's bill. Today's conference agreed that the Navy Department should be authorized by the bill to study this problem and report to the next Congress what, if any, new type of battleship should be built. It was agreed that the bill should carry provision for a total of 68,700 enlisted men for the navy, in addition to 6,000 apprentice seamen, making a total of 74,700 men, and that in emergency the President might increase this to 87,700 men.

The bill will provide for an increase in the number of officers in various grades and will contain personnel legislation. It will introduce the policy of selection of Captains and Rear Admirals for promotion, but will continue the present system of promotion of officers in grades lower than Captain by the process of advancement by seniority. It will also provide for the appointment to the navy of twelve acting Ensigns from civil life annually for aviation duty only, and that for four years thirty student fliers a year may be appointed. The bill also calls for the appointment annually of thirty engineers from civil life for engineering duty in the navy. These features were decided upon in today's conference.

Addition of ten destroyers to the building program for the coming year was decided upon by the sub-committee. That would bring the total vessels of this type authorized for 1917 up to twenty.

FORD WILL KEEP JOBS FOR HIS GUARDSMEN

When They Return Their Old Places Will Be Open to Them —Have Cards to Show It.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 26.—"The statement published in various newspapers that Ford Motor Company employes enlisting in the National Guard would be discharged is absurd," said Henry Ford today. "I made no such statement, and no one connected with this plant was authorized to do so. When the men who have enlisted return their old positions will be open for them and they will be treated as though they had not left our employ."

It was learned today that all the Ford employes who are National Guardsmen have received cards marked "National Guard service," which when produced on their return entitles them to their old positions at the same salary. It is said also on good authority that Mr. Ford will take care of their families, but he refused to discuss this.

A HEALTHFUL THIRST QUENCHER.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful in a glass of water is refreshing and invigorating. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

N. Y. GUARD OFF TODAY

7th, 14th, 71st, and 47th Regiments Going as Vanguard of State Division.

HELD BACK BY RAILWAYS

Ready to Leave for Border Yesterday, but Tourist Cars Didn't Arrive in Time.

WILL MARCH TO THE TRAINS

Wagon Trains, with Full Equipment, Will Go with the Troops —Routes They Will Take.

Six thousand, three hundred and thirty-seven officers and men of the National Guard Division of New York will entrain for the Mexican border today. They were ready to go at 3 P. M. yesterday, and it wasn't their fault that they didn't. They were held back as a result of the inability of the railway companies to get the special trains of tourist cars to New York on time. Every man was anxious to be off, and there was much disappointment when it was announced that the departure of the regiment had been put off until today.

The railway equipment will be here by 4 o'clock this morning, and Colonel Fisk of the Seventh Regiment announced at 11:30 last night that his command would start for Brownsville over the Pennsylvania at 11 o'clock this morning. The regiment will not leave from the Pennsylvania Station in New York, but will be ferried to the terminal in Jersey City, where the special trains are now waiting.

The loading of the wagon trains and field equipment will begin at 6 A. M. Every wagon is loaded and ready, and last night every man in the command slept in the armory at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue. The regiment will leave the armory at 7 A. M. and march to the Desbrosses Street Ferry. They are due there at 9.

The Seventy-first Regiment will follow the Seventh, and is expected to entrain at the Grand Central Station before noon. The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn will be under way early in the afternoon, if the schedule in effect last night is followed. The other units will depart from Peekskill and Beekman.

General Wood Hard Pressed.

Governors Island continued to be a busy place. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, and his staff were up with the sun and late last night they were still directing the mobilization of more than 50,000 guardsmen in the department, who by the end of the week are expected to be on the border, or on the way.

The Massachusetts and Connecticut units are now speeding towards Chicago and St. Louis and from those points they will be hurried to the border, the men from the Bay State heading for Fort Bliss, near El Paso, and the Nutmeg State boys proceeding to Nogales, Ariz., opposite the Mexican settlement of the same name, where Villa fought and lost one of his late battles against the Carranzistas.

The New York troops will begin moving before noon today, according to information given out last night at Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building. The Seventh Regiment will be the first to go, with the Seventy-first following. By night it is hoped that all of the New York units ordered to the frontier on Sunday night by General Wood will be well on the way.

Troops Await Trains.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the Guard Division of the State, informed General Wood yesterday morning that all of the units called for in the Sunday night order were prepared to move whenever the special trains were ready, and until late yesterday afternoon it was thought certain that both the Seventh and Seventy-first would be off by midnight at the latest. But something went wrong with the transportation arrangements, and at the last moment all departures were postponed until some time today.

The New York units have been routed so as to cause the least possible congestion on the railway systems over which the troops of the Eastern Department will move south. The Seventh will go over the Pennsylvania lines to St. Louis, and south over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas to San Antonio, and thence to Brownsville over the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass systems.

The Seventy-first will go over the New York Central to Buffalo, thence over the Nickel Plate to Cleveland, the Big Four to St. Louis, the rest of the route being the same as that scheduled for the Seventh.

The Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn is routed over the New York Central to Chicago, the Chicago, & Alton to St. Louis, and the "Katy" to San Antonio. All units follow the same route from San Antonio to Brownsville. The Forty-seventh Infantry will go over the Lackawanna to Buffalo, the Nickel Plate and Wabash to St. Louis, the Frisco to Dallas, and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass, and the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico to Brownsville.

Routes of the Troops.

The squadron of the First Cavalry will go to St. Louis over the Pennsylvania, and thence south to San Antonio over the Texas & Pacific and the International & Great Northern, and thence over the Aransas Pass route to Brownsville.

The Signal Corps will go over the Baltimore & Ohio to Louisville, the Illinois Central to Memphis, the Iron Mountain to Texarkana, and south over

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Germany Not Urging War on Carranza

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—From a highly competent source The Associated Press today received authority to deny completely tales which have reached here from the United States intimating that the German Legation in Mexico is inspiring General Carranza to hostility to the United States.

"That is an unmitigated lie," said an official, when these reports were called to his attention. "We recognized Carranza because the United States asked us to, and have no further interest in the question. Once he was recognized, it was natural that our representative should keep on good terms with the head of the Government and maintain friendly relations with him, but that is the limit of our activities in Mexico."

BAY STATE TROOPS START FOR BORDER

Crack Ninth Infantry Regiment Off for El Paso—Three Other Companies Are Entrained.

NEW JERSEY MEN DELAYED

Failure of Orders to Reach Commanders Causes Change After Men Break Camp.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Tuesday, June 21.—The Ninth Infantry Regiment, the first of the Massachusetts militia to start for the Mexican border, left here at 11:10 last night for El Paso, Texas.

The first section of the Second Regiment got under way at 12:56 this morning. The train proceeded over the local line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to Mansfield, where it crossed onto the main line for New Haven and Poughkeepsie Bridge.

Four regiments of infantry and the Headquarters Staff of the Second Brigade entrained tonight. For hours the men waited for the "All aboard" which would start them off for the Mexican border, but the signal was held up for hours because of the slow work of loading on the equipment, caused by the shortage of draught horses and motor trucks.

The men broke camp late in the day and marched behind their bands through crowds of cheering thousands, almost every one of whom waved a small American flag. The day was very hot and in the freight yards the heat was stifling. The only supper the men had consisted of sandwiches, chocolate, and coffee, a fare shared alike by Headquarters Staff and privates.

Notwithstanding all the discomfort, however, the troops were in a cheery mood. They sang, joked, and made impromptu speeches. There were some ragtime songs sung, but the predominant airs were "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the swinging melodies of the civil war days.

The "Fighting Ninth" was the first to break camp and the first to entrain, followed in quick order by the Fifth and Eighth Infantry of the Second Brigade, and by the Second Regiment. The Ninth Regiment was routed by way of the Boston & Albany, while the Second, Fifth and Eighth Infantry were handled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Tomorrow, it is expected, one battalion of field artillery, the signal corps, the ambulance corps, the field hospital corps and one squadron of cavalry will entrain on the Boston & Albany.

Orders have been issued to give the troop trains the right of way. Meals will be served en route, camp kitchens having been established in box cars. The southward journey is expected to take three days and three nights for the 2,100 miles. Thirty-five men are assigned to each car.

Commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the Coast Artillery Corps and the Sixth Infantry, which have not been called for border duty, are now in camp here and will round the recruits into shape before sending them to the border to bring up the various units from peace strength to a war footing. Lieutenant Colonel B. B. Buck, U. S. A., (retired) is in command of the camp.

NEW JERSEY MILITIA ON THE WAY TODAY

Guardsmen Ready to Start Before Daybreak—One Man a Suicide and Another Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FIELDER, SEA GIRT, N. J., June 26.—Two batteries of field artillery of the New Jersey National Guard and the Essex Cavalry of Newark were entraining here tonight to leave over the Pennsylvania Railroad by way of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati for San Antonio and El Paso, Texas. The First Infantry of Newark was breaking camp, and Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler said he expected the regiment would be entrained by 2 o'clock tomorrow morning. Line officers, however, were not so optimistic and said they believed it would be daylight before the infantry train would start. The infantry is going over the Central Railroad by way of Wilkes-Barre, Buffalo, and Toledo. The Red Bank Ambulance Corps and the First Brigade Hospital Corps will move with the infantrymen. It was expected that the cavalry and field batteries would be ready to move soon after midnight.

Troops B and D of the cavalry squadron, the Fourth and Fifth Regiments, and the Jersey City Signal Corps may entrain tomorrow. Over the long-distance telephone tonight Major Gen. Leonard Wood asked General Sadler if these units were ready to be moved at once. General Sadler replied that he would give an answer tomorrow morning after an inspection and conference of the brigade officers and United States Army inspectors here. The infantry will

Continued on Page 2.

The Peer of the Imported.
LUNDBORG'S OLD RHENISH COLOGNE. At Drug and Department Stores.—Advt.

PRAISES COURAGEOUS BAND

Captain Says Men Joked as They Fought in Carrizal Trap.

LIEUTENANT ADAIR HEROIC

Companion Seized Him When He Was Falling, Wounded, Into Irrigation Ditch.

"GO ON!" HIS LAST WORDS

Morey, Arriving at Base, Tells How the Mexican Forces Started Battle.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, June 26, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—American negro troopers faced almost certain death at Carrizal with smiles on their lips, and they burst into song once or twice as they fought their grim fight against odds, Captain Lewis S. Morey said when he arrived at field headquarters today.

"For forty-five minutes the men fought, joking among themselves all the while, even though they realized we had been trapped and had little chance of getting out alive," he declared.

Captain Morey said he had never seen such valor as was displayed by Captain Charles T. Boyd in leading a handful of dismounted skirmishers through the machine gun fire and into the ambush of death. He added that it was not until their ammunition was exhausted that the troops were finally cut to pieces, and told of the heroic death of Lieutenant Henry P. Adair of Portland, Ore., in an attempt to replenish it.

Lieutenant Adair died fighting, his last words being, "Go on, Sergeant," to a non-commissioned officer at his side, Captain Morey said. The two were on their way to the pack animals carrying the ammunition, when they were intercepted near a small irrigation ditch by a detail of the Mexicans.

Lieutenant Adair had already been wounded and had lost his pistol in the previous fighting, but he had borrowed another and was fighting a hand-to-hand battle when he was killed. He fell unconscious and was caught by the negro Sergeant as he slid toward the ditch, which was deeply filled with water. The Sergeant held Adair in his arms, his face above the water, until he died, the wounded officer reviving only long enough to whisper orders to leave him and finish the mission.

Captain Morey said that Captain Boyd warned the men before the fight that they were advancing into the greatest danger. Morey reiterated that the Carranza soldiers opened fire first from their machine gun trench, and asserted that almost immediately afterward a detachment of the Mexicans circled to the rear and drove off numbers of the American horses, which a few men had been left to hold while the cavalrymen dismounted in line of skirmish.

Captain Morey was brought here by troops of the Eleventh Cavalry, sent to rescue Carrizal survivors after he had led a handful of starving, panting troopers forty miles over a sun-baked desert to relief.

ASK PERSHING TO RUSH CAPT. MOREY'S REPORT

War Department Officials to Get Evidence Found in Boyd's Notebook.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—General Pershing has been called on by the War Department to expedite as much as possible his official report on the Carrizal encounter. The return of Captain Lewis S. Morey to the main line of communications in Mexico inspires belief in many circles that his report, now being prepared for General Pershing, will reach Washington within twenty-four hours.

The report to be made will be rendered all the more complete by the fact that Captain Boyd's notebook, containing the official papers of the leader of the expedition, has been found. The War Department was notified, through General Funston today, that this notebook had been recovered by a United States Sergeant from the body of Captain Boyd. The notebook contained a carbon copy of the note which Captain Boyd sent to the jefe politico, or civil chief, of the town of Carrizal, advising him that the Captain wished to pass through the town on a "peaceful mission," and requesting his authority to do so. The note also asked the official to notify the military authorities. With Captain Boyd's notebook was recovered also a copy of the reply sent by the jefe politico.

General Pershing today informed the department of the receipt of a report dated June 26, sent by Major Jenkins of the Eleventh Cavalry relief expedition from San Luis ranch. Major Jenkins reported that Captain Morey and four troopers had arrived safely, Captain Morey being slightly wounded.

Jenkins stated that he had scoured the country in the vicinity of San Domingo ranch with four troops of the Eleventh Cavalry, used in deployed formation, and had been able to find no more survivors of the detachment of the Tenth.

General Pershing informed the War Department that the recapitulation now showed that one officer and forty-three troopers of the Tenth had returned to the main line, and that an additional trooper had been reported to have gone north via Sabinal, who may turn up safely. This would make forty-five of the eighty-four men safely accounted for. There are reported to be seventeen in prison in Chihuahua City, and this would leave twenty-two men yet to be accounted for, either as dead or missing.

FRENCH, GERMANS AND ITALIANS are robust. They drink wines at meals. Get the best. Dewey's, 138 Fulton St., N. Y. C. —Advt.

Officers With Pershing Hold Boyd Did His Duty And Acted Within His Rights in Carrizal Fight

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, June 26, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—It was both a peaceful and a permissible mission in which the two troops of the Tenth Cavalry, commanded by Captain Charles Boyd, were engaged when they fought Carranza troops at Carrizal last Wednesday, according to the view expressed today by officers with General Pershing's column.

It was peaceful, they declared, because all the United States troops' campaigning had been done in expectation of co-operation by Carranza soldiers, and permissible because no limitations had been agreed on by the two Governments which would restrict patrolling by the Americans.

When General Jacinto Trevino's warning that his men would fire on American troops moving in any direction except north reached the expeditionary forces they were moving north gradually, in expectation that Carranza forces would occupy the territory evacuated and police it.

Meantime patrols were sent out on either side of the American columns for protective and observatory purposes. They moved in whatever direction their immediate duties required. The Carrizal patrol was one of them.

Reports that General Pershing occupied Nuevo Casas Grandes and Casas Grandes when the Mexicans evacuated these towns are erroneous.

CARRANZA ARMY THREATENS NACO

Funston Hears 15,000 Troops Have Been Rushed to the Arizona Border.

MILITIA POSITIONS CHOSEN

Guardsmen May Be Sent Direct to Them Instead of Concentration Camps.

From a Staff Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 26.—Fifteen thousand heavily armed Carranza soldiers have just reached a point opposite Naco, Ariz., on troop trains from the interior. This information reached General Funston from army sources along the Arizona border today. It served, with numerous other reports received in the last few days, to convince the officials here that from a military viewpoint the Mexican situation was becoming hourly more tense, and plans are being made to rush National Guard organizations directly to border positions, instead of to concentration camps, without even waiting for the organizations to be recruited up to maximum war strength. At Naco the Americans are digging trenches today. The Missouri National Guard will start for the border this evening, according to reports that have been sent to General Funston.

"They will be located somewhere in Texas—that's all it's advisable to say about their disposition just at present," was the only comment General Funston would make on their present destination. He explained that the longer the Mexicans could be kept in the dark as to the points at which strong bodies of the National Guard were to be gathered, the better it would be for the Americans in the event of a break.

Western Troops to Start.

Besides the New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts troops starting for the border tonight or tomorrow, there will be three brigades of infantry, or nine regiments, from Illinois and Wisconsin, two brigades from the former State and one from the latter. Present plans are for these to come here. But alternative plans, to meet any emergency have been made to change their course en route to vital points along the border, for the army officers are mapping out their plans with an eye to the probability of a sudden break with the Mexican Government.

Thus far the plan for the New York troops' entraining tonight to go direct to Brownsville, the apex of the great triangle of Texas land that juts into Mexico, have not been changed, and it is reported that the New Jersey and Massachusetts Guards will go direct to El Paso.

These plans reflect the confidence that General Funston places in the New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts organizations. Across the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, lies Juarez. Across from Brownsville, Matamoras. These, it is expected, will be two of the first points taken by the American troops if the break comes.

Rescue of Captain Morey.

General Pershing reported the rescue of Captain Lewis S. Morey to General Funston this morning, stating that after ordering the three troopers with him to abandon him on the desert the night after the fight at Carrizal, Morey dragged himself to a ranch house occupied by an American named McCabe. He was shot through the shoulder and weakened from loss of blood. His wound was cared for and he was found by Major Jenkins and the two squadrons sent out to search for survivors.

Of the eighty-four men in the two American troops that encountered the hostile Mexican force, Captain Morey and forty-three enlisted men are now back with the Pershing column. Advices from Chihuahua City state that there are twenty-four American prisoners in jail there and that their uniforms have been stripped from them.

From a negro sergeant of the Tenth Cavalry, who had been near Captain Boyd when he was killed in the fight, the searchers procured the Captain's notebook containing a record of the troop movements up to the time of the fight, a carbon copy of the note Captain Boyd sent to the jefe politico of Carrizal, stating that the troops were on their way to Villa Ahumada and that their mission was "peaceful," a carbon copy of a note Boyd evidently had sent to Pershing telling of the troop movements, and the original note sent by General Francisco Gomez, the Carranza commander, who led the attack on the Americans. In this note the Americans were invited into Carrizal for a parley.

A B C MEDIATION NOW ABANDONED

Central and South American Diplomatists Decide Not to Offer Their Aid.

UP TO MEXICO, SAYS LANSING

Secretary Tells Minister Calderon There Is Nothing for Us to Arbitrate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The informal plan of various South American and Central American Governments for mediation in the present Mexican crisis collapsed this afternoon, at least for the present, after the visit of Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian Minister, to the State Department, where he conferred with Secretary Lansing regarding the situation.

It had been planned that the Pan-American diplomats should take advantage of the memorial services for the late President of China at the Pan-American Building today, for a conference to outline plans for a suggestion of mediation. The meeting was not held, and such conferences as were held between Pan-American diplomats were of the most informal character, at hotels or legations.

The Pan-Americans were not united, and had not fixed plans for mediation. While they were desirous of offering their good offices, they were frank to admit that they did not know just what precise formula for mediation could be presented.

In the various informal conferences held, the A B C powers, the principal powers of South America, have not been very active. Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Minister, has not returned to Washington since his conference of last week with Secretary Lansing, when it is believed he learned this Government was not favorable to mediation, and so informed his Government. The Brazilian Ambassador also was absent today, and has not been participating in the conferences. Brazil's Government has not looked favorably on the recognition of Carranza from the start.

As previously told in Washington dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Washington Government has not looked favorably on mediation and there is no indication that any such suggestion would be accepted. This seems to have been fully borne out by the failure of Señor Calderon's mission at the State Department today.

Señor Calderon has full authority from his Government to act in any way that will procure successful results. He called by appointment on the Secretary of State at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. For half an hour he talked over the Mexican situation. Then, figuratively speaking, he walked out of the department with his plan for mediation in his pocket.

Mr. Lansing made it plain to Señor Calderon that the Washington Government saw nothing in the situation that would warrant arbitration proceedings, and is understood to have told him that the blame for the grave outlook rested squarely on General Carranza. The attitude of the United States was so fully outlined that Mr. Calderon did not mention directly the original purpose of his visit.

"Mediation was not discussed," said Secretary Lansing after the conference, "and mediation was not offered."

Señor Calderon's version tallied with the Secretary's. But the Minister went into some details. He said he had called to talk over the Mexican situation, that he had authority to offer mediation if he felt that the suggestion would be acceptable, and that after talking with the Secretary of State he concluded that the time was "not opportune" for suggesting mediation and had not made any such suggestion.

"I would not like to make such a suggestion," he said, "unless I felt that it would be accepted. I do not so feel at this time. Offering mediation is very much like proposing to a young lady. I would not care to propose to a young lady unless I felt that my proposal would prove successful."

Señor Calderon added that, in view of the well-known attitude of the United States in favor of peace and arbitration, he did not care to make any offer of mediation if it were likely to prove embarrassing.

While Señor Calderon said that for the present the diplomatic representatives of six South and Central American countries who had approached the Mexican Embassy on the subject of mediation would not tender their good office to the United States, he indicated that the attempt to arrange mediation might be renewed if General Carranza's reply to Secretary Lansing's last note furnished any basis on which the proposal could be founded.

LITTLE HOPE IN WASHINGTON

Our Demand Reaches Carranza But Time of Reply Is Uncertain.

WILSON DELAYS ADDRESS

But Is Likely to Go Before Congress Tomorrow and State the Case Against Mexico.

WAR CENSORSHIP PLANNED

Officials Expect 10,000 Militia to Reach Border This Week and 50,000 by Next Week.

Carranza to Reply Quickly to Our Note

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 26.—The Foreign Office declines to give out the contents of the note regarding the prisoners. It is understood it will be answered as quickly as the United States requests.

Officials say the answer to the reply to General Carranza's note is likewise unprepared as yet.

The capital continues ominously calm and undemonstrative. Placards and press exhortations to the people to arm for war continue.

General Carranza's wife and daughters have telegraphed the Mexican Red Cross in Saltillo that in the event of war they would serve as nurses.

The statement made by Interpreter Spillberg, who accompanied Captain Boyd from Casas Grandes to Carrizal, places the blame for the attack on the American troops. The statement made in the presence of two witnesses will possibly be used in the answer to the note received from the United States today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The extreme gravity of the Mexican situation, with its prospect of imminent hostilities, was not lessened by today's developments.

No response has come to the virtual ultimatum which President Wilson yesterday served on the Carranza Government, through Secretary Lansing's note to James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent at Mexico City. The note reached Mexico City late last night, according to a message from Special Agent Rodgers, which said that he had failed in his first efforts to place it in the hands of the Carranza Minister of Foreign Relations. Undoubtedly it was delivered today. Officials looked for an answer within a day or two at most.

The Pan-American proposal for mediation of the difficulty between the American and Mexican Governments collapsed this afternoon when Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian Minister, learned in a conference with Secretary Lansing that this Government was not disposed to listen to suggestions of mediation at this time. Both Secretary Lansing and Señor Calderon stated after the conference that mediation was not discussed, but the Bolivian Minister allowed it to become known that, while he was authorized by his Government to make such appeal, he had not done so because he became convinced that the suggestion, if made, would have been rejected.

The collapse of the mediation idea removed the one hope upon which some had counter to avert a conflict, and if anything, made the situation more grave. Only a complete backdown and change of attitude by the Carranza Government can avert war, in the opinion of those familiar with the purposes of the Government.

No time has yet been set for the appearance of President Wilson before a joint session of Congress, in accordance with statements made to Senators Stone and Lodge and Representative Flood last night, when he informed them of the gravity of the situation. But it is likely that the President will go to Congress on Wednesday, and the leaders are ready on a moment's notice to arrange for the joint gathering.

The uncertainty as to the time of the President's appearance grows out of no alteration of the President's determination. His attitude is as positive tonight as it was when he sent his virtual ultimatum to the Carranza Government but his action now waits on the Carranza reply and a full report from General Pershing on the Carrizal affair.

Release of Men Not Enough.

While the note demands the immediate release of the American prisoners, it is understood that the final determination of the course of the United States Government is not to be based solely on Carranza's specific action. The release of the prisoners, or a promise that they will be surrendered, will not lessen the gravity of the situation. If Carranza should indicate that besides accepting full responsibility for the Carrizal attack, it is his purpose to maintain an attitude of hostility toward the American forces in Mexico. What President Wilson wants is a clear and unequivocal statement of Carranza's attitude toward this Government and its forces in Mexico, and a frank statement from him as

whether this Government's construction of his course of action and intentions is correct.

There is serious doubt here whether Carranza, even should he for the moment yield to avert war, is any longer able to dominate the situation or to control the military element in Mexico. Should his response not even indicate the intention to try the President will lay before Congress. It is expected to inform Congress that the hostility of the Mexican Government toward this country, as displayed by unprovoked attacks on American forces, leaves this country no other remedy than the use of its armed forces to resist such attacks and protect the American expedition.

That President Wilson and his advisers really see little hope in the situation is evidenced by the activities of every branch of the War Department. There were indications that should a formal break come toward the end of the week every possible precautionary step will have been taken, and General Funston will be in a position to defend the border adequately and reinforce Pershing's expedition, although aggressive action in large force may have to wait a little.

War Department activities during the day covered a wide field. Supplemental orders to departmental commanders called for greater haste in getting the National Guard to the border. Authorization went out to accept the men under the physical examinations on which they entered the State service, postponing the final examination until they were en route or had reached the border. Those found unfit will be sent back at once.

Army officers await with impatience the authority, given in the National Guard draft resolution now pending in Congress, to consolidate incomplete units of the National Guard. They think that when the regiments reach the border under the new orders some companies will be promptly depleted by reason of the men being discovered to be physically unfit. If they can combine these incomplete units for immediate service and add new companies as recruits are sent south there will be little delay in getting all available men into active service.

Indications tonight were that 10,000 militiamen might reach the border this week. In two weeks probably 50,000 will be transported south, and within three weeks the whole force summoned under President Wilson's call may be moved. It was still impossible tonight to make an accurate estimate as to the force which would be added to General Funston's command within the next few days.

Secretary Baker said today the Government had ample equipment for all the guardsmen ordered out, but the task of taking the supplies from warehouses and marking, packing and shipping them had caused some delay in distribution. This was being rapidly overcome, the Secretary said.

Railroad representatives were called into conference at the War Office to hasten the shipment of troops and supplies to the border. A definite plan was mapped out under which traffic experts of all lines will work with army Quartermasters in routing trains, insuring them the right of way at all switching points.

President Wilson expressed to callers today his appreciation of the announcement of business houses throughout the country that their employes would be permitted to serve with the National Guard without loss of salaries or positions. Several employers have sent such announcements direct to the White House, and the President has written, thanking them. To one New York company whose offer reached him today he wrote:

"The patriotic response of the business men of America in the present unusual circumstances of the country has been what I, personally, confidently expected it would be, and it affords me genuine pleasure to have this opportunity to express my great admiration and gratification."

Congress, appreciating the urgency of the situation, has not faltered in supplying the sinews for a war. All emergency estimates, and they are heavy from the start, submitted to the Appropriation Committees at the Capitol, are being approved without question as presented from the War Department, and millions will be spent immediately on the equipment of the militia.

Plans for military censorship over newspapers, magazines, and other publications, as well as over lines of communication, were taken over. A resolution conferring broad powers in this regard upon the President was framed for submission to Congress.

Steps have been taken by the Government to stiffen the virtual embargo that has existed since March against shipment of munitions to Mexico. The Treasury Department has instructed customs officers to prevent the shipment into Mexico from this country of foodstuffs and clothing or materials that could be used by Carranza forces in the field.

State Department estimates fix the number of Americans remaining in Mexico, at about 1,000. All who decide to leave are expected to be on their way North by the end of the week. Some have announced their intention of remaining, whatever happens.

At Vera Cruz, where more than 400 Americans from Mexico City have arrived in the last few days, the congestion has been relieved by the departure of a Ward liner, crowded above capacity.

The transport Sumner, now at Tampico, has been ordered to Vera Cruz and will be relieved by the tender Dixie. The number of Americans at Tampico has been reduced from nearly 2,000 to about 200.

AMERICAN REFUGEES SHELTERED ON SHIPS

More Than 1,000 Are at Tampico and Vera Cruz—Army Transport Is on the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Reports received here today from Mexican east coast ports indicated that nearly all the Americans in the oil regions had left. Reports to the Navy Department showed that all Americans but six had been taken from Tuxpam on a tank steamer. At Tampico the naval reports showed thirty American refugees were on the transport Dade, forty-nine on the yacht Wild Duck, and 1,000 more are aboard two tank ships awaiting transportation.

There are also 276 Americans on shore at Tampico. The Navy Department was notified today that fifty other Americans at Tampico did not expect to leave. At Tampico are the gunboats Marietta and Machias, the transport Dixie, and the army transport Sumner arrived today to take on board refugees. The Ward liner Monterey, en route north from Vera Cruz, with refugees, was due to stop at Tampico today.

PORT ARANSAS, Texas, June 26.—The yacht Caslana, of the Huasteca Petroleum Company, arrived here today from Tampico, bringing ninety-two American and British refugees from the Mexican oil fields. The yacht will return immediately for others.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—The Mexican steamship Jalisco, with twenty-three refugees aboard from Progresso and Vera Cruz, arrived today. Three of the passengers were Americans.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 26.—A party of three American refugees, including a woman, are here today after being detained by Carranza troops at Sasabe, a pass in the mountains forty miles west of here, and finally being released with orders to walk to the border. The three, Mrs. M. C. Darwin, owner of a Hermosillo drug store; Harry Hoffer and J. C. Clay, left Hermosillo for the border in a motor car Wednesday night and arrived here last night. Clay having been ordered, for a reason unknown to him, not to leave Sonora, they traveled to avoid cities, but were intercepted at the pass and Clay was placed under arrest. When he protested, he said, soldiers threatened to shoot him. After gaining their baggage and the car, however, the party was released, reached a telephone, and called here for an automobile to rescue them.

Frank N. Cox, William Gary, and Thomas Hocking also have arrived, coming by train from Magdalena. They reported no untoward incidents.

About 100 members of the Chinese colony of Nogales, Sonora, crossed the frontier and were placed under guard in a local hall until conditions would permit their return. They said only about ten Mexican families remained in the town.

GOVERNOR WISHES TROOPS 'GODSPEED'

Executive Much Affected as He Addresses the 7th and 71st Regiments.

GUARDSMEN TAKE OATHS

Busy Scenes in Armories on Eve of Departure—Relatives and Friends Say Farewell.

With war scenes that Americans have read about only in fiction or European correspondence for more than fifteen years, New York's militia regiments yesterday completed their work of gathering equipment for entrainment to the border and were sworn into the Federal service. "We are ready to move," said Colonel Fisk of the Seventh Regiment and Colonel Bates of the Seventy-first late yesterday afternoon.

The drill floor of the Seventh Regiment yesterday was a mobilization camp for recruits, uniforms, motor trucks, and baggage all day, and when Governor Whitman arrived with his staff to speak to Major Gen. O'Ryan and the officers of the Seventh, he found the Seventh New York Regiment of the United States Army—for they had already been sworn into the Federal service—lined up at attention to salute him.

About 2,000 persons, fathers and mothers, who wished to see their sons, girls who wished to see their sweethearts or brothers, and wives who wished to see their husbands, crowded the sidewalks on all sides of the armory and leaned against the park palings in the middle of Park Avenue. A hollow square of soldiers tried to keep a struggling crowd away from the Park Avenue entrance. They were only partly successful.

Soldiers in olive drab were at every barred window, sitting on every balustrade waving flags to the crowd that cheered them from below and lowering notes on strings to their friends. Inside all was the warlike activity. Officers gathered around large tables, talking over telephones, receiving messages from orderlies—doing everything to prepare for the entrainment of the regiment.

Take Oaths with Seriousness.

From the drill floor of the armory came loud cheers at regular intervals. If a person held his breath he might hear the words of the service oath above the bustle and hurry of many soldiers mobilizing equipment, and then without holding his breath, without trying to hear, he might hear a mighty chorus of "I do's" followed by loud hurrahs, for the men were being sworn into the Federal service, and they were taking their oaths with seriousness, but with willingness.

Not more than twenty men of the regiment were rejected because of inferior eyesight, Colonel Willard C. Fisk announced. He thought this was a high average of efficiency in the regiment.

Around the balconies of the drill hall were few spectators—here and there a father or a brother or a group of admiring small boys, but no women. For the officers of the Seventh wished to have the leavetaking of the regiment as quiet and orderly and unemotional as possible, and most of the mothers and wives remained home.

When Governor Whitman came through the Lexington Avenue entrance of the armory with Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General, at 5:30 o'clock, the men of the Seventh stood at attention to receive him. Their hands flew to their hat brims in salute, and then the men seized their hats and waved them while a cheer for the Governor was given.

After he had greeted the men the Governor, accompanied by his military secretary, Captain Lorillard Spencer, Major Gen. O'Ryan, and Colonel Fiske, went into the officers' assembly room.

The Governor's Address.

There the Governor spoke to the commissioned officers, saying:

"You have sworn allegience to the Federal Government and are now in the national service in the truest sense of the word. The swearing anew of this allegiance was, however, but a matter of form, for every man of you was born with that allegiance in his heart. The people of New York realize and appreciate to the fullest that you men of the Seventh, and those of the other units of the Empire State, stand ready to perform any duty for the nation, and the State which is sending you forth and which you have served so honorably and so well in the years past.

"I do not wish to seem childish, but I do not feel much like talking this afternoon. It is easy for the rest of us to stay at home and discharge our duty as civilians, but I realize that what you are doing is more than any man in civil life can do. We all realize that the nation and the liberty it represents was purchased by the sacrifices of the fathers, and today the people of New York are fully appreciative of the great sacrifice you are making for your country. I would not try to add to the solemnity of an occasion like this. It is an occasion that appeals to the heart of every man.

"You are the protectors of the honor, name and position of your State. The people at home will eagerly await every message and every word that comes from you. Every man who values the honor and the history of his State knows the State will be splendidly represented by you on the southern frontier. I wish you godspeed."

After leaving the Seventh Regiment Armory the Covernor went to the Seventy-first, where again he reminded the men of the obligation resting upon them. There were tears in his eyes and a clog in his voice as he completed his talk to the men.

"You are prepared for the greatest possible sacrifice a man can make. You will make us proud of you. Good-bye and God bless you."

Will Stay as Long as Needed.

The Governor visited the Fourteenth Regiment in Brooklyn, as well as other regiments under orders to go to the front. At the Hotel St. Regis last night he said he was pleased with the Government's new troops, and that he would stay in the city as long as he thought there was need for his presence. It was his desire, he said, to see that the regiments were entrained. He will then visit Camp Whitman.

While their wagons parked in Thirty-third Street and everything in readiness to move, the Seventy-first Regiment loungred around its armory in the afternoon. Recruits were being trained for the service; other men, having taken their oath to the United States, were playing baseball on the drill room floor. While mothers were saying good-byes to their sons in the corridors of the armory other soldiers whose mothers had not yet arrived were playing the automatic pianos and dancing with their girls.

There were similiar scenes in other armories where men were taking oaths and preparing their equipment for the front.

CONNECTICUT MEN DELAYED.

Failure to Learn Their Objective Causes Start Early This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP HOLCOMB, Conn., June 26.—At 10 o'clock tonight Colonel Ballinger of General Leonard Wood's staff telephoned to General George M. Cole, commanding the Connecticut troops, held up for hours on trains near here awaiting an objective and routing, that this information had been mailed by special delivery last night, and that the objective was Nogales, Ariz.

Vice President A. O. Whaley of the New Haven Railroad was personally handling the transportation, but at midnight tonight Troop B, the Signal Corps, and the ambulance and hospital companies were brought back to their dark and deserted camp rather than sit in the coaches the rest of the night. They will get away for Nogales about 3 o'clock tomorrow morning.

SHIPS TOLD TO IGNORE MEXICAN LIGHTHOUSES

Some Extinguished and Characteristics of Others Changed, Navy Warns.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A wireless message has been sent broadcast to ships at sea warning them not to be guided by lighthouses on the Mexican coasts, the Navy Department announced tonight.

A few have been extinguished and the characteristics of others changed so that dependence cannot be placed on them.

EXPECT CARRANZISTAS TO SEIZE A RAILROAD

Line From Jaurez to Chihuahua City in Peril—Big Troop Movements Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 26.—Carranza officials are planning to seize and operate the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, the so-called Pearson line from Juarez to Casas Grandes and Madero, it was announced by General Gonzales to an American friend in the Commandancia in Juarez this evening. General Gonzales gave as his reason the military need for the road, and the fact that much valuable information had been sent to the American troops over the telegraph line while it was in charge of the American operating officials.

This is the road which Carranza refused to permit the United States to use in sending supplies to General Pershing. It runs from Juarez southwest to Casas Grandes, Pearson, and Madero, and from there to Chihuahua City by way of San Antonio and Santa Ysabel. Officials of the Pearson syndicate which controls this road are in New York, and it was reported tonight that a formal protest would be filed against the seizure of the road, although the operating officials say they are not worrying, as they say the United States will have control of the road within a week, and it will then be returned to them.

Generals Manuel Mesinavieta and José Ysabel Robela, former Villista commanders, arrived in Juarez tonight with 400 men, increasing the garrison to 1,000 men. The arrival of these Villa leaders on the border is causing army officers some uneasiness, as it is thought that the former Villa troops are being sent to the border to realize Villa's ambition of attacking this city.

More troops continue to entrain in Chihuahua City for the north, according to a message received by the Alvarado Mining Company this evening. The telegram was from ten Americans from Parral who are coming to the border as refugees. They reported in code that eight troop trains had left Chihuahua City for the north, presumably Villa Ahumada, and that a total of 4,000 troops had left there since Saturday for Ahumada.

It was discovered by the army radio operators at Fort Bliss today that the old Villa wireless tower in Juarez, which was thought to have been destroyed by the Carranza officials when they evacuated the town, was working nightly and was picking up all the messages which were being exchanged between Fort Sam Houston and the front at Colonia Dublan, as well as between Fort Bliss, Columbus, and the front. The radio operator at Columbus also reported picking up a message in Spanish going to Mexico City and sent from the Juarez tower, in which orders transmitted in English by the American officers had been translated into Spanish and sent to the capital.

The Carranza troops being sent to Villa Ahumada are intended to be used as a buffer against any advance southward of the American troops on Chihuahua City, army men declare. A train carrying 600 troops under Silvestre Quevedo, a former bandit leader, has reached Juarez, and the troops are now in charge of the town, having supplanted the civilian guards, who were ordered to turn in their arms this afternoon in order that former Villistas and other Carranza loyalists could be armed who have had fighting experience. Many Villistas are answering the Carranza call to arms, and flocking across the bridges to Juarez, where they are being armed and equipped to join the Carranza forces.

General Felipe Angeles, former Villa Chief of Artillery, was called before the Mayor here today, and ordered to cease his anti-American utterances or be deported to Juarez. Angeles recently said he and all his former followers would join the Mexican forces if the American intervention proved to be an attack against all Mexico and not just Carranza and his Government.

NEW YORK TROOPS WILL MOVE TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

the International & Great Northern to San Antonio.

The battalion of the First Field Artillery will go by the New York Central and the Nickel Plate to Cleveland, the Wabash to Kansas City, the Frisco to Dennison, Tex., and the "Katy" to San Antonio.

The route of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers is over the Central of New England and the Lehigh and Hudson to Easton, Penn., thence by the Lehigh Valley to Buffalo, the New York Central to Sandusky, the Lake Erie & Western to Peoria, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Santa Fe, and the International & Great Northern to San Antonio.

The First Field Hospital will take the Central of New England and the New York Central to Chicago, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois to St. Louis, the Iron Mountain, the Texas & Pacific, and the International & Great Northern to San Antonio. The Third Ambulance Company will follow the same route as the Field Hospital.

The routing problem was assigned by General Wood to Colonel John N. Ballinger, Chief Quartermaster of the Eastern Department. He was up all night Sunday and was still working away at midnight last night, and admitted that the end was not then in sight.

He was busy last night routing troops stationed all the way from Florida to Maine. Twenty units of all arms of the mobile service will start for the border from seven States, not included in Sunday night's orders, and the District of Columbia. By Saturday, if everything goes according to schedule, guardsmen from a dozen States in the Eastern Department will be arriving at Brownsville and other points along the frontier.

The New York Division will probably be maintained on the border as a complete division. All the units are headed for Brownsville, and it is understood that the others, which will begin moving within the next few days, will also be routed to the Gulf port at the eastern edge of the international boundary. General O'Ryan, division commander, is expected to start South in about ten days to take command of the division. By that time it is expected that a majority of the organizations will have reported for duty on the border.

No new orders affecting the New York units were issued by General Wood yesterday. The greater part of the day he devoted to the work of directing the preparations for the movements of troops in the States other than New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont. By 7 A. M. reports were coming to General Wood from the regular army inspectors and mustering officers in all parts of the department stating which units were ready to entrain for the Rio Grande. As a result of this information General Wood announced at noon that troops from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Virginia, Florida, and the District of Columbia, had been ordered to start for the border today.

These troops will include three regiments of infantry, two companies of engineers, one signal corps battalion, one field hospital and one ambulance company from Pennsylvania; one regiment and one battalion of infantry from the District of Columbia; two battalions of infantry from Delaware; one regiment of infantry from Florida; one regiment of infantry, a signal corps, and one field hospital from Virginia; one regiment of infantry from Maine; one regiment of infantry from Maryland, and one regiment of infantry from New Hampshire. The total strength of the organizations is about 12,000 officers and men, making a total of 30,000 ordered to the border since Sunday night.

In order to expedite the transfer of troops to the border General Wood sent telegrams during the day to all Adjutant Generals of States in his department directing them to send all regiments forward at minimum war strength if necessary and to eliminate all raw recruits and insufficiently equipped men "in order that the regiments sent to the border may move unhindered." The recruits and partially equipped will join their commands later.

Owing to a mistake in the transmission of a telegraphic order from General Wood's headquarters to commanders of units in the Eastern States on Sunday, much confusion was occasioned in the department yesterday. The order as written instructed that all sanitary units be made ready for service. Instead of sanitary troops the order transmitted over the wire read "commissary troops." The result was a shower of telegrams asking the reason why the commanding General of the department thought the commissary organizations were not up to the standard.

General Wood summoned his entire staff to an afternoon conference at department headquarters, which lasted more than four hours. It was rumored that another urgent call for additional troops had been sent to General Wood by Secretary of War Baker, but this could not be verified.

The directing heads of the various railway systems over which the troops in the department will proceed to the border were in conference yesterday and appointed R. L. O'Donnel, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Lines at Pittsburgh, as official representative of all the lines at Governors Island. Mr. O'Donnel devoted the entire day to helping Colonel Bellinger route the troops.

Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster on General O'Ryan's staff, who is handling the transports and troop problem for General O'Ryan, was at his office in the Municipal Building all day. In forty-eight hours Colonel Sternberger, up to 8 o'clock last night, had slept just four hours, according to a subordinate. General O'Ryan arrived at the Municipal Building shortly before 9 o'clock last night, and was still in conference with Colonel Sternberger at 11 o'clock. The two officers, it was said, were working out the final details for the dispatch of the Seventh, Seventy-first, and other units to the border.

FIRST ARTILLERY READY, ONLY AWAITS CALL

Ex-President Taft Visits Van Cortlandt Park and Inspects the Encampment.

The cavalrymen and artillerymen, encamped in Van Cortlandt Park, are anxiously awaiting the call to arms and the Mexican border. One battery of artillery and one squadron of cavalry are under orders to leave, but there are still three squadrons and six batteries in the park without orders. The officers and men hope their call to entrain will be among the pleasant surprises sprung at Governors Island today.

Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, commanding the First Field Artillery, said yesterday that he had received orders to have his command prepared to leave at short notice.

"Well, it's ready," said Colonel Smith, "and the shorter the notice the better pleased all will be. The regiment is now at full war strength, and well equipped in every way."

Some of the new artillery horses, it was admitted, are not in the best of shape yet. Nearly 100 of the animals, it was said yesterday, are ailing as a result of the change in climate from Western plains to New York.

A rigid inspection of all animals in the park was started yesterday by direction of General Wood. Within the first two hours twenty of the horses were rejected because they were white. White horses are forbidden by the army regulations for artillery purposes.

"Lucky old nag," said an artilleryman as a big fine white animal was led out of the corral.

Ex-President Taft visited the Van Cortlandt Camp yesterday. He expressed himself as delighted with the appearance of men and equipment. Mr. Taft has a nephew, Howard A. Taft, in Squadron A.

Censorship at the encampment in the park was tightened last night. Notices were posted on the bulletin boards warning the men that no information of a military nature was to be given to any one except to members of the commands. All inquiries were referred to Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building. The work of mustering the guardsmen into the Federal service progressed rapidly last evening, and it was hoped that all the cavalrymen and members of the artillery commands would be mustered in today.

Orders were received by Captain H. G. Montgomery of the First Armored Car Battery of the Twenty-second Engineers to move his men and equipment to Peekskill today. The corps is recruited to full war strength of 156 men, and has 3 armored cars, 2 service tractors, 5 smaller service automobiles, 50 motor cycles, and 25 machine guns.

Orders were issued at midnight from Division Headquarters for the immediate movement of troops B, D, G, and H of the First Cavalry from Camp Whitman to Van Cortlandt Park. It is expected the men and horses, together with equipment, will be in the city by nightfall.

7TH FORMS HOME BATTALION.

Major Lydecker Announces Staff and Company Officers.

Major Charles E. Lydecker, who is in command of the Depot Battalion of the Seventh Infantry, which will be in possession of the armory when the active regiment leaves to go into the service of the United States, is receiving many applications from ex-members of the Seventh to join the new organization. The Major announces that the following officers have been selected for the four companies now organizing, and also for his staff:

Adjutant, William F. Wall; Quartermaster, John T. Fisher; Surgeon, Harlow Brooks; Battalion Sergeant Major, Harry R. Burt; Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant, Harry C. Meany; Color Bearer, John A. Olsen.

Company A—Captain J. A. Wotherspoon, First Lieutenant S. M. Richardson, and Second Lieutenant O. M. Beach.

Company B—Captain Bayard Dominick, First Lieutenant Luke H. Cutter.

Company C—Captain J. R. Stewart, First Lieutenant W. B. Miles, and Second Lieutenant E. M. Lezsk.

Company D—Captain Henry L. Stratton, First Lieutenant Palmer A. Paddock.

Equipment will be served to the members of the Depot Battalion by the State, and armory drills and rifle practice will be held. There will be two classes of membership. Class A will be composed of men who desire to fill up vacancies in the active regiment as they may occur in the field, and Class B will be limited to duty in the city and State and will have the care of the armory and the regimental property.

OLD GUARDSMEN FALTER AT OATH

Feel That the Federal Pledge Under Army Law Favors New Recruits.

CAN BE SENT ON ANY SERVICE

Veterans Get No More Credit for Time Served Than Men of First Enlistment.

While the majority of guardsmen in the units in this city to whom the Federal oath of enlistment has been submitted have taken it, a considerable number have taken the matter under advisement. Some members of Squadron A, the cavalry troop encamped at Van Cortlandt Park, it was learned yesterday, are withholding their signatures because they want to study the oath carefully before subscribing to it.

Several clauses in the oath have made the troopers pause. One of these binds the subscriber to serve the United States and the State of New York "honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever," and to obey the orders of the President and Governor and the duly appointed officers. Thus, while they joined the guard when its duties were restricted to quelling insurrections and riots and protecting the country from invasion, by an act of Congress they are called upon to become members of an expeditionary army under penalty of possibly being branded shirkers if they do not serve.

But the stipulation that has been the hardest to swallow is one that places the veteran militiamen in the same category with the comparatively raw recruit. This clause gives credit on the new term of enlistment for that portion of the current term already served, but inasmuch as it only takes into consideration the current term without reference to any time the guardsmen may have given previously it is pointed out that it works an injustice. If a man who had served twelve years in the squadron, for instance, and had recently re-enlisted for another three years took the oath he would have to serve nearly three years more, while a man who was serving his first term of enlistment in the same troop might be retired to the reserve before the veteran. In the case of the Federal call for mustering the men of the National Guard into the new Federal organization is embraced in the statute which brought about the federalization of the guard. It reads as follows:

Oath and contract of enlistment of .....(Company, Troop, Battery) in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of New York:

I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this ..... day of ..... 1916, as a soldier in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of New York for the period of three years in service and three years in the reserve under conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of New York, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of New York and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and articles of war. This oath is subscribed with the understanding that credit will be given in the execution of this contract for the period which I have already served under my current enlistment in the organized militia of the State of New York.

An officer in the regular army attached to the Seventy-first Regiment in explaining the oath yesterday emphasized the fact that each man acts as a free agent in taking or declining to take it. He said, though, that no man who did not care to take it, he said, could not become a member of the National Guard of the United States and of the State of New York. He would still be a member of the old National Guard for the unexpired period of his enlisted term, and the question of what duties would be demanded of him would then be up to the officers of the guard. Taking the oath did not make a man a member of the regular army, he said, since the only way by which one could join that organization was through the channels of the regular army recruiting offices.

An officer of the Adjutant's staff at the State Armory said it was being impressed on the men when the oath was offered them that if they felt they could not consistently take it at present they could go with the comparatively raw recruit. This clause gives credit on the new term of enlistment for that portion of the current term already served, but inasmuch as it only takes into consideration the current term without reference to any time the guardsmen may have given previously it is pointed out that it works an injustice. If a man who had served twelve years in the squadron, for instance, and had recently re-enlisted for another three years took the oath he would have to serve nearly three years more, while a man who was serving his first term of enlistment in the same troop might be retired to the reserve before the veteran. In the case of the Federal call for mustering the men of the National Guard into the new Federal organization is embraced in the statute which brought about the federalization of the guard. It reads as follows:

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ASSERTS AMERICANS EVACUATED TOWNS

Trevino Reports He Has Ordered Troops to Hold Bachiniva and San Geronimo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 26.—The War Department has received the following telegram from General Trevino, dated today, from Chihuahua City:

"I have the honor to communicate to you that American forces have evacuated the towns of Bachiniva and San Geronimo, leaving in a northerly direction. I immediately ordered occupation of these towns by our troops with instructions by no means to allow occupation by American forces if they attempt occupation.

"TREVINO."

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico June 26.—Immediately after the evacuation of San Geronimo and Bachiniva by American troops, General Jacinto Trevino occupied these points and issued strict orders that any attempts of General Pershing's men to return south must be forcibly prevented.

British Vice Consul O'Hea has facilitated the removal of Americans at Torreon and Durango, providing them with a special box car, with instructions that its progress be expedited.

Five of the six additional negroes made prisoners at Carrizal and brought here are named John Wilson, George M. Chaplin, T. Hopkins, Thomas Garfield, and W. D. Gibson. The prisoners said two white packers, known to them as "Texas" and "Slim," were with Captain Boyd's force and were believed to have escaped.

Gibson, speaking for his comrades, said they were captured at Los Humos, many miles from the scene of the fight, by pursuing cavalry. He said the six of them were "trying to beat it for El Paso."

General Trevino announced that Gibson told him the members of the expedition were lined up by Captain Boyd two miles out of Carrizal and told that "they might get through peacefully, or they might be up against it," but that in any event there was only one thing to do, and that was to obey orders."

Gibson's story, as given out by General Trevino, follows:

"Captain Morey joined us at Santo Domingo. That night four Mexicans came into camp and said that the Carranza troops at Carrizal had four machine guns. It was said that these Mexicans had warned Captain Boyd he had better turn back, but I don't know if there was any truth in this talk.

"Two miles out of Carrizal we were lined up by Captain Boyd and told we might have to fight or we might get through peaceably, but there was only one way to carry out orders, and that was to obey them. This was the first time we had ever started anywhere without knowing where we were going.

"When the fighting started we were in an open plain, and the Mexicans had the advantage of ditches and brush.

"Returning from his conference with the Mexican leader, Captain Boyd gave his horse to his striker and ordered us to advance in skirmish order and to hold our fire until we were fired upon.

"Fifteen of our men dropped on the first volley. We fought hard until we were about surrounded. Then we dropped our guns and ran. We thought we would try and get to El Paso. We were overtaken at Los Humos.

"We were brought back to Villa Ahumada, but were well treated."

BAY STATE FORCES ON WAY TO BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

leave with peace strength, but the batteries, the medical corps, the ambulance corps, and the Essex Cavalry are recruited to full war strength. The work of entraining came at the close of the most exciting day Sea Girt had known since the Spanish-American war days of 1898. The leave takings and farewells were affecting and the movement of the troops was saddened by the suicide of a drummer in the Fifth Regiment Band this afternoon and the sudden death from indigestion tonight of Sergeant Daniel J. Sullivan of Company E of the Fourth Regiment.

Drummer John E. Smith's tent in the camp of the Fifth Regiment, backed up on the street of Company I, First Regiment of Newark, which was busy with the activities of a troop preparing to entrain. Smith went into his tent at 3 o'clock this afternoon and prepared to shave. His comrades saw him took out several times and the last time he stood with his face lathered and a razor in his hand. Then they heard him scream. Comrades rushed to him, arriving in time to see him slash his throat a third time. The Rev. Dr. David Stuart Hamilton, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Paterson, whose parishioner Smith was, was nearby. He was sumomned to the tent and offered a prayer as Smith died. The suicide lived at 126 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, and is survived by his wife and three small children. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton went to Paterson tonight to notify the widow.

Drummer Smith had been greatly excited over the orders to move. His regiment is expected to leave Wednesday, but shortly after his death it was announced that the regimental band had been ordered to stay at home. Smith was one of the enthusiastic celebrants late last night when it became known that orders had been received for the First Regiment to entrain today.

He routed out the bugler of the band, had him sound the reveille, and then marshaled the musicians and paraded through the First Regiment streets, serenading "the lucky boys."

Scores of married men were excused from service today upon the presentation of affidavits of their marriage. Commanders made it a general rule to send married men home; though many availed themselves of the opportunity, hundreds remained with their commands. The medical examinations were stiffened today, and many were turned back. A Newark private, who said he had served a three-year enlistment with the regular army, and six with the New Jersey guard, complained to The Times correspondent that he had been refused because some teeth were missing. Hundreds were inoculated against typhoid, and this treatment will be continued on the trains.

There were thousands of visitors in camp. On the lawn of Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler's cottage, Colonel Austin Colgate and Senator Walter E. Edge, the latter a Captain unassigned, candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, met and shook hands.

Col. Colgate was in khaki and Mr. Edge in civilian attire. Their meeting attracted considerable attention.

YALE BATTERIES NEED MEN.

Appeals Sent Out to Alumni—More Athletes Join Colors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26.—Commanders of the Yale batteries took measures today to recruit the companies up to the full war strength. Telegraphic appeals were sent to every city where there is an Alumni Association, graduates as well as undergraduates being accepted. Approximately 130 men are needed.

Among the prominent athletes who joined the colors today were Bush and Watrous of the 'varsity baseball team and Walden, a football guard.

Professor Hiram Bingham of the Yale Faculty, the Peruvian explorer, will be on the commander's staff as an interpreter because of his familiarity with Spanish.

TRAINS GET RIGHT OF WAY.

Railways Co-operate to Rush Men and Supplies to Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Trains carrying Quartermaster's Department and other supplies for the National Guard being mobilized for concentration along the Mexican border, as well as troop trains, are to be given right of way over passenger trains. Already some of the trains carrying Quartermaster supplies for the Government's account have left Philadelphia, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Ind., San Francisco and other points have been moved over American trunk lines ahead of passenger trains.

These facts were learned today in connection with the comment of army officers on the co-operation of the railroads in the general movement of troops. Secretary of War Baker said that on June 21 there was a conference between members of the Quartermaster's Corps and a committee of fourteen, headed by President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railway, representing the American trunk line railroads, relative to the movement of the troops. Secretary Baker said he was greatly pleased with the activity and patriotism displayed by the railroads, whose officers were looking upon the movement of troops and supplies as primary tasks now to be performed in the interest of the Government. The Secretary explained that the railroads had placed traffic experts in the Quartermaster's Department, and in the main supply stations, as well as in mobilization camps, to aid in routing and quickly moving supplies to State troops on the border.

Cards have been prepared and are being tacked on cars carrying supplies. These cards bear the words: "U. S. Army, Immediate," and cars so labeled are to be handled over all railroads. Every assurance has been given by the railroads that they are prepared to move the troops as rapidly as they are ready. Secretary Baker said the co-operation by the railroads in this respect was not only noticeable to a marked degree, but laudable.

Major Charles D. Hine of Virginia, who was graduated from West Point in 1891, and later became a railroad general manager, today offered his services to the War Department. Major Hine was formerly Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, and has inspected every railroad in Mexico. He served in the war with Spain with the District of Columbia National Guard, and was in the fighting of the Santiago campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

DENISON, Texas, June 26.—E. S. Anderson of Denison, formerly train dispatcher of the Mexican National Railway at Mexico City and Torreon and chief dispatcher and trainmaster of the Mexico Northwestern, was authorized today to receive applications from railroad men desiring service in Mexico, and to organize them for work in case of hostilities and the taking over the Mexican roads by this Government. Preference is expressed for men with previous Mexican experience. Applications are desired from enginemen, trainmen, boiler makers, operators and other workers. H. H. Allison, formerly Superintendent of the Mexican National at Torreon, is now acting for the Government as railway expert with headquarters at Laredo.

VILLA SHOT FROM THE BACK.

Belated Report Says Mexican He Had Impressed Wounded Him.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, June 20, (by Courier to Columbus, N. M., June 26.)—Francisco Villa was shot from the rear by a Mexican he had impressed into his gang, in the battle with Carranza troops at Guerrero, but his fate still is unknown. This information was contained in a semi-official account obtained by Major Robert L. Howze, who was close on Villa's trail last April, and given out here today.

Major Howze learned the details of the wounding of the bandit chieftain from one of the Mexicans Villa drafted and who afterward deserted.

The details of the story agree with facts American officers obtained in their pursuit of Villa, and by their independent scout service work, but the account did not say whether the bandit died or recovered.

Villa, the Mexican deserter said, exhibited every evidence of terror during the early stages of the flight, after the Americans had defeated his men at Guerrero. The informant said he believed Villa was dead, but if he still were alive, he was in the State of Durango, for which he was heading during his flight from General Pershing's men.

MEXICO ASKS SUPPORT.

Appeal to Argentina Says We Are Trying to Enforce Unjust Claims.

BUENOS AIRES, June 26.—Foreign Minister José Luis Murature has received a message from General Candido Aguilar, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, containing an appeal for the support of the Governments of Latin-America in Mexico's controversy with the United States. General Aguilar asserts that the United States is attempting to maintain by force in weak countries unjust claims on the part of its citizens. He contends that by agreement foreigners in Mexico, who acquire property after a certain period of time renounce the protection of their respective Governments.

Minister Murature has also received a telegram from Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentinian Minister to Washington, expressing the hope that the difficulties between Mexico and the United States will be solved peacefully.

CARRANZA EMPTIES JAILS.

Sonora Prisoners, It Is Expected, Will Join First Chief's Army.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 26.—Carranza authorities released all prisoners today from jails in Sonora border towns, it was learned here tonight. It is believed here that the men are being released upon a promise to join the Mexican Army and because of the difficulty of obtaining food for them.

A small body of Mexican cavalry appeared in Nogales, Sonora, today, and it was reported that 1,500 troops, which reached San José, south of Naco, Saturday, had moved east toward Cabullona today.

Six Million Dollars in Bonds In One Day

The above is the amount of only **three** bonds that were written by this Company on Wednesday, the 21st day of June, 1916. We signed hundreds of others on the same day.

The **present** combined **capital and surplus** of this Company is larger than **has ever been possessed by any other surety company.** Consequently, we offer greater surety bond security that has ever been offered. The **best** protection costs no more than the doubtful kind.

Let Us Sign Your Bond

National Surety Company
115 BRO

SOLDIERS PACK UP AT CAMP WHITMAN

Engineers Battalion and Hospital Units Ready to Entrain Today.

BIG CROWD OF VISITORS

Last Good-byes Are Said to Families and Sweethearts—Machine Guns Are Coming.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., June 26.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment which is without a machine gun company, has been authorized to begin at once to organize one, and the equipment has been promised by the War Department. Captain Dillon, attached to the staff of Colonel Conley, will train and lead it. It is believed this announcement means that steps will be taken immediately to remedy in other regiments also the undersupply of machine guns and trained men to use them. The Second Regiment, which is now on a march to Camp Whitman, has a machine gun copmany, but no machine guns.

Officers of the Sixty-ninth expect to receive four machine guns. When the machine guns companies in these two regiments are fully equipped, the proportion of machine guns to men will be extremely small, according to present European standards. It will be many months before the companies are equipped and drilled to the efficient use of the guns, according to the militia officers here who have studied the subject.

Captain Dillon intends to pick the men for his company from the 250 recruits of the Sixty-ninth at their armory in New York. Those recruits are the principal source of worry to the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth, as the delay in equipping them is believed to be the reason the regiment is not being sent to the border with the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Engineers, the First Field Hospital, and the Third Ambulance Corps, all of New York, which are prepared to entrain tomorrow. Colonel Conley said today he had received word that the War Department had issued the equipment for the 250 recruits who have been waiting a week for it.

Glad Division Is to be Intact.

The Second Battalion of Engineers will probably be kept behind to complete the work on Camp Whitman. Members of the First, or "lucky," Battalion were the objects of envious remarks all day today, while they were packing up, from their fellows of the Second.

Officers and men of all the commands at Camp Whitman, which now has nearly 3,000 troops, with 1,760 to be added when the Second Regiment arrives tomorrow, were delighted over the reports that the New York National Guard was to be concentrated on the border at Brownsville. They took this to mean that the New York division would retain its solidarity as a single unit.

Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury and Maj. Gen. O'Ryan have both urged strongly that time should be allowed for a complete mobilization at Camp Whitman. They withdrew their urging against proceeding speedily to the border on the understanding that the New York division should be concentrated as an intact formation at Brownsville, and there more completely equipped, gradually taking up the defense of the border posts, as the men are conditioned.

Colonel Conley had to go outside of today's camp today to get level ground adapted for drilling. He got permission of Gilbert F. Foote, who owns a farm adjoining Camp Whitman, for the use of a new-mown field for drilling the first battalion of his regiment in mass and open formation.

Troopers Slept in the Open.

Troop B of Albany, which arrived last night, failed to receive its tent equipment, because the wagon which contained it was held up by a motor truck stalled in the deep mud on the narrow road leading to the camp. The troopers slept under haymows, in barns, and under trees.

The 1,760 crack up-State troops of the Second Regiment, under the command of Colonel James M. Andrews, made another lap of the march from Poughkeepsie to Camp Whitman today under a broiling sun. Colonel Andrews marched them ten miles under their heavy equipment to a farm at Arthursburg. Several men wilted under the march and were taken in charge by the ambulance and field hospital units. The trouble was diagnosed in each case as due to drinking too much water while marching in the heat.

The Second Regiment will break camp at 6:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and is due in Camp Whitman at 9:30 o'clock. The hard-working engineers of the Twenty-second rushed the construction of the pipe line from Fishkill Creek to supply the Second.

SEEKS RELEASE FROM GUARD.

Older Brother Offered as Substitute for 17-Year-Old Boy.

Efforts to obtain the discharge of Henry Kutner, 17 years old, of 866 Beck Street, the Bronx, a member of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, and substitute in his place his older brother were instituted last night by Bernard H. Sandler, an attorney of 261 Broadway, who sent the following telegram to Secretary of War Baker:

On behalf of Mr. and Mrs. D. Kutner of 866 Beck Street, the Bronx, I respectfully request the immediate discharge from the army of their son, Henry, age 17, who enlisted six weeks ago in Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., without his parents' consent. Henry's brother, Irving, 23 years old, offers himself to his country as substitute in place and stead of his younger brother.

BERNARD H. SANDLER.

According to Sandler, the father of the lad is unable to read or write. When Henry brought his application home he got his father to affix a cross and then signed his name, Sandler said. Irving is a clerk in a drug store at Eightieth Street and Columbus Avenue.

BRYAN NOT AT SESSION OF BORDER MEDIATORS

In His Absence, Dr. Jordan Says He Has Come to El Paso to Quiet Public's Nerves.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 26.—William Jennings Bryan is not expected to attend the unofficial "peace conference" here this week. This was announced by Dr. David Starr Jordan's secretary tonight after he had received a message that Frank P. Walsh would reach here Tuesday morning from Kansas City. Nothing definite has been heard from Dr. Atl, Modesto Rollan, or Luis Manuel Rojas, the three other members of the conference.

Dr. Jordan announced, upon his arrival here today, that he had come to the border to prevent war with Mexico, to put a stop to border raiding, and to compose the nerves of the border. He gave out the following statement upon his arrival here regarding his intentions:

"Our standing is altogether unofficial, and we will serve as a Mediation Committee. Here is the substance of our mission: We are taking a long chance on being able to accomplish something of good results. Although it is a long chance, it is one well worth taking. Any statement that I might make now would have to be changed later after the committee has begun its sessions.

"If our duty is to intervene, then the intervention ought to stand upon its merits, and not because of clashes with irresponsible bands of people. I do not care to discuss the subject of intervention. Mexico needs schools, its lands must be taxed, the drink problem is to be worked out. The people of the United States do not want to conquer Mexico; whether or not it may be a duty or a necessity to intervene I do not care to discuss at this time. People in Washington tried hard to make the flag episode a pretext for intervening. I have said, if it is our duty to intervene in Mexico, I would like to see that intervention stand upon its merits, and not by reason of any miserable pretext.

"I presume our meetings will be held here, and I do not know yet how near public they will be. Our recommendations may be transmitted openly to Washington, and it is possible that it will seem better to have Washington make the work public. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Walsh, and myself have been asked by this American Union Against Militarism to meet Modesto Rollan, a noted engineer; Dr. Atl, editor of a Mexico City weekly, and Luis Manuel Rojas, Director of the National Library of Mexico City. We hope through conferences with them to devise plans whereby trouble may be averted."

Dr. Jordan sent the following telegram to President Wilson tonight:

"If armed intervention is necessary, which I doubt, undertake it on its own merits, not making pretext of an obscure clash of irresponsible troops, in which each side blames the other. History will blame us most, being strongest. De facto Government impotent, penniless, except for support. Every other alternative should be tried before declaring war."

ST. PAUL, June 26.—The time is inopportune for any peace conferences on the Mexican situation, unless sanctioned by the Administration, in the opinion of William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan was at Lake City for a Chautauqua address tonight.

"While anxious to do what I can, and I would go anywhere gladly, I have not thought or said it would be wise for me to attempt to do anything in the present situation unless President Wilson is sympathetic toward the action to be taken. For this reason I haven't done anything or set any time. I am anxious, indeed, to see the matter settled without resorting to arms, but I think it inopportune to discuss a conference on the situation."

MR. BRYAN IS HESITANT.

Not Ready to Meet Mediators Without Encouragement of President.

A telegram from William Jennings Bryan, interpreted as his declination to join a mediation conference of Americans and Mexicans at El Paso at the invitation of the Union Against Militarism, 70 Fifth Avenue, was read yesterday before a meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization. The telegram from Mr. Bryan read:

Shall be pleased to act when there seems a reasonable probability of our being able to accomplish something. In my opinion, we can do nothing unless the Administration is sympathetic. Every influence should be brought to bear upon the President by citizens of this country and upon Carranza by citizens of Mexico. Also believe on account of local sentiment and presence of troops there that El Paso would not be best place to hold conference. I will keep in touch with Walsh and he will keep in touch with you.

The union has been informed that Dr. David Starr Jordan, who, with Frank P. Walsh, was among the first Americans invited to attend the conference, is already on his way to El Paso. Miss Crystal Eastman, speaking as a representative of the union, said she believed that the unofficial significance of the proposed mediation conference had not been sufficiently explained to Mr. Bryan.

RIO PAPER APPROVES NOTE.

Hopes That Carranza, Recognizing Position, Will Avert War.

RIO JANEIRO, June 26.—The newspaper O Paiz expressed approval of the terms of the American note to Mexico and hopes that Mexico, recognizing its disadvantageous moral position, will spare the continent a war embracing the direst consequences.

"If war is unavoidable," says the paper, "what would be the situation of the American Chancelleries, what the rôle of Brazil? Such is the disquieting enigma of tomorrow."

BRITAIN TO ACT FOR US.

Diplomatic Corps to Assume American Affairs in Case of War.

LONDON, June 26.—American affairs in Mexico will be taken over by British diplomatic and consular officials in case of war.

Arrangements have virtually been made for the taking over of Mexican interests at Washington by the French Embassy.

GO TO COLORADO.

Hotels, boarding houses, ranches to suit any purse in Colorado. Take the best train, "Rocky Mountain Limited." Low fares. Superior service. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238-C Broadway.—Advt.

FOURTEENTH OFF FOR BORDER TODAY

Departure of Brooklyn Regiment Delayed by the Lack of Transportation.

COL. FOOTE IN COMMAND

Ill for Some Time, but He Joins His Men and Gets a Great Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 26.—After waiting all day for orders to entrain, the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn was instructed late tonight that Washington had been unable to arrange transportation before 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. A baggage train will pull on to the siding at Roa Hook at 6 A. M., and a long Pullman tourist train two hours later will start for Brownsville via Albany, Chicago, and St. Louis.

It was late last night when the orders to the Fourteenth Infantry to proceed to the border were received at camp, and while the officers were told that their services were required immediately, the enlisted men were permitted to sleep through the night. It was not until reveille at 5 o'clock this morning that the news spread through the company streets, and its progress was marked by cheers, loud and long.

As soon as the regiment had finished breakfast, or as they term it "chow," Lieut. Col. Thurston lined them to administer the oath of allegiance. It was a stirring sight to see the long lines of earnest young guardsmen stand at attention, raise the right hand and swear to sacrifice even life for the colors.

After each company had taken the pledge, the members without any apparent pre-conceived plan burst into cheers and some turned to shake the hands of the chaps standing next to them. In order to save time, the soldiers filed directly across the field to undergo a strict medical examination by Major William H. Steers of the Medical Corps and his assistants.

Of the 880 men in the regiment only fifteen were rejected for physical unfitness, which Major Steers considered a remarkable showing. There were several companies that passed the physical examination with a percentage of 100, and in the opinion of headquarters, the Fourteenth's health record will not be surpassed by any regiment in the State.

When the examination was concluded, the men were asked to sign a contract which bound them to serve three years with the colors and three years in reserve, one of the provisions of the Army Reorganization Act, effective on July 1. There was only one man in the entire regiment who balked at entering into the agreement. He refused to sign because he said he had been unfairly transferred from Company C, where he had many friends, to Company D, where he was a stranger. He was sent back to the armory with the guardsmen rejected for poor health.

Major Gen. O'Ryan forwarded instructions this evening to the members of his staff to abandon the field headquarters here and join him at the headquarters of the guard in the Municipal Building, New York City. While the staff officers were reticent, it is safe to say that Gen. O'Ryan's action prefaces a formal announcement that the New York State Guard will go to the Mexican border intact as the Sixth New York Division. This plan of movement has been the aim of Gen. O'Ryan for the last two years, and he has worked out a plan of operation which met with the approval of the War College at Washington some time ago.

If the plan goes through, Gen. O'Ryan will go to the border as soon as half of the New York troops have arrived at Brownsville. If, however, the Government decides that the guard shall move independently, Gen. O'Ryan will be in the position of a General without an army.

In the afternoon, when it looked as if the Fourteenth would be led to the border under command of Lieut. Col. Thurston, who was detailed to the command because of the illness of Colonel John H. Foote, the men of the regiment dropped their work and sent up cheer after cheer. The cause of the outburst was the arrival of Colonel Foote, who motored to Peekskill to take command of his regiment.

The provisional company of 130 men recruited from various regiments to police the camp, left heretonight to rejoin their regiments. With their going the camp is deserted except for a few staff officers, who stay over until tomorrow morning to wind up headquarters affairs.

GUARD MOBILIZED WITH FEW HITCHES

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury Denies That There Were Serious Blunders or Needless Delays.

Criticisms of the mobilization of the National Guard, heard in many places recently, were answered yesterday by the statements of guard officers that the mobilization was progressing with "astonishing" efficiency and that any slips or blunders noticed were relatively unimportant and were the inevitable incidents of the hurried organization of a civilian militia into a fighting force.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury denied emphatically that there had been any disappointment in the mobilization in this State. He said that the putting of the guard into the field had been prosecuted efficiently and without undue loss of time.

"From the beginning," he said, "things have gone unexpectedly well. None of us dreamed that the National Guard could respond to a call so quickly and so well prepared. Of course, there have been hitches here and there; there have, perhaps, been blunders of relative unimportance; but when you stop to consider the policy of this country extending over a long period, and the sudden call to put an army into the field drawn from a body of citizens not military in their instincts and not on the alert for the call, you wonder that the hitches have not been greater, that the blunders have not been more important."

For the obvious blunders and hitches General Stotesbury would blame no one. They were just the mishaps of mobilization, he said.

"I want to make it clear," he continued, "that there has been splendid co-operation among the officers of the United States supply depots, the officials of the War Department, the officers of the Department of the East, and the officers of the guard. We have all worked together harmoniously from the beginning, and men have been mobilized and equipment rushed to them more quickly and efficiently than any of us expected.

"Some of the men are not equipped yet, it's true, but they are relatively few in number, and they will be equipped very shortly. In a country which has been taking peace for granted as long as this country has you can't equip an army overnight. The physical factor of transportation has been considerable, and accidents due to the hurried transportation of such quantities of equipment as have been needed were inevitable. As an instance: I have just heard that one car of equipment lost a wheel. This delayed a chain of cars for some hours. But it was an accident that might have happened any time, and it was repaired in record time.

"I have heard that a few men have reached Camp Whitman without uniforms, but these men are recruits, and you can't throw men into an army and dress them overnight. Their uniforms have been rushed to the camp and will be ready shortly. In fact, all of the equipment is on the way. The Government has supplied it without serious hitch and it has been transported as expeditiously as possible.

"Concerning the water supply at Camp Whitman I want to say a word. In the first place, there is plenty of water at the camp, and, according to the State Department of Health, it is of good quality. There is no danger of any water shortage or of polluted water. The difficulty is simply one of piping. No one knew two weeks ago that the call for the guard would come so soon and the mobilization of State troops planned for July 9 was expected to require the use of Camp Whitman for the first time. Accordingly contracts for piping the camp with a water spigot at the head of every company street were let, the terms being that the water system should be in operation by July 9. Then came the immediate need for the camp, and at once we summoned the contractors, told them to work day and night, gave them men for the purpose—and the result is that the camp will be completely piped and ready to accommodate all of the men we can send to it by Thursday morning. I call that good work."

CONSERVING FOOD SUPPLY.

Carranza Government Will Help Those Who Want to Till Soil.

The Mexican Government, it was indicated in a telegram received yesterday by the Mexican Consul General in New York, Juan T. Burns, is making all possible arrangements to conserve its food supply in the eventuality of hostilities with this country. Orders have been sent to the Governors of the different Mexican States to see that all the arable land is put in cultivation, and the Government has promised to give its aid in providing such seeds and tools as may be necessary.

"Beyond this telegram I know nothing about the war situation," said the Consul General, "and personally I have nothing to say regarding the possibility of serious international trouble."

The telegram which came from the Bureau of Information in Mexico City read:

The newspapers here all comment on Secretary Lansing's statement that the United States had no intention of invading or intervening in Mexico, but in case of hostilities would remain on the defensive against the invasion of its territory. The opinion is freely expressed that there should be little difficulty in getting together when both nations take the same position in this regard.

A large number of citizens who have volunteered for the defense of their country in case of invasion are being drilled in various parts of the city by army officers. No disturbance of any kind has been reported and no unfriendly demonstrations have been made toward the few Americans remaining in the city.

Orders today have been sent to the Governors of all the States to take immediate measures to put all the arable land in the country under cultivation as soon as possible, and those wishing to till the soil will be aided with seeds, tools, &c. The intention of this order is to put to a useful purpose vast areas held in idleness by their owners and remove the possibility of a food shortage in the future. Orders have also been issued that there must be no shipment of food articles, as all are needed here, and also that stores must not be closed on pretense of taking an inventory, as that is the device adopted by many who seek to escape the Government orders. The stores are ordered to be kept open.

All the public schools in the principal towns of the State of Morelos have been reopened. Order prevails in the greater part of that State. Only a few scattering bands of Zapatistas remain, who are being closely pursued by Constitutionalist troops. A reply to the Washington note has not yet been prepared or even considered.

MOTOR CAR MAKERS PREPARED FOR WAR

Assure the Government They Can Deliver 500 Trucks a Day if They Are Needed.

TRAINING ARMY CHAUFFEURS

Shipments to the Allies Can Be Diverted to Home Troops on War Department Order.

Over an industry of immediate military importance in the event of war with Mexico there waves the Stars and Stripes of full preparedness, in a sense more than figurative. This is the automobile industry. Already the authorities at Washington have been notified by its representatives that whatever is needed in motor transportation can and will be promptly supplied—motor trucks at the rate of 500 a day, if required, and passenger cars at a much more rapid rate.

These assurances were given to the War Department at a recent meeting of the Advisory Board to the General Staff. At the time of the Washington meeting the Mexican situation was not so acute as it is today, but Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who attended the meeting, said yesterday that the automobile manufacturers were ready to make its offer at any time.

"At the meeting," he said, "we were asked how many trucks we could supply a day in case of a sudden call on us. Our answer was 900, on comparatively short notice, and passenger cars in any number needed up to 1,000 a day. These, we were told, would meet any contingency.

Would Stop Exports.

"So far as the automobile makers are concerned, they stand ready to stop shipping anywhere to take care of our country's needs. This means that any part of a production running to 1,500,000 motor vehicles a year can be diverted to the use of the United States. I don't think, however, that any demands the War Department may make on us will interfere with the ability of the industry to take care of private requirements.

"The factory members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce proposed to the Government to train army men in their plants so as to familiarize them with the gasoline engine and the construction of the motor car and make them capable of handling the motors of aeroplanes, trucks, and cars. This offer was accepted. Ten men a month are to be trained in each plant, making a total of 500 a month. The course will last two months for each man.

"In order to work for the motor truck preparedness we are going to 'zone' the country and lay out a definite plan of what each State will be required to furnish in trucks and men in connection with an army up to 3,000,000. This plan is to cover factories, automobile dealers and individual owners of trucks and it concerns national preparedness over and above the Mexican situation."

Demands of a War.

As to the number of trucks and passenger automobiles that would be needed in the event of a war with Mexico, representatives of the automobile industry have received no definite information, and it is recognized that a great deal would depend on the lines of development the campaign would follow. Up to June 10 the War Department had bought 342 trucks to take care of the punitive expedition in Mexico.

Major Francis Lawton of the Commissary Department, U. S. A., in discussing this subject recently before a meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers in Philadelphia, said it was estimated that a division operating forty miles from its base would require thirty trucks; if seventy-five miles from its base, 120 trucks; if 150 miles, 240 trucks. An army of 500,000 men, he estimated, would need 8,000 one-and-a-half-ton trucks. These estimates refer to commissary supplies. If trucks were employed to convey soldiers, as has been done in the European war, a much larger number would be required.

The expansive power of the automobile industry of this country has been illustrated by its deliveries abroad since the opening of the European war. From July 1, 1914, to April 1, this year, the last figures available, the total number of motor vehicles exported was 93,-000, valued at $133,150,226. The number of trucks was 30,329, valued at $82,-774,525; passenger cars 62,680, valued at $50,375,803. The bulk of these exports went to Europe.

The United Kingdom has been the largest customer, with France second most of the time, though latterly Russia has taken second place in value of motor vehicles. The highest month of exports was July, 1915, when 2,469 trucks were shipped abroad, valued at $6,000,000, as against 1,878, valued at $4,909,179 last March.

Embargo On Pleasure Cars.

The Allies are making strong efforts to supply their own motor needs. Both England and France have established embargoes against import of passenger automobiles. For these reasons it is thought that the high tide of these foreign demands has ebbed, the industry in this country thus being in all the stronger position quickly to meet any demands the War Department may make on it.

The ability of the automobile industry to deliver promptly has been impressed on army men. Last Winter the War Department advertised for bids for fifty-four trucks. At the time the bids were opened the Mexican situation had reached a stage when the quickest possible delivery was a matter of the utmost importance. The two successful bidders rivaled each other in seeing how promptly this need could be met. Within twenty-four hours the two sets of trucks, twenty-seven in each, were on the way to the border, the companies raising the men to operate them.

The Motor Truck Club of America has put under way a plan whereby owners and users of motor trucks will be organized into motor transport reserve corps to be placed at the service of the Government when called upon. The trucks will be organized into convoy companies, trucks of similar size and capacity to be placed together. If the truck be commandeered it is stipulated in the blanks that the Government shall pay for it at a valuation mutually agreed upon, less depreciation at the time the offer was made. It is also planned to have chauffeurs volunteer so that there will be men for the trucks when they are called out. Many members of the club have already signed the agreement.

MOB SMASHED CONSULATE.

Torreon Populace Deserted Bullfight to Denounce Americans.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, June 26.—The United States Consulate at Torreon, Mexico, was demolished on June 18 by a mob of 3,000 civilians, led by the Mayor of the city and a Carranza Army band, according to American refugees arriving here late today. The populace was attending a bullfight, according to the refugees, when de facto Government troops forced them to join in an anti-American demonstration.

The mob rushed through the streets shouting: "Death to all the 'Gringoes,'" and upon reaching the Consulate destroyed the furniture and then wrecked the building. Afterward the mob congregated in the central plaza of the town, where a mass meeting was held. The Mayor and other prominent Mexicans, it is said, addressed this meeting, inciting the populace against Americans, advising that al citizens of the United States be run out of the country.

Among the Americans arriving here with this story are H. G. Boren, J. J. Martin, J. A. Rogers, F. M. Howard, L. S. Spreckelmyer, E. A. Porter and his son, Willis Lee, W. H. Sturgeon and family, and Mrs. Mary Love and her two sons.

These refugees are en route to their homes in various parts of the United States.

MEXICO IN RIGHT, HE SAYS.

Dr. Caturegli, Who Organized Red Cross There, Would Serve Carranza.

Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, who is recognized as one of the leading Mexicans in this country, and who resigned as Consul General in New York a few weeks ago to become the financial representative of the Mexican Government in the United States, said yesterday at his office in the Equitable Building that in event of hostilities he would offer his services to First Chief Carranza as a physician or in any other capacity to which he might be called.

"I cannot speak officially for the Mexican Government in the present crisis," said Dr. Caturegli. "I have made no arrangements to leave the country, but if war should break out I will go to Mexico at once, and in that case, I presume the financial agency here will be closed.

"Speaking personally, I deplore the situation very much, and I still hope that means will be found to avert serious trouble. While we desire to remain on friendly terms with the United States, we feel strongly that in this troublesome situation we are in the right. Our country has been unduly invaded and its rights have not been properly respected by the United States Government. Your Government says the fault is ours because we were not able to keep the bandits from crossing the border and committing outrages upon American citizens.

"On our side we say that the American troops were not able to stop the raiders. Perhaps there has been some fault on our part, but surely there has been fault with the American troops who could not prevent the raids. If the troops had been properly guarding the border there would have been no raids and no serious trouble. The American Government is now occupying a large part of Mexican territory, and making no effort to run down the bandits. I sincerely hope, however, that a peaceful solution will be found so that the two hitherto friendly nations may not be engaged in actual warfare."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Drink

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

ADVERTISEMENT.

Bergenport Chemical Works, Bergenport, N. J.

"Turner for Concrete"

The Turner record in the oil and chemical industry is 63 buildings for 7 concerns.

Turner's total of 562 reinforced concrete contracts in 14 years covers over 125 different industries.

TURNER Construction Co

THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA

CRESTA BLANCA WINES

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE OF 1908

NAPA SODA WATER

CRESTA BLANCA WINE CO. 41 E. 42d St.

CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts

Also Shantung Silk Shirts

Silk Crepe Shirts, white grounds with satin stripes; also of imported Tan Chinese Shantung Silk. Special 4.50

Men's Silk Shirts

Of Summer Weight Tub Silk with novelty satin stripes on light grounds. Also tan Pongee Silk. Special 2.85

Men's Japanese Crepe Shirts

Of fine quality Japanese cotton crepe, the newest and most desirable fabric for summer wear, in novelty stripes. 1.75

Men's Summer Underwear

FRANKLIN Athletic Union Suits of high grade crossbar nainsook, also Athletic Shirts and Knee-length Drawers.

Union Suit .85 Shirt or Drawers .45

Men's Pure Silk Sox

Men's pure thread Silk Sox, in black and colors; spliced heel, sole and toe. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

Men's Bathing Suits

Two piece, of pure worsted, in navy and white, navy and red, or black and red. Sizes 34 to 44. Special 3.75

Men's Foulard Scarfs

Carmoor Scarfs, made in London for Franklin Simon & Co. Special 1.00

Men's Crepe Scarfs

Of Silk Crepe Meteor, in plain colors. Special .55

Regulation Army Shirts

Of khaki colored flannel, made according to the specifications of the United States Government. Special 2.25

Golf and Tennis Shirts

FRANKLIN Shirts of white oxford, shrunk; collar attached, shrunk and lined; an ideal shirt for all out-door wear; guaranteed not to shrink long or detachable sleeves; sizes 13½ to 17. Special 1.75

My Only Sale This Year

SUMMER CLEARANCE OF CLEMONS SUITS Made to Measure

$20 and $25 Suitings (to measure) $17.50
$27 and $30 Suitings (to measure) $22.50
$35 to $45 Suitings (to measure) $26.50
Mohair Suitings, $15.00

YOU have been reading my Advertising, so you know that I am neither two-faced nor two-priced. *I stick to my price throughout the season,* though the earth rocks and the heavens fall.

However, the end of June brings me to the slack of the tailoring season, and to keep my organization going like a beehive right into Autumn, I offer the reduced prices quoted above.

For what you'll pay *after "the Fourth"* for a "ready-made" Suit at a sale of "left-overs" that nobody wanted, I offer you a Suit tailored to your individual measure *before "the Fourth,"* better in fabric, finer in fit, newer in style, *bigger in intrinsic value,* because while a "ready-made" depreciates in value, uncut woolens are always worth their full price.

Nothing is reduced in this sale *but the price.* Nothing has been "marked up" to be "marked down." You'll get my *personal attention,* from measuring to final fitting, just as though you paid full price.

Mail orders filled with the same certainty of satisfaction as though you came in person. Send for cloth clippings!

Clemons Custom Tailor Broadway at 39th St 17 Years On This Corner

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce Beginning Today a

Sale of Pongee Silk Suits

At the Very Special Price

$14.50

During last season we availed ourselves of an opportunity to secure enough of this Pongee Silk to make 1,500 Suits, at a price which enables us to offer them at $14.50.

These suits have been tailored to the standard of all Weber and Heilbroner clothes, which means the highest grade of workmanship.

If this silk were purchased at its present price, it would be necessary to sell these suits at $20.

They are in both Norfolk and regular sack models, with patch pockets—extremely smart, cool, hot-weather suits.

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

TRAVELERS' NEEDS

for

Week Ends or Vacations

NEVERBREAK No. 100 TRUNKS

$15.00

Suit Cases $5 up Traveling Bags $5 up

Outing Hats

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Camp Comforts

For the soldier or the civilian, comfort in camp means efficiency.

Wherever camp equipment is being used—on the world's frontier—liberal quantities of Abercrombie & Fitch camp goods are in service.

With the European armies, on our own disturbed Southern border, with expeditions in the frozen North, out in the Big Woods—everywhere they are contributing to the comfort of the soldier, the explorer and the camper.

Every feature of camp life, in every quarter of the globe, has been studied carefully and provided for with the utmost skill.

One hunter outfitted by this house just returned to New York with a kill of eight bears.

Expert fishermen from Maine to the Coast are whipping the streams with Abercrombie & Fitch tackle.

Tents, packs, bedding, officers' kits, cooking kits—equipment that no other house can furnish.

For Officers and Men Going South

French Military Cots, $10.
Camp Knives, $1.25 up.
Knife-and-Fork Combinations, 50c. up.
Stetson Army Hat, $5.
Army Shoes, Munson last, $5.
Wool Socks, 30 cents up.
Army Sweaters, $6.
Tan Leather Army Belts, $3.
Army Flannel Shirts, $3.50.
Flasks and Thermos Bottles.
Money Belts, 75 cents up.
Sewing Kits, 75 cents.
Fitch Binoculars, $70.
Aluminum Field Glasses, $54.
Duffle Bags, 95 cents up.
Khaki Military Dressing Cases, unfitted, $2 up.
Safety Razor Kits.
Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Cases.
Military Wrist Watches, $6.50 up.
Officer's Toilet Kit, $11.50.
Fine Pocket Compasses, 50 cents.
Service Revolvers and Holsters.
Electric Pocket Lights, 85 cents up.
Bandanna Silk Kerchiefs, $1.50.
Cotton Army Bandannas, 10 cents.
Medicine and First Aid Cases, $8.25.
New Spiral Puttees, $3.
Cameras of all kinds.
Camp Moccasins, $1.75 up.

Shirts and Skirts for Sportswomen

For the woman who has been forced to go to the men's furnishing shop for her shirts because she has been unable to obtain a good, roomy shirt that would not pull out at her waist, it will be a relief to know that this house has *the kind of shirts she wants.* Prices range from $1.75 to $15.

Great variety of materials.

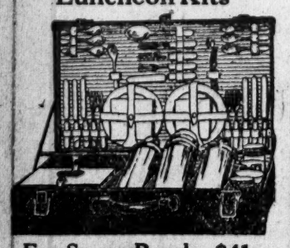
Cotton crepe (as illustrated) in 27 combinations of stripes and colors, $3.50.

Sportswomen's Skirts, of linen crashes, khaki, corduroy and flannels, $4.50 up.

Striped Gabardine Skirts, $7.

Town and Country Suits, Camp and Tennis Dresses, Hats and Boots for every costume—largest Sportswomen's Apparel Department in the world.

A. & F. Motor Luncheon Kits



For Seven People, $41.

Suit case style, covered with black enamel service duck and fully fitted for seven.

Knives and forks have white handles; nickel-plated food boxes; two one-quart vacuum bottles and one ice-cream jar.

Most complete kit ever offered.

Other Luncheon Kits, $4.50 up.

Most Complete Assortment Ever Shown of Men's Sport Clothes, Hats, Shirts and Hosiery.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

RED CROSS MOVING ON SECRET ORDERS

War Department Directs Heads Not to Disclose Its Mobilization Plans.

UNITS ALL WELL PREPARED

Chiefs of Base Hospitals Among the Leading Surgeons of the City.

The War Department has placed the movements of the Red Cross under the same cover of secrecy as those of the regular army and the militia. This fact was disclosed yesterday. Red Cross officers have been advised that they must be more careful in the future as to the information they give out, as it was pointed out that the disposition of their forces would indicate where troops were to be sent. A. C. Sherwood, secretary of the executive committee for the Metropolitan Campaign of the Red Cross, would make no further comment upon the matter than the fact that the Red Cross was under such orders.

"The Red Cross is working efficiently but quietly," he said, "but we can give out very little news because of the fact that we are under orders from the War Department, and like every other branch of the service which is preparing, our activities must be kept secret."

Mr. Sherwood said that many persons are writing in from all parts of the country to learn how Red Cross units can be started in their own towns, from Maine to Texas. He said that the Red Cross had received many offers of help in case of war with Mexico. One of these came, he said, from a manufacturer of twine who offered to supply free of charge all of the twine which the American Red Cross should need, in case of war, if it would supply him with samples of what would be required.

Mrs. J. V. Cameron, Executive Secretary of the American Red Cross, said that a great many applications had been received from women who wanted to go to the border as nurses or help out in any way that they could around the hospitals. Seventy-five letters making such application were received yesterday, and more than that number of telephone calls. Many of the women who applied, she said, did not know exactly what they could do to help out, but were so moved by their enthusiasm that they were willing to go and do anything for which they might be required.

She explained that at the present time the Red Cross had a sufficient number of enrolled nurses to look after the hospitals, and also pointed out that to become an enrolled Red Cross nurse it was necessary to have had a regular training and have been graduated from a hospital. Almost 10,000 trained nurses are enrolled throughout the country ready to respond to the call from the War Department. About 750 of these, said Mrs. Cameron, were in Manhattan and as many more in Brooklyn. She called attention to the fact that, although $11,000 more is needed to complete the $100,000 for the equipment which the New York Chapter will furnish, no contributions were received yesterday.

A meeting of the various committees of the local chapter of the Red Cross has been called for tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Manhattan. Plans for the mobilization of the local units will be finally decided upon. The organization of field columns and ambulance corps also will be taken up.

New York University has decided to open a combination training course for volunteer nurses to be held in its Washington Square building. The course will follow the routine described by the Red Cross.

The heads of the four base hospital units are among New York's leading surgeons. Dr. George E. Brewer, chief surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, is Director of the Presbyterian unit, which has organized one base hospital. Dr. Charles L. Gibson, chief surgeon of the New York Hospital; Dr. George D. Stewart, chief surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Howard Lilienthal, chief surgeon of Mt. Sinai Hospital, will be the heads of the other three divisions and are ready with their staffs to go to the front when the call comes.

Members of the American Legion who wish to enroll with the Red Cross should communicate with the War Relief Director, Medical Department, National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, at Washington, D. C.

Dr. John A. Wyeth of the Polyclinic Hospital said last night that members of the hospital staff had organized a base hospital unit which would be ready to take the field whenever they might be called on by the Surgeon General of the army.

Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Medical Corps, U. S. A., announced yesterday that thirteen of the twenty base hospitals to be rushed to the Mexican border in case war is declared were ready to entrain at once. These units are being prepared by various civil hospitals throughout the country and will be under the managementof the American Red Cross.

APPEALS FOR RED CROSS AID.

Taft Urges People to Send Funds to Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The American Red Cross today issued an appeal to the American people for funds to enable it to meet the responsibilities of that organization incident to the grave emergency of the Mexican crisis. The appeal is signed by ex-President William H. Taft, as Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, and asks that contributions be sent to local chapters of the Red Cross throughout the country or to the national headquarters of that organization in Washington.

The text of the appeal follows:

With the calling of many thousand men into military service new and heavy responsibilities fall upon the Red Cross in its relation to the army and navy on the one hand and to the people of the United States on the other. At present these responsibilities are, first, to provide assistance to the medical services of the armed forces of the Government by the organization of base hospitals, ambulance columns, and other units for the care of our sick and wounded; second, to purchase, collect, forward, and distribute supplies for our soldiers in field, camp, and hospital; third, to help soldiers' families left destitute and not provided for by other agencies.

For the necessary means to discharge this patriotic service the Red Cross, in accordance with its custom, turns to the public, whose sympathy and generosity it has learned implicitly to trust. Upon the response to this appeal must depend the adequacy with which the Red Cross will be enabled to help our sick and wounded soldiers, to soften the harshness of field service, and to meet urgent needs among dependents at home.

In anticipation of such a grave emergency as this the Red Cross has been building up an organization competent to meet the obligations of its national charter, and to make effective the generosity of a patriotic people.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of a local chapter, or checks may be made payable to the American Red Cross and sent to national headquarters in Washington.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Chairman Central Committee, American Red Cross.

WOMEN ON WAR RELIEF.

Committee Preparing to Offer Refuge to Needy Soldiers' Families.

The New York Chapter of the new National Patriotic Relief Committee formed by the Vacation War Relief Committee, with Miss Robinson-Smith as Chairman, has already begun its work for the families of the soldiers by putting two children into safe hands until the father returns from the border. The militiaman recently lost his wife, leaving him with two little children, and, through the committee, Miss Clara Spence has taken them and will see that they are cared for. An offer of help has come from a woman who has written that she is not rich, but has a small house in the country and will take one family to live with her for the Summer.

Twenty States have already fallen in line in the relief work, and that number of reliable women have answered the call sent out by the National Committee last Friday. A large committee is to be formed for the work in New York State, and Miss Robinson-Smith asks responsible women wishing to aid to report to her at the Vacation Headquarters, 38 East Thirty-ninth Street. She is sending letters to a large number of women asking them to attend a meeting on Wednesday at 3 P. M. Mrs. Charles Whitman, wife of the Governor, is Honorary Chairman; August Belmont is Treasurer, and Miss Maude Wetmore is National Chairman.

STAGE STARS TO AID GUARD.

James K. Hackett Arranging a Benefit Performance for Troops.

James K. Hackett yesterday promised the Women's Supply Committee of the American Defense Society for the men who have gone to the front the returns from an all-star benefit which he is about to arrange. The plans and the theatre will be announced probably within the next forty-eight hours. Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt, on the part of the committee, are to collaborate with Mr. Hackett. Many of the best-known men and women of the stage have already offered their services.

The headquarters where the workrooms of the committee will be located, 4 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story and basement house, the use of which has been given by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, opened yesterday and is being fitted out under the direction of Mrs. Charles B. Goldsborough. Work will begin on Thursday. the Women's Supply Committee will hold a meeting at the Coterie Club, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, tomorrow at 4 P. M. There will be an address by Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy and various subcommittees will be appointed.

MILLS READY FOR ORDERS.

Equipped to Furnish Clothing and Supplies to Troops on Short Order.

The critical relations of the United States and Mexico, particularly in case of hostilities, were a general topic of conversation yesterday in woolen cloth circles. It was taken for granted that if war should come out of the existing situation, it would be necessary for the President to make a call for several hundred thousand volunteers, who will have to be clothed in a hurry.

Mill men said their plants were unusually well fixed at the moment to handle heavy contracts for khaki, blankets, overcoatings, hosiery, and other supplies needed for a volunteer force. While the Quartermaster's Department of the regular army has just awarded contracts on a large scale, the market understands that the goods already ordered would cut no appreciable figure in equipping half a million men.

The fact that European cloth and blanket contracts have been filled, it was said, would make it possible to turn out large quantities of clothing for the American Army with great rapidity.

"There'll be no trouble about giving the Government all the cloth it wants," was the way one mill man put it.

MILITIA DRAFT BILL AMENDED BY SENATE

Upper House Defeats Plan to Pay Dependents of Guard Members at Border.

CLASH SEEMS IMPENDING

Hay Believes He Cannot Gain Colleagues' Consent to Changes in Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Senate tonight, by a vote of 45 to 30, passed in amended form the Hay resolution to draft the National Guard after an all-day debate. A compromise amendment, providing for relief of guardsmen's families and also for the exemption of such as might be held to be the indispensable support of dependent families or kin, was lost, 58 to 17. This latter amendment was offered by Senator Hoke Smith and urged by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis. Senator Sherman tried to secure the adoption of a preamble declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Mexico. This was lost without dissent on the simultaneous motion of Senator Chamberlain and Stone.

As adopted the resolution gives no relief to families of guardsmen, but allows the exemption from service of National Guardsmen who have families dependent on them. The phrase in the Hay resolution declaring that, "in the opinion of Congress an emergency now exists" was cut out so that on the record thus far the Senate has taken no action that may be technically construed to be the admission of war with Mexico.

In the debate Senator Reed of Missouri, as on Saturday, led the attack on the modifications in the Hay resolution as recommended by the Senate Military Committee, urging that provision should be made for families of National Guardsmen and that those who were the support of dependents should be excused from service. The discussion was mainly conducted by Democratic Senators. Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska, Lewis of Illinois, and Williams of Mississippi supported Senator Reed's contention.

Waras Galleries Not to Applaud.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, and Senators Thomas of Colorado, Gore of Oklahoma, Stone of Missouri, and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi took strong ground against the benefit clause, and supported the exemption amendment. At one time when the galleries applauded Senator Reed in his appeal for aid for the families of guardsmen sent to the Mexican border, Senator James of Kentucky, who was in the chair, gave notice that a repetition of the outburst would result in the clearing of the galleries.

Again and again it was stated that the country was on the verge of war. "Probably," said Senator Williams, "or at least possibly, I should say. Senators all know we are facing the peril of war."

"I am weary of listening to mere form of words," Senator Sherman declared. "Congress should declare here and now that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the de facto Government of Mexico. It is the acme of idiocy to inquire of a man what his purpose is after he shoots you in the face."

Senator Lewis declared that if any set of men were responsible for the failure of the States to be prepared in the present moment it was the pacifists, who, by teaching that war was over, had made it impossible for members of Congress to appropriate money for adequate defense. Senator Stone predicted that pecuniary relief for the guardsmen would make "degenerate sons of noble sires."

The House is not expected to yield readily to the Senate in the impending fight over the proposal to contribute to the maintenance of dependent families of enlisted men of the National Guard who have responded to the call to go to Mexico.

Chairman Hay of the House Military Affairs Committee said today that the House appeared to be overwhelmingly in favor of the so-called pension plan. Mr. Hay said further that he would not yield to the Senate on the item without express action by the House rescinding its former approval of the theory that the Government ought to help support the families of married men who have gone to the front with the National Guard.

"The House expressed itself unanimously as favoring the Government contribution plan," said Chairman Hay today. "If the Senate insists upon the substitute proposals my opinion is that the House will insist upon its own proposition. When the militia draft resolution comes back to the House it is my intention to ask for another vote on this controverted point.

"I would not feel that I ought to yield to the Senate in conference without express authorization from the House, and for this reason I purpose to ask for another vote to see if the sentiment of the House is still in favor of a monthly allowance to the dependent families of National Guard members."

Confederate Service No Bar.

Congressman George Huddleston of Alabama, one of the two House members who voted against the militia draft resolution, today obtained an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill which removed one of his objection to the draft measure. Mr. Huddleston contended that under the existing statutes the dependent father of a National Guardsman could not share in the monthly benefit if that father had been in the Confederate Army. The pension laws, he recalled, were not applicable to those who had been affiliated with the Confederate cause.

Just before the Army bill passed today, Mr. Huddleston offered an amendment repealing that section of the Revised Statutes requiring proof of loyalty on the part of a pension recipient of this character. Chairman Hay made a point of order against the Huddleston amendment, but withdrew it when Mr. Mann, the minority leader, said:

"I think the time has arrived when we might take this action. We took similar action applying to those who went to the Spanish-American war and we might do it in a general way under the present circumstances."

The Huddleston amendment was then adopted unanimously. Representative Huddleston's remaining objection to the Hay Militia Draft resolution was that it "amounted to conscription" of members of the National Guard.

MORE EMPLOYERS TO PAY GUARDSMEN

Additions to the List Roll in From All Kinds of Interests.

The enrollment of employers who, finding themselves able financially, have guaranteed full or part salaries to their employes in the National Guard continued yesterday. From firms of all kinds came word that the system of "full-pay-and-jobs-held" had been adopted, and where full pay was not guaranteed the difference between company and Government remuneration was promised.

Rudolph J. Schaefer, President of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, not only has granted full pay to his employes in the guard for as long a time as they are in military service, but in the name of the company he has also made each of the men a cash present. Mr. Schaefer has also informed his employes not in the guard that any of them who enlist and are called for service will receive the same benefits as those already enlisted.

Other firms that were reported yesterday to have appropriated full pay to their employes in the guard for a period of absence were the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, the Universal Film Corporation, the Skeele Coal Company, the Union Tank Line Company, and the Disinfecting and Exterminating Corporation.

The Western Electric Company announced that it would continue its employes in military service on full pay for a period of three months, and on the difference between company and Government pay for nine months longer. The announcement added that the company would "take such further action as is deemed necessary if additional service is required."

The employers listed yesterday as promising substantial provision in behalf of employes absent with the National Guard were:

Disinfecting and Exterminating Corporation.
Schaefer, F. & M., Brewing Company.
Skeele Coal Company.
Union Tank Line Company.
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.
Universal Film Corporation.
Western Electric Company.
Prospect Camp, 220, Woodmen of the World, announced that it would "take care of the families of National Guardsmen among its members who were called to the country's service and also would pay all dues and assessments of such members.

The Metropolitan Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at a special meeting yesterday, passed a resolution providing that any member called into military service would receive full leave of absence and would have his seniority rights unimpaired.

Enroll German-American Company.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 26.—German-Americans of this city will meet Thursday night to form a volunteer company. Already more than forty have signed the roll, and it is probable that they will elect Max von Derhayden, once on officer in the Germany Army as Captain. Von Der Hayden is Commissioner of Boy Scouts for this district. Any man between the ages of 18 and 45 years who understands the German language and is an American citizen will be eligible to join.

Would Organize a Cavalry Regiment

Leonard Snider, who was formerly a member of Squadron A and of the First Field Artillery, N. G., N. Y., and is now engaged in the brokerage business at 62 Broadway, has sent out letters suggesting the organization of a cavalry regiment, including a machine-gun troop, "should the present Mexican situation become so serious as to make a call for volunteers by the President necessary." Mr. Snider asks people who are interested in the suggestion to communicate with him.

BAKER WILL CONSIDER ARMY MEN FOR GUARD

Gov. Whitman's Recommendation of Promotion for Regular Officers Taken Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Secretary of War Baker has before him for early determination the recommendations of Governor Whitman of New York for appointments of a number of regular army officers as officers of the National Guard units of New York in its service along the border or in Mexico. The commissions of these officers, such as are appointed, will be signed by the President. The names of officers recommended for promotion, as submitted by Governor Whitman, could not be obtained from the War Department tonight. Secretary Baker declined to make them public in advance of action by the department.

The recommendations made by the Governor were first submitted to Brig. Gen. Mills, Chief of the Division of Military Affairs of the War Department, today. General Mills said late this afternoon:

"I have made a number of recommendations for appointment of regular army officers as officers of the New York National Guard, as requested by the Governor of New York. These recommendations are now in the hands of the Chief of Staff awaiting action by the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War."

Secretary Baker said early this evening:

"The matter is now before the Chief of Staff for report, and I expect to give it early consideration. There are other applications pending in the case also of regular army officers whose services are recommended with the troops of other States. Recommendations for appointment to positions with the New York Guard, as with other State militia forces, are being considered from the point of view of whether their services could be spared from the army for use in the militia, in this emergency."

237,521 COULD ANSWER CALL.

Figures Show Relative Peace and War Strength of Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Under President Wilson's call for mobilization of the militia the various States are expected to furnish a minimum of not less than 129,886 officers and men, representing the aggregate peace strength of all the units called into service, and a total maximum strength of 237,521, which represents the number of men these units would have when recruited up to full war strength. These are in addition to the minimum of 5,617 and maximum of 10,493 for the National Guardsmen of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

Under the President's call no unit is to be accepted until it has a specified minimum or peace strength, and all units called are, if possible, to be recruited up to maximum, or war strength. The following table shows the peace and war strength, officers and men, of organized militia, including attached sanitary troops, as fixed by the War Department, and on the basis of which the movement and equipment of the National Guard units is being handled:

	Peace.	War.
Infantry Division	12,820	22,665
Infantry brigade	2,975	5,749
Infantry regiment	999	1,915
Infantry battalion	277	579
Cavalry regiment	991	1,806
Cavalry squadron	310	416
Cavalry troop	68	103
Artillery regiment	958	1,192
Artillery battalion	432	550
Artillery battery	138	176
Pioneer battalion engineers	217	514
Company of engineers	68	166
Signal company	82	176
Ambulance company	48	84
Field hospital	38	73

Jenkins Joins Border Aviators.

William Croker Jenkins, son of Dr. William T. Jenkins, former Health Officer of the Port of New York and a nephew of Richard Croker, has been accepted for service with the United States Army Flying Corps. He will join the Air Squadron now on the Mexican border. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Roberts Croker, youngest sister of Mr. Croker.

To Give Field Glasses to Squadron A

Some of the members of the Stock Exchange started a subscription yesterday to raise money for presents to Troop A of Squadron A. It is proposed to give field glasses to every trooper. Friends of the troop, it was reported from the floor, subscribed gladly and a considerable amount was pledged before the market closed.

To Recruit Harlem Regiment.

Ex-Assemblyman P. F. Cotter and Walter King, a former Lieutenant of infantry who saw service in the Philippines, have started to organize a regiment of infantry to be known as the Harlem Volunteers of New York. They have sent out notices to students of Fordham, Manhattan, and City Colleges and so far have interested 200 of their friends who, they say, have promised to join. The volunteers are to meet in Jasper Oval on Friday night.

The Liberty Has Only About 2,000 Depositors

Yet with deposits of $60,000,000, it ranks as one of New York's large banking institutions.

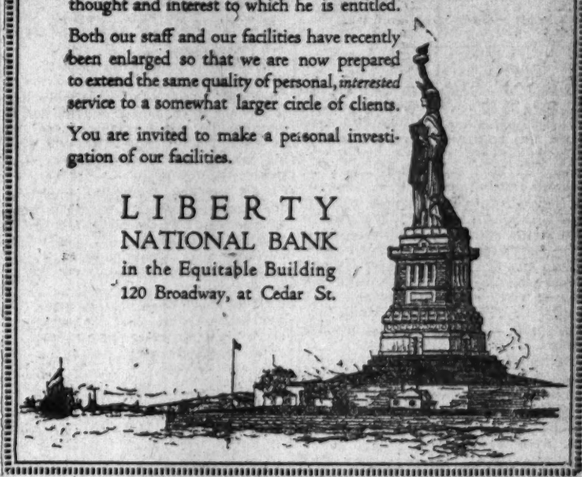
The standing of our depositors and their loyalty through years of mutually profitable growing-up together is the foundation of our present strength.

Their comparatively small number enables our officers to devote to each client the personal thought and interest to which he is entitled.

Both our staff and our facilities have recently been enlarged so that we are now prepared to extend the same quality of personal, *interested* service to a somewhat larger circle of clients.

You are invited to make a personal investigation of our facilities.

LIBERTY
NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.



KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

Now Used and Indorsed by 31,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

The reputation of Kolynos has been built up by those who keep *informed* on the care of the teeth.

Kolynos users are not those to whom a dentifrice is simply a dentifrice—the haphazard purchasers who consider that they are giving their mouths proper attention if they use *any dentifrice.*

As a rule they are men and women who know that teeth are perishable but that with intelligent care they may be preserved for a life time.

The thousands of dentists who are recommending Kolynos are not doing so idly. They have scientific reasons for their advice.

The Kolynos Company *New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.*

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Men's and Youths'
$10 to $15 Suits
Today at
$8.95

Pre-Inventory Clearaway of "Broken" Size Assortments

A wonderful opportunity to pick up stylish, serviceable suits in medium or light-weight materials at a bargain price. In most instances only one or two suits of a kind, but many good styles and desirable materials in practically all sizes in the whole collection.

Latest two- and three-button models. Patch or plain pockets. A limited number of "sample" suits from a well-known maker included in the offering.

Materials are chiefly WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES AND ALL-WOOL BLUE SERGES.

Men's Raincoats, $4.95

234 excellent raincoats of single and double texture material, fully guaranteed. All sizes.

"Kingly" Trousers, $2.95

Business and dress styles in neat STRIPED WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES AND ALL-WOOL BLUE SERGES. Sizes 28 to 56 waist measure.

Notice to Charge Customers

All purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered August 1st.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

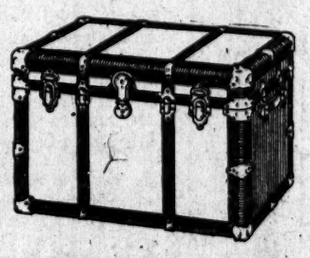
Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** Phone Greeley 2626

Today and throughout the week

A Sale of Neverbreak Trunks

at remarkable price concessions

NEW and perfect trunks, of standard NEVERBREAK construction, offered at the following prices, as a result of a special purchase.



Dress Trunks at $12.65

Illustrated at left. Vulcanized fibre covered, with two substantial centre bands. Fancy Cloth lining. Sizes 34 to 40 inches.

Dress Trunks at $6.55

Covered with heavy duck. Fitted with separate tray. Well-protected corners. Sizes 34 to 44.

Dress Trunks at $7.75

Remarkable value. Heavy duck covered. Fitted with outside straps. Cloth lined. Sizes 34 to 38.

Dress Trunks at $10.55

Covered with hard vulcanized fibre. Well-protected corners. Fitted with two trays. Sizes 34 to 40 inches.

Week-End Trunks, $6.95, $7.95, and $9.95
Well constructed and an unusually large variety of styles to select from.

Arnold, Constable & Co
The
Men's *"Rendezvous"* of Fashion
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Today's Sale of

SPECIALS FOR JULY 4TH HOLIDAYS

Men's Shirts for Sport Wear—All our "Stadium" styles of sport Shirts, and many other popular styles included. White or Palm Beach shades. Sizes for boys and men. Half, long or detachable sleeves, with various styles of collars. *Regularly $1.75 and $2.00.* **1.35**

Men's Pure Silk Shirts—All made from our own reliable silk shirtings. Fancy designs and white silks, made with collar on, or neck-bands. Also many of the finest fibre shirts included. *Real Value $4.50, $5.00.* **3.50**

Men's All-Wool Sweater Coats—Medium weight, that can be worn under the coat for warmth, or as an outer garment for tennis, golfing, boating and beach wear. Two pockets; grey or colors. *Real Value $4.50.* **3.25**

Extra Fine Wool Bathing Suits
Special weight, and all the popular plain or trimmed models of sleeveless or short sleeve styles. Specially priced. **4.50**

MOOSE INDORSES, HUGHES ACCEPTS

Continued from Page 1.

unite in the demand for an undivided and unwavering loyalty to our country, for a whole-hearted patriotic devotion overriding all racial differences. We want a revival of the American spirit—a nation restored. We insist upon prompt and adequate provision for the common defense; upon the steadfast maintenance of all the rights of our citizens, and upon the integrity of international law.

The most serious difficulties the present Administration has encountered have been due to its own weakness and incertitude. I am profoundly convinced that by prompt and decisive action, which existing conditions manifestly called for, the Lusitania tragedy would have been prevented. We strongly denounce the use of our soil as a base for alien intrigues, for conspiracies and the fomenting of disorders in the interest of any foreign nation, but the responsibility lies at the door of the Administration. The moment notice is admitted responsibility is affixed. For that sort of thing could not continue if the Administration took proper measures to stop it. That responsibility the Administration cannot evade by condemning others.

It was officially stated by the Secretary of State in the Mexican note of June 20, 1916, that "for three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice."

"Unpardonable Neglect."

What an indictment by the Administration of its Mexican policy! And still we are unprepared. That unpreparedness in the midst of perils, and after the experiences of three years, is a demonstration of an unpardonable neglect for which the Administration is responsible.

The Government now has and must have most emphatically the unstinted and patriotic support of every citizen in the existing exigency. But unquestioning, loyal and patriotic support of the Government is one thing; approval of the fatuous course which the Administration has followed is quite another. I cannot in this message adequately review that course; that I shall do later.

No intelligent man is deceived by the temporary prosperity due to abnormal conditions and no one can fail to appreciate the gravity of the problems with which we shall be faced when the war ends. We are alive to the imperative necessity of assuring the bases of honest business. I am in deep sympathy with the effort to improve the conditions of labor; to prevent exploitation; to safeguard the future of the nation by protecting our women and children. I believe in workmen's compensation laws; in wise conservation of our national resources so that they may be protected, developed, and used to the utmost public advantage. But underlying every endeavor to promote social justice is the indispensable condition that there shall be a stable foundation for honorable enterprise. American industry must have proper protection if labor is to be safeguarded.

We must rescue our instrumentalities of interstate and foreign commerce, our transportation facilities, from uncertainty and confusion. We must show that we know how to protect the public without destroying or crippling our productive energies.

"Our Common Cause."

To what agency shall we look for the essential constructive program on which our security and prosperity must depend? It is vain to expect it from the Democratic Party. That party has not the national outlook. Both its traditions and dominating influences are fatal handicaps. I have no sectional word to utter. We are to elect a President of the whole country, not of a part. The South, as well as the North, East, and West, will be the gainers from our endeavors. But it is idle to seek truth in part, that we go forward we must make the Republican Party the instrument of our advance. We want deeds, not words; far-reaching national policies. The Progressives have insisted on responsible, not invisible, government; on efficient administration. I yield to no one in that demand. I am eager to call the best ability of the country to our aid. For the conduct of the great departments the Executive is directly responsible and there is no excuse whatever for the toleration of incompetence in order to satisfy partisan obligations.

I am deeply appreciative of your indorsement. I find no difference in platform or in aim which precludes the most hearty co-operation and the most complete unity. It is within the party that the liberalizing spirit you invoke can have the widest and most effective influence. I solicit your earnest effort for the common cause.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Colonel Ready for Meeting.

The Hughes letter did not reach Oyster Bay until late last night, and it was impossible then to obtain any comment from Colonel Roosevelt. It was known on excellent authority, however, that Colonel Roosevelt was willing to meet Mr. Hughes on a common basis of promoting the doctrines to which they both have subscribed, and that the only thing which has stood in the way of such a meeting was the fact that no invitation had come from the nominee. It is generally believed that they will meet within a week or ten days, either in this city or at Mr. Hughes's Summer home at Bridgehampton, L. I. No definite information on the place or date of a proposed meeting could be obtained here, however.

The open announcement of the combination between Hughes and Roosevelt and the cordiality of the letter sent by Hughes to the man whom they fought so bitterly in 1912, when he split the Republican Party, and against whom most of them were solidly aligned in the recent Republican Convention, was received by most of the Old Guard leaders without extended comment.

When Mr. Hughes made public his statement at the Astor last night he had gathered about him, as far as could be learned, only a few of his close advisers, such as Public Service Commissioner Whitney and Major Crossett, who helped him open his campaign headquarters when he made his hurried trip here from Washington after his nomination before the Old Guard faction could get here from Chicago to forestall him.

There were other important developments about the Hughes headquarters yesterday. It was reported, for one thing, that the selection of a national Chairman would be made within a day or two, and that William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, was leading in the race.

Joseph B. Kealing, former National Committeeman from Indiana, has been selected tentatively as a Vice Chairman for the Middle West, with headquarters in Chicago; and Ralph E. Williams, National Committeeman from Oregon, as Vice Chairman in charge of headquarters in San Francisco.

Hughes Silent on Chairmanship.

Kealing and Williams, especially Kealing, have been pretty closely affiliated with the Old Guard interests, but there is no such tag on Willcox, who would have direct charge of the campaign, if the slate talked about yesterday should go through. There was some talk of National Committeeman Charles B. Warren of Detroit as Vice Chairman of the Middle West, instead of Kealing, but Mr. Williams, on behalf of Mr. Warren, gave out a statement last night in which he said that the Detroit man was in no sense a candidate for the national chairmanship. This was taken by some as an indication that Warren was not even in the race for Vice Chairman and that Kealing's selection for the Middle West post was practically assured.

Mr. Hughes refused to make any comment on this topic, but there was a feeling that the final announcement might be made some time today before Mr. Hughes left at 4 o'clock for his Summer home at Bridgehampton, L. I., to remain over the Fourth of July.

Mr. Hughes had a conference with W. Murray Crane, Chairman of the steering committee, when he got to town yesterday morning, but neither would talk about what took place. Another visitor was Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City. He said he did not discuss Mexican matters with Mr. Hughes, but to correspondents he said he considered it unfortunate that the country had got into the Mexican trouble in "such a bad way."

James B. Goodrich, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, and National Committeeman Williams of Oregon were among others to confer with Mr. Hughes.

HUGHES INDORSED BY MOOSE COMMITTEE

National Body Adopts Suggestion of Roosevelt, 32 to 6, With 9 Members Not Voting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Progressive Party as a separate political organization died tonight. Its demise was far from peaceful. Members of the Progressive National Committee, at an acrimonious meeting, indulged in a discussion in which the word "liar" and other disagreeable epithets were freely used. Finally, after a day spent in wrangling, the committee voted to indorse Charles Evans Hughes for President.

Thirty-two members of the committee supported the resolution indorsing ex-Justice Hughes, which was offered by James R. Garfield of Ohio. Six members voted against it and nine declined to vote. Several of the fifteen minority members, including Raymond Robins of Chicago, who was Chairman of the Progressive National Convention three weeks ago, announced that probably they would support President Wilson.

The indorsement of Hughes, made in accordance with the wishes of Theodore Roosevelt, as expressed in a letter to the committee, was regarded as marking the demise of the Progressive Party. While the National Executive Committee was instructed to co-operate in the Hughes campaign, it was admitted that the full National Committee never would have another meeting.

The resolution indorsing Hughes, as finally adopted after seven hours of debate, follows:

"Whereas, the statement issued by this committee in January and the platform adopted by the Progressive National Convention set forth that, putting aside all partisan considerations, in view of existing world and national conditions, we would work with any man or party who saw the nation's need and put forth a leader fit to meet it; and,

"Whereas, we believe, with Colonel Roosevelt, that in nominating Charles E. Hughes of New York, the Republican Party has put forth such a leader, we indorse and concur in the recommendation of Colonel Roosevelt that we support Mr. Hughes."

Vote on Indorsing Hughes.

The various States and territories, through their committeemen, lined up as follows on the resolution:

Yeas—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, and Hawaii—total 32.

Nays—Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Utah—total 6.

Declining to Vote—Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia—total 9.

The opponents of the proposal to indorse Hughes put up a stubborn fight. Leaders on that side were Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, who presided as Vice Chairman of the committee, in the absence of Victor Murdock, the Chairman; Bainbridge Colby of New York, who held the proxy of the committeeman from Florida; John M. Parker of Louisiana, who was nominated for Vice President by the Progressives three weeks ago, and Henry Cochems of Wisconsin.

Mr. Garfield was the floor leader for the Hughes forces. George W. Perkins of New York and Chester H. Rowell of California, also urged the indorsement of Hughes. John W. McGrath, private secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, held several proxies, and several times interrupted the proceedings to put in a word on the side of a Hughes indorsement.

Harold L. Ickes, Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois, also lined up for Hughes. A statement made by him during the roll call on the Garfield resolution was regarded as typical of the view of the majority.

Says the Party Has Abdicated.

"Since the adjournment of the national convention I have been much perplexed over the situation," he said. "I would prefer to have gone down fighting, with our own ticket. I do not think it possible to make a third ticket fight with any other Presidential candidate than Roosevelt. I am very sorry he declined to accept the nomination.

"We might as well face the facts. The Progressive Party has gone out of existence. You can't declare the party alive by passing resolutions. The Progressive Party is dead, in my opinion, beyond recall.

Raymond Robins sat in the committee as proxy for the committeeman from Oklahoma. He made a stirring address in which he declared his present intention to support Wilson.

"I talked with Theodore Roosevelt following the Progressive National Convention," said Mr. Robins. "It was apparent his mind was made up to support Hughes. In that judgment I dissented, and I now dissent. As I stand at this hour I would vote for Woodrow Wilson. I have not determined definitely what I shall do. I came from the Democratic Party.

"After talking with Roosevelt I went to the next recognized leader of the party, Hiram Johnson of California. He said that under all the circumstances he thought he would have to go back to the Republican Party. I then went to Gifford Pinchot. He said the same thing. Mr. Garfield talked similarly.

"The Illinois Progressives held a conference, at which the sentiment was about 70 to 30 in favor of going back to the Republican Party. I came to the conclusion that it would be futile to run a third ticket. A third ticket in the present condition would mean a waste of political leadership and power in a time of the nation's crisis. If men like Johnson and Pinchot, however, believed there should be a third ticket I would gladly pledge myself to speak for it each day of the campaign and to contribute $5,000.

"But the people of the United States have decided, whether for good or ill, that they are going to work out the destinies of the nation within the two parties, Republican and Democratic. I believe it is proper that the men who in the nature of things ought to work in the Republican Party should return to that party and that the men who in the nature of things ought to work in the Democratic Party should return to that party."

Mr. Robins figured in a heated clash

Continued on Page 6.

Col. Roosevelt's Letter to the Progressives Indorsing Hughes.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Following is the letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt read before the Progressive National Committee, in session here today:

To the Progressive National Committee:

Gentlemen: In accordance with the message I sent to the Progressive National Convention as soon as I had received the notification that it had nominated me for President, I now communicate to you my reasons for declining the honor which I so deeply appreciate. Since the adjournment of the convention I have received between two and three thousand letters and telegrams from men who had supported me for the nomination, the majority expressing the desire that I would refuse to run, while a minority urged that I should accept the nomination. As it is a physical impossibility to answer these letters and telegrams individually, I beg of the courtesy of the senders that they will accept this public statement in lieu of such answers.

Before speaking of anything else, I wish to express my heartiest and most unstinted admiration for the character and services of the men and women who made up the Progressive National Convention in 1912. I can give them no higher praise than to say that in all respects they stood level with the men and women who in 1912 joined at Chicago to found the Progressive Party. These two conventions, in character, in disinterestedness, in vision, in insight, in high purpose, and in desire to render practical service to the people, typified exactly what such bodies ought to be in a great self-governing democracy. They represented the spirit which moved Abraham Lincoln and his political associates during the decade preceding the close of the civil war. The platform put forth in 1912 was much the most important public document promulgated in this country since the death of Abraham Lincoln. It represented the first effort on a large scale to translate abstract formulas of economic and social justice into concrete American nationalism; the effort to apply the principles of Washington and Lincoln to the need of the United States in the twentieth century. No finer effort was ever made to serve the American people, in a spirit of high loyalty to all that is loftiest in the American tradition.

Events have shown that the Progressive Party in 1912 offered the only alternative to the triumph of the Democratic Party. Moreover, these events have shown that the application of the principles which we then advocated is even more necessary to this nation than we at the time supposed.

Must Have Preparedness Here.

The results of the terrible world war of the past two years have now made it evident to all who are willing to see that in this country there must be spiritual and industrial preparedness, along the lines of efficiency, of loyal service to the nation, and of practical application of the precept that each man must be his brother's keeper. Furthermore, it is no less evident that this preparedness for the tasks of peace forms the only sound basis for that indispensable military preparedness which rests on universal military training, and which finds expression in universal obligatory service in time of war. Such universal obligatory training and service are the necessary complements of universal suffrage, and represent the realization of the true American, the democratic, ideal in both peace and war.

Sooner or later the national principles championed by the Progressives of 1912 must in their general effect be embodied in the structure of our national existence. With all my heart I shall continue to work for these great ideals, shoulder to shoulder with the men and women who in 1912 championed them; and I am sure that these men and women will show a like loyalty to the other, the fundamental ideals which the events of the past two years have proved to be vital to the permanency of our national existence. The method by which we are to show our loyalty to these ideals must be determined in each case by the actual event. Our loyalty is to the fact, to the principle, to the ideal, and not merely to the name, and least of all to the party name.

The Progressive movement has been given an incalculable impetus by what the Progressive Party has done. Our strongest party antagonists have accepted and enacted into law, or embodied in their party platforms, very many of our most important principles. Much has been accomplished in awakening the public to a better understanding of the problems of social and industrial welfare.

Yet it has become entirely evident that the people under existing conditions are not prepared to accept a new party.

It is impossible for us Progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that as things actually are the Progressive national organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our national life. Under such circumstances, our duty is to do the best we can, and not to sulk because our leadership is rejected. That we ourselves continue to believe that the course we advocated was in the highest interest of the American people is aside from the question. It is unpatriotic to refuse to do the best possible merely because the people have not put us in position to do what we regard as the very best. It remains for us, good-humoredly and with common sense, to face the situation and endeavor to get out of it the best that it can be made to yield from the standpoint of the interests of the nation as a whole.

Arraigns Wilson for Errors.

This was the situation at the opening of the present year. It was clearly evident that unless a cataclysm occurred the Presidential election would result in the choice of either the Republican or the Democratic nominee. The present Administration, during its three years of life, had been guilty of shortcomings more signal than those of any Administration since the days of Buchanan. From the standpoint of national honor and interest, it stood on an even lower level than the Administration of Buchanan.

No Administration in our history had done more to relax the spring of the national will and to deaden the national conscience. Within the Republican Party conflicting forces were at work. There were men among the organization leaders who advocated a course of action such as offered no improvement upon the Democratic position, and advocated the nomination of candidates whose election would have represented no improvement upon the continuance in office of Mr. Wilson. If such a course were followed, it would obviously become our duty to run a third ticket. But it was plainly our duty to do everything honorable in order to prevent such a necessity; to do everything short of sacrificing our most sacred convictions in order to secure the alignment under one leadership of the forces opposed to the continuance in power of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic Party.

Under these circumstances the Progressive National Committee, at Chicago, in January, outlined our duty to seek common action with the Republican Party, using the following words: "Our people are seeking leadership—leadership of the highest order and most courageous character; leadership that will draft to itself for the country's benefit the unselfish and patriotic services of its ablest citizens. The surest way to secure for our country the required leadership will be by having, if possible, both the Progressive and Republican Parties choose the same standard bearer and the same principles."

Six weeks later, on March 9 in my Trinidad statement, I asked for a similar combination against the Democratic Party, on a platform of "clean-cut, straightout National Americanism," and for a candidate "who will not merely stand for such a program before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected."

Recalls Wire to Jackson.

This was, in effect, the same statement that I made in my telegram to ex-Senator Jackson, pending the convention, which ran in part as follows: "Can we not, forgetting past differences, now join, for the safety and honor of our country, to enforce the policies of genuine Americanism and genuine preparedness? Surely we can afford to act in accordance with the words of Abraham Lincoln when he said, 'May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? May we ask those who have not differed with us to join in this same spirit toward those who have?' As far as my own soul is known to me it is in this same spirit that at this time I make my appeal to the Republicans and Progressives assembled at Chicago."

In addition to these public statements I had also stated my own attitude verbally, and, in letters during the weeks immediately preceding the convention, to scores of leading Progressives from all parts of the country, including many of the leaders at the convention. To these men I expressed my earnest hope that the Republicans would so act as to make it possible for the Progressives to join with them.

I stated to them, however, that in view of the attitude of some of the Republican leaders it was at least conceivable that we should be put in a position where our highest duty, our fealty to the country, our sense of what patriotism demanded in a great crisis would make it imperative upon us to run a separate ticket, and that whether in such event it would be necessary for me to head that ticket could not be determined in advance. I stated in these interviews and in these letters, with the utmost emphasis, that the decision of this point, like the whole matter of running a separate ticket, would have to be determined by what the interests of the country demanded in view of the action finally taken by the conventions at Chicago.

At the time many of the Republican leaders asserted that my statements were not made in good faith; that I really intended to insist upon my own nomination by the Republican Convention; and that if I was not so nominated, I intended to accept the Progressive nomination and run on a third ticket. Of course, my fellow-Progressives were under no such error. They knew that I spoke in good faith and meant exactly what I said. They knew that my utterances were to be accepted at their exact face value as meaning that if the Republicans nominated a man whom we could conscientiously support we would support him. The Progressive Convention came together knowing my public statements, and therefore knowing exactly what my attitude was.

"Hughes Meets Conditions."

In my judgment, the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of the Progressive National Committee, issued last January, and in my own statements. Under existing conditions, the nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson. I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that "he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut, straightout Americanism before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected." He is beyond all comparison better fitted to be President than Mr. Wilson. It would be a grave detriment to the country to re-elect Mr. Wilson. I shall, therefore, strongly support Mr. Hughes. Such being the case, it is unnecessary to say that I cannot accept the nomination on a third ticket. I do not believe that there should be a third ticket. I believe that when my fellow-Progressives coolly consider the question they will for the most part take this position. They and I have but one purpose—the purpose to serve our common country. It is my deep conviction that at this moment we can serve it only by supporting Mr. Hughes.

It is urged against Mr. Hughes that he was supported by the various so-called German-American alliances. I believe that the attitude of these professional German-Americans was due, not in the least to any liking for Mr. Hughes, but solely to their antagonism to me. They were bound to defeat me for the nomination. The only way by which they could achieve this object was by supporting Mr. Hughes and they supported him accordingly, without any regard to other considerations. I need hardly repeat what I have already said in stern reprobation of this professional German-American element—the element typified by the German-American alliances and the similar bodies, which have, in the pre-nomination campaign, played not merely an un-American, but a thoroughly anti-American part. These men have nothing in common with the great body of Americans who are in whole or in part of German blood; and who are precisely as good Americans as those of any other ancestry.

There are not, and never have been, in all our land better citizens than the great mass of the men and women of German descent, who have been or are being completely merged in our common American nationality; a nationality distinct from any in Europe, for Americans who are good Americans are no more German-Americans than they are English-Americans, or Irish-Americans, or Scandinavian-Americans. They are Americans, and nothing else. No good American, whatever his ancestry or creed, can have any feeling except scorn and detestation for those professional German-Americans who seek to make the American President in effect a viceroy of the German Emperor.

Tribute to Hughes's Character.

The professional German-Americans of this type are acting purely in the sinister interest of Germany. They have shown their eager readiness to sacrifice the interest of the United States whenever its interest conflicted with that of Germany. They represent the adherence to the potteco-racial hyphen which is the badge and sign of moral treason to the Republic. I have singled these men out for specific denunciation, and assuredly if I support a candidate it may be accepted as proof that I am certain that the candidate is incapable of being influenced by the evil intrigues of these hyphenated Americans.

Mr. Hughes's character and his whole course of conduct in public affairs justify us in the assured conviction that the fact that these men have for their own purposes supported him will, in no shape or way, affect his public action before or after election. His entire pubic life is a guarantee of this.

The events of the last three and a half years have shown that as much cannot be said for Mr. Wilson. In Mr. Wilson's case we do not have to consider his words, but his deeds. His deeds absolutely contradict his words; and for the matter of that, his words absolutely contradict one another. It is folly to pay heed to any of the promises in the platform on which he now stands, in view of the fact that almost every important promise contained in the platform on which he stood four years ago has since been broken. We owe all of our present trouble with the professional German-America element in the United States to Mr. Wilson's timid and vacillating course during the last two years. The defenders of Mr. Wilson have alleged in excuse for him that he confronted a difficult situation. As regards Mexico, the situation which Mr. Wilson confronted was nothing like as difficult as that which President McKinley confronted in connection with Cuba and the Philippines at the time of the Spanish war.

Under the actual circumstances we could with only a minimum of risk have protested on behalf of Belgium, a small, well-behaved nation, when she was exposed to the last extremity of outrage by the brutal violation of her neutral rights; this violation being itself a violation of The Hague conventions to which we were a signatory power.

Recalls Past Foreign Crises.

As regards the foreign situation generally during the great war, the fact of the existence of the war made it far easier and safer for Mr. Wilson to assert our rights than if he had had to deal with some single strong power which was at the time unhampered by war. During the last twenty years questions have arisen with powers of the first rank, such as England, Japan, and Germany, each of which has necessitated far greater courage, resolution, and judgment on the part of the President dealing with it than President Wilson need have shown in order to put a complete stop to the continually repeated murder of American men, women, and children on the high seas by German submarines—the Lusitania being merely the worst of many such cases. The same feebleness that was shown by President Wilson in dealing with Germany abroad was also shown by him in dealing with the organized German outrages within our own land, and, finally, in dealing with the organized German-American vote. The continued existence of the German-American menace at home is directly due to Mr. Wilson's course of action during the last two years.

Certain of my friends who feel that the Progressives should run a third ticket base their feeling on objection to the character or actions of the Republican National Convention. As regards this point, it is sufficient to say that the members of the Republican National Convention were unquestionably induced to nominate Mr. Hughes primarily because of the belief that his integrity and force of character, and his long record of admirable public service, would make him peculiarly acceptable, not only to the rank and file of the Republican Party, but to the people generally. I do not believe that Mr. Hughes would have been nominated if it had not been for the fight on behalf of public decency and efficiency which the Progressive Party has waged during the last four years.

In any event, and without any regard to what the personal feelings of any of us may be as regards the action of the Republican Convention, I wish very solemnly to ask the representatives of the Progressive Party to consider at this time only the welfare of the people of the United States. We shall prove false to our ideals and our professions if, in this grave crisis of the nation's life, we permit ourselves to be swerved from the one prime duty of serving with cool judgment and single-minded devotion the nation's needs. Our own political fortunes, individually and collectively, are of no consequence whatever when compared with the honor and welfare of the people of the United States. Such things do not count when weighed in the balance against our duty to serve well the country in which, after we are dead, our children and our children's children are to live.

Wilson Tried, Found Wanting.

The world is passing through a great crisis and no man can tell what trial and jeopardy will have to be faced by this nation during the years immediately ahead. There is now no longer before us for decision the question as to what particular man we may severally most desire to see at the head of the Government. We can decide only whether during these possibly vital years this country shall be intrusted to the leadership of Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson has been tried and found wanting. His party, because of its devotion to the outworn theory of State rights, and because of its reliance upon purely sectional support, stands against that spirit of far-sighted nationalism which is essential if we are to deal adequately with our gravest social and industrial problems. Mr. Wilson and his party have in actual practice lamentably failed to safeguard the interest and honor of the United States. They have brought us to impotence abroad and to division and weakness at home. They have accustomed us to see the highest and most responsible offices of Government filled by incompetent men appointed only for reasons of partisan politics. They have dulled the moral sense of the people. They have taught us that peace, the peace of cowardice and dishonor and indifference to the welfare of others, is to be put above righteousness, above the stern and unflinching performance of duty, whether the duty is pleasant or unpleasant.

Yet in Mexico they have failed even to secure the peace which they thus sought; and they have failed in spite of the most ample opportunity and most ample warning to prepare in any real fashion to meet the crisis which their own policy invited. They have taught us to put "safety first," safety before duty and honor; to put that materialism which expresses itself in mere money-making and in the fatted ease of life above all spiritual things, above all the high and fine instincts of the soul. They have taught us to accept adroit elocution as a substitute for straightforward and efficient action. They have raised indecision, hesitancy, and vacillation into a settled governmental policy.

Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the instinct of efficiency which will guarantee that, under him, the Government will once more work with vigor and force. He possesses that habit of straightforward thinking which means that his words will be correlated with his deeds and translated into facts. His past career is the warrant for our belief that he will be the unfaltering opponent of that system of invisible government which finds expression in the domination of the party boss and the party machine. His past career is a guarantee that whatever he says before election will be made good by his acts after election.

Morally, his public record shows him to be a man of unbending integrity; intellectually, it shows him to be a man of original and trained ability. We have the alternative of continuing in office an Administration which has proved a lamentable failure, or of putting into office an Administration which we have every reason to believe will function with efficiency for the interest and honor of all our people. I earnestly bespeak from my fellow-Progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes.

Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Sagamore Hill, June 22, 1916.

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Apparel — modish, up-to-the-minute styles for every occasion. Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes; therefore conceal condition.

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Suits	5.00	to	64.50
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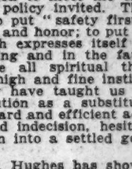

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Layettes	$6.95 up
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Charge Patrons may take advantage of these Sales, Having purchases billed on July accounts, for which Statement will be rendered August 1st.

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The Readjusting of our *entire stocks*—of Smart Spring and Summer Fashions now enables us to offer

THE MOST WONDERFUL VALUES OF THE SEASON

$65 to $135 Day Dresses—at $25 and $38

$125 to $175 Reception Gowns—$65 and $85

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$45 to $95 Motor & Utility Coats—$25, $35, $55

$10 to $35 Summer Blouses—$5, $9, $12

Suits { OF CLOTH—that were $55 to $125—$28, $38 / OF SILK—that were $75 to $135 —$45 / OF LINEN—that were $35 to $45 —$18, $25

$18 to $30—Hats—$5 and $10

Motor—Sports—Country—Street—Travel and Semi-dress models.

A Clearance of the "early season" styles.

Beautiful Dress Hats $15, $20, $25

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TODAY ONLY!

But Just Notice the Value!

The one best clothes offering of the season for this one day only.

Men's Pure Silk Suits at $12.50

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Exceptional $1, $1.50 and $2 Grades

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Complete Size Range in Each Pattern : : Extra Well Made

THIS WILL BE our fourth 89c. Shirt Sale—a Sale held only twice a year, in January and June, because such sales cannot be arranged any oftener.

Nothing to equal this event is held anywhere in America—and the Sale we have all ready to start this morning is decidedly the best of the series.

The best comment on the values has been the word of Shirt manufacturers and others in the trade who came to see and examine, and told us that "such Shirts cannot be made to sell at 89c. without a big loss for somebody."

However, the same makers of the Shirts in our former sales undertook the task again, and the Shirts are ready.

More than half of them are the very finest $1.50 *Shirts that can be produced.*

All of them were made for us, following our own correct specifications. Every Shirt will fit just as well and wear just as well as every other Shirt. All the details of the sizing and shaping and finishing are just as good as they could be made.

There are several hundred of the best color and stripe designs in fine woven and printed madrases, including the famous Scotch Anderson madrases and some superior silk mercerized materials.

Six hundred of the Shirts are all white madras with starched cuffs attached.

We particularly invite attention to the workmanship. Stripes are matched inside and outside the cuffs and the cuffs are the right size in each Shirt. The center plait in the front is properly faced with the same material. The button holes are well made and the best pearl buttons are used. Every Shirt is HAND IRONED.

These are little things, but they add much to the desirability of the Shirts, and as they all add to cost they are generally left out of Shirts to be sold at special prices.

There are all usual sizes in each pattern and in various sleeve lengths. A limited quantity of Shirts with 35 and 36 inch sleeves. And we shall arrange the Sale so as to make it as easy and quick to get what you want as it would be to choose Shirts out of regular stock at full prices.

Some men do not believe in Shirt sales. To them we say that this Sale is something different. And when you realize that you can save more than $13 on a dozen Shirts and yet get as fine Shirts as could be bought for full prices, we doubt if you will care to miss this opportunity.

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Difficulty in obtaining THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday is accounted for by the fact that newsdealers limit their supplies to orders for delivery. Unsold copies being newsdealer during the week that you unreturnable it is desirable to tell your want THE TIMES on Sunday.—Advt.

MOOSE INDORSES, HUGHES ACCEPTS

Continued from Page 5.

with Mr. Colby. The latter had moved that Victor Murdock of Kansas be placed on the ticket for President to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to accept the nomination. Mr. Robins, who, while leaning toward President Wilson, yet did not wish the Progressives to put up a third ticket simply to aid Wilson, interrupted to declare that Mr. Colby already had declared himself for Wilson.

"You're a liar!" shouted Mr. Colby. William Flinn of Pennsylvania, who was one of the strong Hughes men, sought to have Mr. Colby ejected from the meeting. Later in the day Mr. Colby apologized to Mr. Robins, and the two men parted friends.

The Colby motion to put Murdock on the ticket was voted down, 31 to 15. After Mr. Garfield presented his resolution to support Hughes Mr. Colby moved that action be postponed until Aug. 5, the anniversary of the birth of the party. This motion was defeated, 18 to 34.

Chairman Hale ruled that the Garfield resolution was out of order inasmuch as the committee had authority from the National Convention merely to fill vacancies on the ticket and not to indorse candidates of other parties. On an appeal from the decision of the chair this ruling was reversed by a vote of 14 to 33.

Mr. Cochems offered as a substitute for the Garfield resolution a motion that the National Committee go out of existence, and that action be left to the different State Committees. This was tabled by a vote of 32 to 14.

Mr. Cochems then offered as a substitute a motion that, in view of the failure to nominate a candidate, the committee go out of existence and refer the matter to the consciences of individual members of the party. This was tabled by a vote of 32 to 15.

To Co-operate in Campaign.

Following the adoption of the Garfield resolution a second resolution was presented by Mr. Garfield. This directed the National Executive Committee to co-operate with the Hughes campaign managers and recommended that Progressive State Committees take action after conference with the National Executive Committee. This was adopted by a vote of 32 to 3, with 11 members not voting.

In order to satisfy the opponents of Hughes the majority members consented to the adoption of a resolution providing that the action taken by the committee should in no way be binding upon the dissenting members. This kept the Wilson supporters from walking out of the room.

Mr. Parker, whose Vice Presidential candidacy is thrown into the discard by the failure of the committe to select a new Progressive Presidential nominee, made a vigorous plea for a third ticket. He said he cared nothing about his own candidacy. He said, however, that he had burned all his bridges, having come into the Progressive Party from the Democratic Party. He said that he had declared he never would return to the Democratic Party, and that he could not be delivered over to the party of Crane and Barnes.

A. D. Nortoni of St. Louis, another who stood for a third ticket, pointed out that his own candidacy as the Progressive primary nominee for United States Senator from Missouri, was left high and dry as a result of the committee's action.

Mr. Hale said he was undecided whether to support Hughes or Wilson. Mr. Cochems said he probably would vote for Hughes, although he would do so "in sackcloth and ashes." Dr. E. M. Lewis of Rhode Island said the Progressives of his State would support Wilson.

In order that the Progressive National Executive Committee should not deliver its mailing list over solely to the Republicans, Mr. Colby put through a motion giving all Progressive Committeemen access to the party records.

The Executive Committee organized following the adjournment of the National Committee. Mr. Perkins was reelected Chairman, O. K. Davis Secretary, and Elon H. Hooker Treasurer. The Executive Committee will meet in New York within ten days to confer with Mr. Hughes regarding campaign plans.

MOOSE CHAIRMAN ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

O'Connell Foreshadows Bolt of New York County Organization to Wilson.

A statement which in political circles is regarded as foreshadowing a bolt of the New York County Progressive Committee to Woodrow Wilson was issued from the new Progressive County Headquarters at 503 Fifth Avenue last night. It was signed by John J. O'Connell, County Chairman, and was about the first official action taken by him after setting up separate housekeeping for the county organization, away from what the bolting Progressives generally refer to these days as the "Perkins crowd."

In his statement Chairman O'Connell sharply attacks Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and warmly defends President Wilson. After stating that the Colonel is intent upon "completing the ruin of the Progressive Party by driving its members, if he can, into the Republican Party," he rakes up the financial panic of 1907 against the Colonel, and refers to the Wilson currency legislation in an apparent attempt to create a contrast not to the advantage of Colonel Roosevelt to whose "evident hatred of our President," Mr. O'Connell makes reference in the opening paragraph of his statement.

"Some of the Colonel's critics have been so unkind as to say that, perhaps, the enactment of that law (the Federal Reserve act) was the cause of the extreme virulence displayed against Mr. Wilson by some of the Colonel's advisers," says Mr. O'Connell.

Deliberate deception of the delegates to the Progressive National Convention, either by Colonel Roosevelt or his campaign managers, is charged by Mr. O'Connell, who declares that he was assured on "their sacred word of honor" that the Colonel would head a third ticket even if Mr. Hughes was nominated.

Mr. O'Connell says among other things:

"The impressions one gets of Colonel Roosevelt's letter to the Progressive National Committee are its disingenuousness, its sophistry, then its labored attempt at justification, and, finally, the very evident hatred of our President.

"And he totally fails to meet the real cause of anguish of the Progressives who were delegates and alternates to the convention, namely, that they have now come to the belief that the Colonel never intended to accept their nomination alone; that they were being used as a club to force the Republican Convention to nominate him, and that if the club was ineffective it could go into the woodpile for all the Colonel cared.

"If our crusade for the last four years has forced the other parties to enact many of our most important principles into law, why not continue our organization and our crusade so that the remainder of our principles may be enacted into law?

"There are many Progressives who believe that since the defeat of 1912 the Colonel has been anxious to get the Progressive Party off his shoulders, and they would instance his attempts to influence the nomination of Mr. Whitman for Mayor in 1913, his attempts to support Mr. Whitman for Governor early in 1914, and his subsequent attempt to hand us Mr. Hinman of Binghamton. Indeed, the events of convention week at Chicago, coupled with those earlier facts, lend some plausibility to the charges.

"I do not believe that the country will go to political or other damnation if Mr. Wilson should be re-elected. This nation has many times shown its ability to recuperate from even worse things that those of which the Colonel accuses Mr. Wilson. Beside which, if the Colonel will take the pains to examine the record, he will find that Mr. Wilson has to his credit in the four years of his Administration pretty nearly as much progressive legislation as the Colonel has to his in seven years.

"During the seven years of the Colonel's incumbency of the office, nothing was done toward reforming the archaic banking and currency system under which we lived. Mr. Wilson has to his credit the enactment of a law which gives us the kind of banking and currency we require and which will make it impossible to have a recurrence of a financial panic like that of 1907. Some of the Colonel's critics have been so unkind as to say that perhaps the enactment of that law was the cause of the extreme virulence displayed against Mr. Wilson by some of the Colonel's advisors.

"The Progressive Party will live. Its ideas are right and are indestructible. It is now in straits, but its loyal adherents have learned the lesson that the fathers of the nation were more than prophetic when they said that this should be a Government of laws and not of man. A party founded on hero worship alone has no excuse for enduring; and out of our present travail will surely come an enduring party founded not on the whim of any one man or group of men, but on the undying and unalterable principles of equal justice, social and industrial, to all, and the right of human life and liberty against the rule of the dollar."

NO COMMENT BY ROOSEVELT.

Oyster Bay Hears Hughes Is Inviting Colonel to Luncheon.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 26.—While the Progressive National Committee, in session in Chicago, was considering his plea to support Justice Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt spent the day quietly at Sagamore Hill. He saw the newspapermen as usual, but refused to discuss any phase of the political situation. He was equally reticent regarding Mexico, returning the one answer: "I have nothing to say on any subject."

A report was received here that a letter from Mr. Hughes asking the Colonel to luncheon was on its way. It had not been received at Sagamore Hill last night and Colonel Roosevelt would not comment upon the matter. It is understood here, however, that in the event of such an invitation the Colonel would accept.

ITALIANS ADVANCE, DRIVING THE AUSTRIANS

Many Important Points Carried by Pursuers, Moving Forward on Twenty-Mile Front.

ROME, June 26.—A general retreat of the Austrians in the Trentino district, over a sector of about twenty miles in extent, is announced in an official statement issued by the War Office today. The Italians are pressing the pursuit vigorously and are advancing at other points, having carried a large number of important points.

The official statement reads:

"The enemy, incapable of overcoming our defense and under the energetic pressure which we have been conducting for several days, has been forced to begin a retreat north of the Mandrielle road.

We have recaptured the positions of Castel Gamberto, Melette, Mount Longara, Gallio, Asiago, Cesuna, and Monte Cengio. Our advance continues vigorously closely at the heels of the enemy.

In addition to the bulletin announcing the Austrian retreat north of the Mandrielle road the War Office issued the following statement covering the various fields of operation:

"We advanced from the Arsa Valley to the Sette Communi Plateau. In the Arsa Valley we took Raossi and the slopes southwest of Monte Lemerle. Our line detachments drove in the enemy at the head of the Monte Fruche ravine and began an advance to the Posina Valley. The greatest progress was made on the right flank, where we occupied Pria Fora and pushed to the outskirts of Arsiero.

"On the Sette Communi Plateau we occupied the northern slopes of Monte Busibollo, Belmonte, Pannoccio, Barco, and Cengio, southwest of the line running through Monte Longara, Gallio, Asiago, and Cesuna, on which we are firmly established. On the northeast of the plateau we took Monte Cimone and Monte Castellaro, and Monte Delle, west of Cima di Caldiera.

"The enemy withdrew rapidly before our advance. He blew up the bridge at Foxi and set fire to Aspe, Stansa, and Stainbri. Along the whole front we found trenches of the enemy filled with corpses, large quantities of arms, ammunition, food, and other material left by the enemy. Sharp fighting is still going on.

INSISTS ALFONSO HAS GERMAN PEACE TERMS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, June 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The paper El Mundo claims to have learned "from such a reliable source that time will absolutely confirm our statements" that the submarine U-35, besides a letter of thanks for King Alfonso, brought two other letters in which, says El Mundo, "the Central Empires accept Alfonso as peace mediator.

"Always supposing that peace overtures originate from the Allies and that these accept as the primary conditions for subsequent negotiations what Germany and Austria-Hungary consider indispensable for deciding the suspension of hostilities, what are these conditions? Our information, upon the veracity of which we insist, permits us to affirm that the Central Empires' criterion is not inflexible.

"Their demands are in two series. One contains what might be called their maximum demands and the other their minimum. In one of these sets of conditions there figures as an essential the restoration of the German colonies and the liberation of Belgium, but only upon condition of the prohibition of the establishment of fortifications of permanent or semi-permanent character at a certain distance from the German frontier.

"Of the other list of extreme conditions, acceptance of which Germany considers necessary for the concerting of peace terms, we can as yet affirm nothing concretely."

HUGE ARMY BUDGET IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Bill Adding $25,000,000 for Mexico Needs Adopted Without Dissent.

TO PURCHASE ORDNANCE

Machine Guns and Ammunition Afforded for Border Use by Its Provisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—After adding $25,000,000 to the original total of the bill—the supplementary appropriations being due to the exigencies of the Mexican situation and the demands for national defense—the House today passed the largest army budget in its history. The new total of the bill is approximately $182,000,000.

When reported on June 16, before Mexican conditions became acute, the bill called for $157,000,000. This amount was $55,000,000 in excess of the army appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The Army bill, as perfected, passed the House by a unanimous vote and without a roll call. Its consideration in the Senate will be expedited owing to the approach of a new fiscal year, and the importance of the measure. Amendment after amendment was offered by Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee and adopted by the House today.

While the House debated the regular army budget, the Appropriations Committee worked on a deficiency bill, which will be brought in tomorrow, appropriating about $25,000,000 for the expenses of mobilizing and equipping the National Guard and for the deficiency expenses of the regular army incident to the border troubles. Estimates for these deficiencies for the current fiscal year were submitted by the War Department following the development of the Mexican bandit crisis.

Increases included in the Army Appropriation bill by the House today were:

Horses for cavalry and other departments, $5,000,000. Total appropriation, as increased, $5,800,000.

Medical Department and sanitation, $1,000,000. Total appropriation, $2,000,000.

Engineer Department, $500,000; total appropriation, $1,000,000.

Ordnance stores, ammunition, $2,000,000; total allowed, $4,500,000.

Manufacture of arms, $3,000,000; appropriation as increased, $6,000,000.

Ordnance stores, supplies, $3,000,000; total allowed, $6,000,000.

Machine guns for regulars, $1,080,000; total appropriation, $3,360,000.

Machine guns for militia, new item, $2,000,000.

Armored motor cars, $150,000; total allowed, $300,000.

Field artillery, militia, $5,000,000; total of increased appropriation, $8,000,000.

Ammunition for field artillery for militia, $5,000,000; total of increased appropriation, $8,000,000.

Military training camps for civilians, $1,500,000; total appropriation, $2,000,000.

These items represent a gross increase of $28,110,000, but the House struck out of the bill about $5,000,000 for the militia.

The eliminated items for the militia were those originally designed for equipment. Summer manoeuvre camps, forage, horses and arms. Inasmuch as the militia has now been made practically a part of the military forces of the United States these items were absorbed in the general appropriations and increases for the entire military establishment.

In addition to the net increase of $25,000,000, written into the bill today, the House had previously authorized $2,000,000 additional for army aeronautics, thus bringing the total of the added amounts up to the $25,000,000 mark.

The debate on the army bill today was of desultory character, and practically no opposition was offered to any of the emergency amendments proposed by Chairman Hay, Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts offered the amendment which prevailed for the increase in the allowance for machine guns for the regular army. Mr. Gardner contended that the allowance was inadequate.

ORGANIZE HUGHES ALLIANCE

Its Avowed Purpose Is to Carry Illinois for Republican Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—An organization of men prominent in professional and business life today formed in this city the Hughes Alliance of Illinois, with headquarters in the Chicago Savings Bank Building. The avowed purpose of the organization is to carry the State next November for the nominee of the Republican Party.

The party identified with the Illinois Alliance is following the precedent laid down by the Hughes Alliance, which aided in the election of Charles Evans Hughes as Governor of New York State in 1908, and assisted him in putting through his program in the Legislature. The organization will be non-partisan and will act independently, although in co-operation with the work of the National Committee.

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47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich — 125th Street, at 3d Avenue
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A 5573 12 inch $1.00 — PATRIOTIC MEDLEY. One-Step. Prince's Band. LA BRULANTE. One-Step. Prince's Band.
A 1978 10-inch 75c — WAKE UP AMERICA! Hery Burr, Tenor. GOOD-BYE, GOOD LUCK, GOD BLESS YOU. Ernest R. Ball, Tenor.
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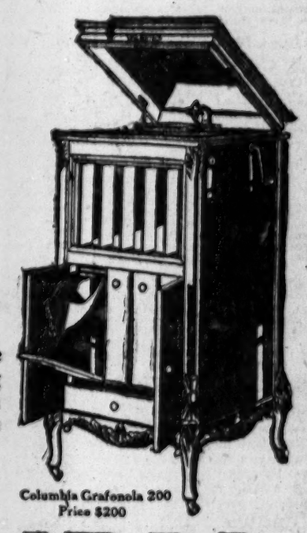
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Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (23d St. & B'way)
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Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
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O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.
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Dair & Cool, 506 W. 181st St.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3740 B'way
J. Patten Co., 2464 Broadway
The Phonograph Shop, 2945 Broadway
I. Ilton, Inc., 2502 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 2221-2231 Third Ave.
145th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3rd Ave
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2236 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 2391 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2712 Third Ave.
E. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. Po Mayy, 746 E. 180th St.
Lefkowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
M. G. Smith, 136 E. Fordham Road
A. Grossbandler, 1937 Bou. Boulevard
International Phono. Co., 2261 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.)
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1887 St. Nicholas Ave.
BROOKLYN:
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Hardman, Peck & Co., 824 Fulton St.
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Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
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Guarantee Phono. Co., 237 Washington St.
F. Geist, 209 Bridge St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
E. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 891 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. R. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
F. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phalan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 858 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway
Otto Adler, 1074 Broadway.
James M. Quinn, 864 Bumer Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 321 B'way
E. Escov, 595 Grand St.
Jos. Sheiman, 594 Grand St.
L. Hindermann, 1472 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 708 Woodward Ave.
W. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
W. E. Hill, 256 Manhattan Ave.
Palm Bros. 1535 Pitkin Av.—336 Utica Av.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Klemer Bros., 2736 Atlantic Ave.
H. Robson, 276 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5419 Third Ave.
C. T. Geidamid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsan & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
Neapolitan Phono. Co., 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 13th Ave.
YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 33 Warburton Ave.
Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 345 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.
JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 124 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 511 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 493 Communipaw Ave
Carlson & Meyer, 849 Jackson Ave.
Earbeiner Music Co., 1924 Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 2238 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Burtelay Phono. Shop, Kerson Square.
NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 469 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 903-905 So. Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 866 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 845 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
John Mullins & Sons, 213 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 157 Springfield Ave.
Phono. Cycle Co., 116 So. Orange Ave.
NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 138 Washington St., Hoboken
Horace Ky., 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 153 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Rockmill Co., Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 285 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 2 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
Marshall Music Store, 436 B'dway Bayonne
S. S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 238 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
James M. Quinn, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Gushevits, 23 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack
OUT OF TOWN:
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Jos. Tunick, 165 N. Main St. Portchester, N. Y.
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L. Galley, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.
Rowe's Longbrook Pharmacy, Lynbrook, L. I.
Hartman Piano Co., 4119 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, L. I.

CASEMENT ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON

Is in Amiable Mood and Assumes an Easy Air as He Faces His Accusers.

JURY QUICKLY SELECTED

Evidence of One Soldier Moves Prisoner to Laughter — Trial May End This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—Sir Roger Casement, going on trial for high treason in the Lord Chief Justice's court today for the part he played in trying to stir up revolt in Ireland against British rule, assumed the easy air of a mere onlooker. True, when he strode into court to face the Lord Chief Justice early in the morning he seemed fidgety, but that wore off quickly and Casement for the rest of the day sat in the dock in an apparently placid, even amiable, mood, smiling indulgently at the evidence of witnesses against him. To see him it was hard to believe that he was greatly worried over the outcome of his trial for life as a traitor.

Unlike the preliminary hearing at Bow Street some time ago, Sir Roger today had the whole stage to himself. The prisoner Bailey, the Irish soldier arrested with him after landing in Ireland from a German submarine, is going to have his own trial later. This gave Casement ample opportunity to run affairs from the dock his own way, and he did it as though quite conscious that the spotlight was upon him.

Tickets for the trial had been issued by the Court Clerk in advance and none without them was allowed in, this confining the throng to those able to get seats. The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, with his associates, Justices Avory and Horridge, in wigs and red robes, stepped to the bench shortly after 10 o'clock and bowed to the barristers in wigs and black robes and the Clerk of the Court in a droning voice called out: "The King against Casement."

Through a door of a side room Sir Roger emerged, escorted by two stalwart court officers. His face was pale as he stepped into the dock, which had been raised to the level of the corridor through which he had walked. He kept his hands at his side until he reached the iron railing of the dock, when he grasped the railing and bowed ostentatiously to the Justices. The Lord Chief Justice gave the slightest nod. Casement was faultlessly attired in a new morning suit of black, braided at the edges, with a white slip at the vest, and a black tie.

As the prisoner stood with his hands resting on the rail before him, the Clerk of the Court began reading the long indictment against him, going into details of his alleged activities in the German prison camp at Lemberg to induce the captured Irish soldiers to join in the warfare against England with the backing of Germany, and so accomplish home rule while the war was on. Sir Roger ran his fingers through his black hair and whiskers as the Clerk read on, as though anxious to have the reading of the indictment over. As the Clerk went on the prisoner looked down into the courtroom below him, recognising his counsel, Alexander Martin Sullivan, K. C., of the Irish and English bars, who came over from Ireland to conduct his defense. Casement's face lighted up with a broad smile as he caught Sullivan's eye and he nodded. Near Sullivan was Michael F. Doyle, the Philadelphia lawyer, who has been assisting in the preparation of the defense for Casement, but who, not being a member of the English bar, can have no part in the trial. Mr. Doyle was the only one of twoscore of barristers for the Crown and the defense who did not wear a gown and wig.

It took the Clerk ten minutes to read the indictment and when that was over Casement was asked how he pleaded. He did not even try to answer, but looked to his counsel, who started to ask the court to dismiss the indictment as it did not charge a crime within one realm of Great Britain. Sir Roger listened attentively with his hands thrust in pockets until Lord Chief Justice T. Reading interrupted Sullivan to observe that the motion would be heard after the prosecution's evidence was in.

"How do you plead," repeated the clerk to Casement.

"Not guilty," came the reply in a smothered voice.

The prisoner went to his seat, with two officers taking chairs on each side of him, and sat far back, as though tired out. As the work of filling the jury box was taken up, Casement roused himself, and when the last man was accepted he leaned back and breathed deeply, folding his arms as if satisfied that now the trial was fairly on its way. A faint tinge of color came to his pallid cheeks and he appeared entirely at his ease.

The work of getting the jury had occupied just forty minutes—a sharp contrast to the process in great trials in the American courts. The reason for the speed in the British courts is that the attorneys investigate the antecedents of prospective jurymen before the trial day and are obliged to have their challenges ready when court opens.

It is expected that the trial will be finished this week. As for the evidence today, it was but a repetition of that given at Bow Street, the day being devoted almost entirely to the Irish prisoners Casement approached in the German prison camps. Their rich Irish brogue caused the English barristers to strain their ears. More than once the County Cork men in the thickest of brogue upset the courtroom by witty twists, Sir Roger joining with avidity in the laughter.

When one witness, John Deal, a one-armed Irish soldier in the blue-gray uniform worn by wounded soldiers, testified that Sir Roger told the Irishmen in the German camps that the Irish brigade which Casement was forming would fight with the Turks against Russia and then fight with the Irish against Britain, Casement threw his head back and laughed immoderately. Looking down at the lawyers with a smirk on his face, he shook his head as if Deal's evidence really were too ridiculous for words.

IRISH QUESTION MAY WRECK CABINET

Possibility That All the Unionist Members Will Withdraw from Government.

MEETING OF PARTY CALLED

Conference Tomorrow Following Council of Ministers Today Expected to Precipitate Grave Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"All the signs are that a Ministerial crisis of acute character is brewing on the Irish question. Lord Selborne has already resigned. If he stood alone his resignation would cause alarm, but it is feared it will be followed by the retirement also of the following Ministers: Lord Lansdowne, Walter Long, and Lord Robert Cecil. It is known these Ministers are uneasy because of the recent Irish developments.

"A meeting of the Cabinet held this morning may have far-reaching consequences. A general meeting of the Unionist members of the House of Commons has been summoned at the Carlton Club on Wednesday. Bonar Law will preside. Much will depend on the tone and temper of that meeting. It is possible that it may eventuate in the withdrawal from the Government of all its Unionist Ministers.

"Meantime the Ulster Unionist members and their leader, Sir Edward Carson, stand with splendid fidelity by the undertakings they have given during the negotiations with Lloyd George. The spirit of contrariness that so often has been displayed on the Irish question has found fresh illustration in the fact that while the parties most vitally interested in a settlement, namely the Ulster Unionists and Ulster Nationalists, have given their approval to Lloyd George's proposals, unexpected obstacles now at the critical moment are interposed by the parties who everybody thought would have been acquiescent provided the Irish parties agreed.

"Members of the Cabinet who resign at this stage of the Irish negotiations will find it very hard to justify themselves at the bar of public opinion. In his statement in the House of Commons Premier Asquith said that Lloyd George had taken the Irish negotiations in hand at the unanimous request of his colleagues in the Cabinet. It may be the case that actual terms of settlement are not agreed to by the Cabinet, and doubtless within certain limits Lloyd George had freedom of action. That he exceeded in any particular the authority given him by the Cabinet is highly improbable. Not until after the Ulster Unionist council had agreed to a settlement on the basis of Lloyd George's proposal did Carson receive any hint from the Unionist leaders in the Cabinet that they viewed the negotiations with apprehension.

"What will add to the difficulties of the retiring Unionist Ministers in justifying their action to the country will be the impossibility of squaring it with that taken by the Unionist leaders at the famous Buckingham Palace conference held in June, 1915. On that occasion the Unionist leaders offered terms of settlement on Home Rule practically identical with those which have now received the adhesion of the responsible leaders of Unionist and Nationalist opinion in Ireland."

DUBLIN, June 26.—John Redmond presided today at a meeting of the Irish party held at the Mansion House. John Dillon and Joseph Devlin and other Nationalist leaders were present. Resolutions were passed expressing the deepest gratitude for the magnificent spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice manifested at the conference of the Ulster Nationalists in consenting to the temporary exclusion of six Ulster counties from the home rule act.

The resolutions also favored urging acceptance of Mr. Lloyd George's plan and emphatically protesting against the conduct of the Government in failing to liberate men imprisoned who in no way were connected with the recent uprising in Ireland.

TEN VESSELS SUNK, ANOTHER ATTACKED

Danish Ship Is Set on Fire—Greek Steamer Destroyed by U-Boat in Mediterranean.

LONDON, June 26.—The sinking of ten vessels was reported today. All were sailing craft except the British steamers Astrologer, 918 tons gross, owned in Leith, and the Canford Chine, owned in Cardiff. Eight members of the Astrologer's crew were landed and the remainder are missing.

The sailing vessels sunk were the Giuseppina, Santissina, Sagrado, and Saniglia, Italian; the Chinchella, French, and one of unknown nationality.

A report to Lloyd's shipping agency says the Danish schooner Svateen has been attacked and set on fire.

The Canford Chine was sunk by a submarine off Calella, Spain, last night, according to a dispatch from Barcelona. The Captain and twelve of the crew were landed at Barcelona. The vessel was of 2,839 tons gross and 304 feet long, and was built in Newcastle in 1903.

The Greek steamer Nitsa, which sailed from Norfolk on June 5 for Savona, Italy, has foundered in the Mediterranean. Her crew was saved. A Lloyd's dispatch from Alicante, Spain, says that the vessel was torpedoed and sank off Cape Palos.

Lloyd's announces that the Italian bark San Francisco, plying between Buenos Aires and Genao, was sunk by a submarine Saturday when twenty miles off Barcelona, Spain. The crew was saved. The San Francisco was a vessel of 900 tons.

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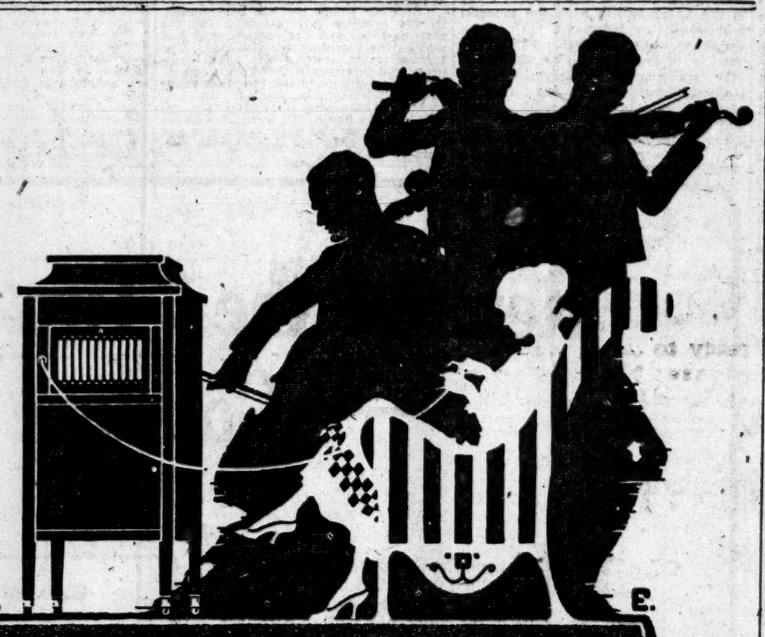

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Shall We Have War With Mexico?

NEW YORK, June 27, 1916.

To the President and the American people:

We are on the point of war. If war comes the American people and the other nations of the world will sit in judgment and render a verdict as to the right and justice of the cause. Every American who is patriotic in the highest sense feels that to go to war without a just cause which will bear the critical judgment of future generations would be an irreparable injury to the nation.

Is There a Just Cause for War?

It is conceded by the State Department that up to the Carrizal engagement between American and Mexican troops nothing has happened that amounts to a substantial cause for war. As we understand it, there is little conflict of opinion in regard to this. If we go to war now it will be understood at home and abroad that it is because of the shooting of Captain Boyd's troopers-by Mexican soldiers under General Gomez, outside of the town of Carrizal, at about 4:30 A. M., on June 20th.

Captain Morey, wounded and under the belief that he would not reach the border alive, has given a clear, cool and detailed account of this engagement. His statement follows:

"CARRIZAL, Mexico,
"June 21, 1916, 9:15 A. M.

"To Commanding Officer, Ojo Frederico: My troop reached Ojo Santo Domingo at 5:30 P. M., June 20. Met C Troop under Captain Boyd. I came under Captain Boyd's command and marched my troop in rear for Carrizal at 4:15 A. M., reaching open field to southeast of town at 6:30 A. M.

"Captain Boyd sent in a note requesting permission to pass through the town. This was refused. Stated we could go to the north, but not east. Captain Boyd said he was going to Ahumada at this time.

"He was talking with Carranza commander.. General Gomez sent a written message that Captain Boyd was bringing force in town and have a conference. Captain Boyd feared an ambush. He was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired.

"We formed for attack, his intention being to move up to the line of about 120 Mexicans on the edge of the town. We formed C Troop on the left in line of skirmishers, one platoon of K Troop on right of line, and another K Troop platoon on extreme right, echeloned a little to the rear.

"When we were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened fire, and a strong one, before we fired a shot; then we opened up. They did not run. To make a long account short, after about an hour's fire both troops had advanced, C Troop to position of Mexican machine gun and K Troop closing in slightly to the left. We were very busy on the right, keeping off a flank attack. A group of Mexicans left town, went around our rear, and led our horses off a-gallop.

"At about 9 o'clock one platoon of K Troop, which was on our right, fell back. Sergeant said he could not stay there. Both platoons fell back about 1,000 yards to the west, and then together with some men of C Troop who were there these scattered.

I was slightly wounded. Captain Boyd, a man told me, was killed. Nothing was seen of Lieutenant Adair after fight started, so man I saw stated.

"I am hiding in a hole 2,000 yards from field and have one other wounded man and three men with me. "(Signed,) MOREY, Captain."

This report was evidently written with deliberation. It bears the marks of thoughtful accuracy, and Captain Morey took pains to put it into army code.

You will note that Captain Morey says that Captain Boyd was under the impression that the Mexicans would run if fired on, and that the Americans then "formed for attack" and advanced upon the Mexicans, and that thereupon the Mexican troops opened fire. If this is true—and it seems impossible to doubt it—we submit that the Carrizal episode does not constitute a just cause of war.

It has been announced by The Associated Press that the Government will not give weight to Captain Morey's statement as printed above, but will await an "official" account from him as a basis of judgment. The American people will surely not be deceived by any attempt to alter the facts presented in Captain Morey's original report.

It has been stated that the Carrizal engagement was a mere incident; and that Carranza's refusal to allow American troops to proceed further into Mexico was in itself a cause of war. History will not justify this nation in going to war because a neighboring republic, having allowed our troops to enter its territory in pursuit of a band of outlaws, demanded that these troops should not march further into its territory after the band of outlaws had been scattered and many of them killed.

The fact that Mexico is a small nation, torn by recent revolutions, and now undergoing its period of reconstruction, makes it especially a matter of national honor that we should scrupulously respect its rights. We believe that if this nation should choose to go to war rather than accept the offer of mediation made by the Latin-American republics and accepted by Mexico, it will be a blot upon American history.

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Paris Hails This and a Big Italian Advance as a Sign That Allied Offensive Is On.

BERLIN ALERT TO THE MOVE

British Heavy Guns Are in Almost Continuous Operation and Doing Great Damage.

ATTACKS AT MANY POINTS

Austrians Retire in a Hurry Before a Great Host of New Italian Troops.

LONDON, June 26.—Evidence is strong that the long-awaited general offensive of the Allies is at hand, if it has not already begun in earnest.

The official statement of the German Headquarters Staff today speaks of the fighting activity the last two days on the British and northern French fronts as being "important." Tonight's bulletin of the British War Office, while scanty in details, gives an idea of concerted attacks at many points, together with constant and heavy artillery fire, which did much damage.

At the same time word comes from Rome that the Italians are advancing all along the Trentino sector, reconquering positions which the Austrians had occupied and capturing men, arms, ammunition, provisions, and all kinds of supplies which the Austrians were obliged to abandon in precipitate retreat.

A dispatch from Paris says that Premier Briand returned there today after a conference with the British commander, Sir Douglas Haig, on Saturday and Sunday at the British front. Comment is inspired in the French capital by the fact that the British communication of last night stated that artillery had "continued to be very active along the whole front" and that General Cadorna, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, issued an order of the day, saying "the action of the counteroffensive has now happily begun."

The Russian drive is held to be part of the same general movement which, the Matin summarizes thus:

"The hour of action for the Allies is here. Attack succeeds defense on many fronts."

The newspaper goes on to say that the outstanding facts are that the Allies have increased enormously their material supplies, and by close exchange of views have implanted a common directive idea into the operations now beginning along all fronts.

British Report of Activity.

The British official statement issued tonight reads as follows:

We carried out a number of successful enterprises last night at different points. Hostile lines were penetrated at ten different places. Our parties inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy and took several prisoners. Our casualties everywhere were very slight. The Munster Fusiliers and Anzacs were particularly successful.

In connection with these raids, there was a good deal of artillery work on both sides last evening and during the night. Our artillery fired with great effect, the hostile trenches being considerably damaged in many places. Four large explosions were caused by our heavy artillery in the enemy's rear-guard lines between Pozières and Montauban.

Today our artillery was again active at numerous points, and considerable damage was caused to hostile defensive works, notably near Longueval, Gommecourt, Givenchy-en-Gohelle, north of the Loos salient, opposite Mytschaete and east of Wieltje.

One hostile kite balloon, in addition to those already reported, was destroyed by our aircraft yesterday, making a total of six out of fifteen balloons attacked. The six were seen to fall in flames.

The German Army Headquarters statement reads:

Fighting activity in the west on the fronts occupied by the British and the north wing of the French Army was important, and has been for the last two days.

West of Dead Man Hill (Verdun front) enemy nocturnal attacks failed under our artillery and machine-gun fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse, during the evening, an attack by very strong forces against our positions on Froi de Terre Ridge was a complete failure for the French. They were everywhere driven back from our lines, in part by hand-grenade encounters, with severe losses.

German flying squadrons attacked the British camp at Pas, east of Doullens.

French Make Verdun Gains.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads:

In the Argonne an enemy attack upon one of our small posts at La Fille Morte was repulsed with hand-grenades.

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery duel was particularly lively in the region of Dead Man Hill.

On the right bank a German attack delivered last night upon our positions west of the Thiaumont works was completely checked by our infantry and artillery fire. During a local operation between the woods of Fumin and Chenois we seized some elements of the German trenches. In other sectors there were artillery actions.

On the rest of the front the night was calm.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

In Champagne our artillery shattered enemy organizations north of Ville-sur-Tourbe.

On the front north of Verdun there was no infantry action during the course of the day. The bombardment diminished in intensity on both banks of the Meuse. Nevertheless, in the region of Hill 304, a very spirited artillery action was maintained.

In the Vosges the fire of our batteries on the German positions east of Chapelotte caused the explosion of two munitions depots.

The Belgian communication reads:

A somewhat intense artillery action occurred in the sector southeast of Nieuport and also in the direction of Dixmude and Steenstraete. There was bomb fighting in the region of Steenstraete.

USED 100 BATTERIES.

Germans' Employment of Guns at Verdun Exceeds All Records.

PARIS, June 26.—An official review of the fighting on the Verdun front during the last week says that the bombardment assumed a character of unheard-of violence on June 22, and that French observers counted 100 German batteries in action. Two new German divisions, which had been taken from other fronts were identified in Saturday's fighting before Fleury.

The Germans spent yesterday strengthening their new gains and elaborating plans for a further thrust with the object of working around Souville by the northwest from Fleury. The French artillery, however, gave their foe no rest. From Froide Terre, Belleville, St. Michel and Souville, the French guns concentrated a terrific fire on the German lines and preparations were made to resist the impending onslaught and counterattack at the right time.

There were indications last night that the Germans were preparing to attack also on the left bank of the river. They apparently aim to push forward their lines there to correspond with their advance on the right and so prevent the French from transferring reserves across the river.

TURKS BEGIN ATTACK ON RUSSIAN LINES

Petrograd Reports Repulse of Foe On Caucasus and Mesopotamia Fronts.

PETROGRAD, June 26, (via London.)—The War Office statement today, on operations in the Caucasus and Mesopotamia, is as follows:

Caucasus front: We repulsed night attacks in the Trebizond sector in the region of Platana and Djivizlyk.

On the right bank of the Euphrates, the Turks assumed the offensive and seized a height in the region of Nourik early in the morning, but toward noon we dislodged them.

Mesopotamia front: The enemy, after artillery preparation, took the offensive at Revanduzo (near Mosul) and captured sectors of our position, but was driven out by a counterattack, leaving a number of killed and wounded before our works.

In the direction of Bagdad, a Turkish offensive was frustrated by our troops, which inflicted severe losses upon the enemy.

Germany Cut Off from Greece.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, June 27, (via London.)—The German Post Office Department announces the suspension of postal communication with all parts of Greece.

RUSSIANS MENACE BOTHMER'S ARMY

German General's Flank Exposed by Rout of Pflanzer's Forces in Bukowina.

WHOLE STRIPA LINE MAY GO

Cossacks Sweeping On Toward the Carpathian Passes Into Hungary.

KOVEL BATTLE IN BALANCE

Vienna Reports Breach In Czar's Salient at Lutsk—11,000 Russians Captured in Ten Days.

PETROGRAD, June 26.—With the elimination of General Pflanzer's army in Bukowina, the attention of General Brussiloff's forces in this section is now directed upon Kolomea, the key to the defense of Lemberg on the south. The occupation of Kimpolung and Kuty has opened the way to Kolomea, and already a result of this last recorded victory of the Russians is becoming evident in the forward movement of General Lechitzky on the road from Sniatyn to Kolomea to a point ten miles from the latter town.

It is evident from the report of prisoners and booty taken that the Austrians defended Kimpolung with considerable forces. They were attacked by Russian troops which had covered the thirty miles from Gurahumora in two days and were rushed into the fight with scarcely an hour's rest. According to Russian military authorities, their assault added the last touch needed to complete the demoralization of General Pflanzer's forces, which now are entirely cut off from communication with General Count von Bothmer's army group on the Stripa River to the north.

Bothmer's Position Perilous.

General von Bothmer's position is regarded as precarious as a result of this operation. His right flank has been completely uncovered, and military critics believe he will without doubt be forced to fall back along his whole line.

The Teutonic forces appear to have been able to stop to some extent the breaching of their front in the Kovel region, where a large element of German troops has stiffened the Austrian lines, and it is evident that preparations are being made for a desperate stand at Brody, on the southern wing of that position. Nevertheless, in the face of stiff counterattacks, the Russians have been able to push a wedge in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski to a point which threatens that town and endangers Brody, the gateway to Lemberg from the east. According to the military expert of the Bourse Gazette, the Germans have taken full charge in this region and have filled up the ranks of Archduke Ferdinand's broken army, which alone has lost 70,000 men since the beginning of the Russian advance.

The text of the official statement of operations issued today is appended:

There has been intense artillery fire in many sectors in the region of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk.

In the region east of Horodyshchy, north of Baranovichi, after a violent bombardment of our trenches near the Scroboff farm on Sunday night the enemy took the offensive, but was repulsed. At the same time, on the road to Slutsk, the enemy attempted to approach our trenches on the Shara River but was repulsed by our fire.

In the region northeast of Lake Vygonovskoye, yesterday at noon, the Germans attacked the farm situated five versts southwest of Lipsk. They were repulsed. The enemy renewed his attack at noon on a greatly extended front under cover of heavy and light artillery.

Yesterday morning, our aviators, sub-Lieutenants Kvasskoff and Vladimiroff, perished, meeting a heroic death.

On the Styr, from Kolki to Sokul, the Germans are bombarding our trenches with heavy artillery and have attacked locally, but everywhere were successfully repulsed.

Repeated attacks in mass formation in the region of Linewka on the Stokhod were repulsed by our fire. In this action one of our companies pursued the enemy a distance of half a verst and took fifteen Germans prisoners.

In the direction of Lutsk and further south the situation is unchanged. We repulsed an attack on Seatourtzk.

On the reaches of the Dniester, south of Buczacz, our Don Cossacks, having crossed the river fighting and overthrowing elements of the enemy's advance guards, occupied the villages of Siekerghine and Petruve, capturing five officers and 350 men.

Russian cavalry, after a fight, occupied the enemy position near Pezoritt, nine versts west of Kimpolung (Bukowina).

According to later reports we captured large depots of wood and thirty-one abandoned wagons at Molit and Frumos stations on the Gurahumora-Rascka railway.

We are also making progress southward, approaching passes leading to Transylvania.

Germans Take Many Prisoners.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—Heavy fighting continues in the district west of Sokul, on the Eastern front, where the Russians are attempting to strike northwest to Kovel. The War Office today reports successes for the Germans near Zaturze, in this district. Since June 16, it is announced, more than 11,000 Russian prisoners, two cannon, and fifty-four machine guns have been taken. The official statement follows:

Apart from lively artillery activity at places and some fighting by small detachments, nothing of importance has occurred on the northern portion of the front.

Army group of General von Linsingen: To the west of Sokul, near Zaturze, stubborn engagements continue successfully for us.

The number of prisoners and the amount of booty taken since June 16 has increased to sixty-one officers, 11,097 men, two cannon, and fifty-four machine guns.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer: The situation generally is unchanged.

VIENNA, June 26, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today is as follows:

On the heights north of Kuty, (Bukowina,) Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy enemy losses. On the remainder of this front, in Galicia, the situation is calmer.

In Volhynia the fighting activity is restricted mostly to artillery combats. West of Sokul German troops stormed enemy positions over a length of some 3,000 meters, and repulsed all counter-attacks. Further north the situation is unchanged.

BREACH IN RUSSIAN FRONT.

Teutons' Reinforcements Battering the Salient Before Lutsk.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27.—According to the latest Vienna official communication, the Austro-Germans have effected a breach in the Russian front in the Lutsk salient near the Svidniki bridgehead, an important position on the direct road to Kovel. This statement is in contradiction to the Petrograd report, but it probably was issued later. Otherwise than in the Lutsk region neither side has made any headway in this theatre.

The Times correspondent at the Russian headquarters on this front explains the facility with which the Germans can reinforce their line, and says this makes the maintaining of the Russian position here very difficult.

"The Russians," says the correspondent, "are holding against heavy odds. The situation is excellent now, but with the German system of railways behind their line it is clear that the issue depends on the extent to which the Germans are able to drain their other fronts and to keep sending fresh troops for concentrations on this point. It must be remembered that the Russians are holding lines nearly 1,000 miles long and that it is impossible for them to effect concentrations at the same speed as the Germans."

Discussing the big Russian push of the past fortnight, the same correspondent says:

"An interesting point of the above advance is that the Russians virtually nowhere have used guns exceeding (deleted by censor) in calibre, and that the preliminary artillery fire in no place lasted above thirty hours, and at many places not more than twelve hours. Last Summer's experience was not forgotten by the Russians, and there probably has been the most economic use of ammunition here of any front in this war commensurate with the results of these advances. Rarely was the so-called hurricane fire directed on any positions before an assault, but the artillery checked each shell it fired and its target."

FIERCE FIGHT FOR STOKHOD.

German Observer Describes Russian Onslaughts in All-Day Battle.

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—Some idea of the fierceness of the fighting on the Russian front is given by a correspondent of the Koelnische Zeitung with von Linsingen's army, who says that the dogged persistence of the Russians shows that their determination to continue the offensive in Volhynia is as strong as ever. Describing the battle for Stokhod and Linewka, south of Stokhod, he telegraphs:

"Both sides were strongly supported by artillery, and at times the battlefield was a real hell. Around the German advanced trenches howled the diabolic song of the Russian shells. When the Russian attack burst forth the clash was terrific as the enemy rushed forward in dense masses.

"The battle surged back and forth from 8 o'clock in the morning. So powerful and determined was the thrust that our lines, which had been subjected for hours to the heaviest fire, slowly withdrew, fighting step by step for the ground they had won in the course of the day.

"As the afternoon progressed the Russian artillery fire grew even more violent, the Russian machine guns working with redoubled energy. Finally we again lost part of a Russian main trench before we were able to break the massed attack. But the hot fighting still was not ended. The Bavarians and Saxons had already made six attacks, and six strong Russian counterattacks had come in reply.

"Still our troops had not had enough. In the evening they attacked for the seventh time, and the success they had won in the morning was repeated. The Russian main position was again captured, and this time it was firmly held.

"During the night the Russians made three fresh attacks against the lost trench. There was no respite for our men, but we had in the meantime firmly placed our machine guns in position and the enemy assaults collapsed with sanguinary losses.

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ARABS WIPE OUT TRACES OF THE TURKS

Destroy the Railroad to Prevent Sending of Reinforcement, and Cut Telegraph.

LONDON, June 26.—Accounts of the uprising against the Turks in Arabia show that the operations which resulted in the capture of the principal seaports and other cities by the rebels apparently were carefully conceived and systematically carried out.

It appears from news received in Cairo, says Reuter's correspondent in that city, that the Grand Sherif of Mecca raised three armies, the commands of which he gave to his three eldest sons. The first of these, under Sherif Forisae, is besieging Medina, the city containing the tomb of Mohammed; the second, under Sherif Abdulla, occupied Taif, 65 miles southeast of Mecca, making prisoners of most of the garrison, while the third captured Jiddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, imprisoning its defenders. While besieging Jiddah the Arabian forces warned the garrison not to destroy its arms and ammunition, and consequently a battery of field guns, numerous rifles and quick-firers, and a great quantity of ammunition were captured.

Apparently, says the dispatch, the Grand Sherif and his followers decided to suppress all traces of the Turks in their country, cutting the telegraph lines, tearing up the roadbed of the Hijaz Railway, and destroying the stations for nearly one hundred miles to the north in order to prevent the Turks from sending reinforcements.

It is related, adds the correspondent, that when Enver Pasha visited Hijaz five months ago the Grand Sherif told him he was an ignorant youth who had dragged Turkey to her destruction.

The news from Syria shows that the Turks are hurrying up reinforcements over the Hijaz Railway. The fight at Medina is likely to be protracted, as the garrison is fairly strong and well equipped.

The Turkish military authorities, the dispatch adds, are taking the affair in the most serious fashion. In Egypt the news from Mecca has aroused more attention than any other event in the war.

"The Convention and the Colonel" is Julian Street's human story of what the delegates did in Chicago—and how they acted. Wallace Morgan illustrated it with sketches and it is in this week's issue of

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

Loose fitting, light woven B.V.D. Underwear starts with the best possible fabrics (specially woven and tested), continues with the best possible workmanship (carefully inspected and re-inspected), and ends with complete comfort (fullness of cut, balance of drape, correctness of fit, durability in wash and wear).

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c. and upward the Garment.

B. V. D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A.) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

THE B.V. D. COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Remove the "Tire-Tax" on —Gasolene

EVERY time the Gasolene Tank, on your Car, is filled up—think of this:—

If the Tank holds, say, 20 Gallons, —and the price is 30 cents per Gallon,—reflect that FIVE of these Gallons are consumed, *not* by the MOTOR,—but by your FABRIC Tires.

Of the $6.00 you pay for 20 Gallons, 25%,—(or $1.50),—is practically poured *over your Tires*, instead of *into* your Tank,—WASTED!

These Five Gallons of Gasolene constitute a sort of "TAX," levied by Circumstance, against the Man who *does not live up to his Opportunities*,—who fails to *investigate* Silvertown Cord Tire records.

If he *did* investigate these Records,—and Test out *Results* for himself,—he could *verify* the following Facts, and PROFIT by them:—

TRADE MARK

SILVERTOWN Cord Tires have only TWO Layers.

These Two Layers are of giant CORDS, instead of the 5 to 7 Layers of Cotton *Cloth* in Fabric Tires, or of Cotton *Threads* in other (so-called) "Cord" Tires.

TWO *Layers* of Cords BEND 4 times, to 6 times, more FLEXIBLY than 5 to 7 Layers of Fabric or Thread rubber cemented together into a stiff, unyielding "Muscle-bound" Carcass.

This wonderful "*Flexibility*" is what gives such wonderful RESILIENCE,—and such *slight* Traction-Wave-*resistance* to Motor-power,—that Silvertown Cord Tires are, through it, enabled to do this:—

—Coast down-hill 30% *further* and faster.
—Travel 25% further on each *Gallon* of Gas.
—Add 17% *more Speed*, to same Motor.
—Ride with 50% *less* Vibration.
—Be 70% LESS liable to Stone-bruise, Puncture, or Blow-out.

SILVERTOWNS are the *easiest* of all Tires to permanently Repair,—the most *Luxurious* to ride upon,—the most *Aristocratic* in appearance.

You are *paying for Silvertowns* NOW (without getting them),—in your GASOLENE bills!

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio

Standard equipment on following Cars:

CUNNINGHAM - - -

ADVERTISING CLUBS OPEN CONVENTION

Honest, Intelligent, Commercial Publicity Watchword of Great Gathering in Philadelphia.

PLAN TO HELP MERCHANTS

Free Accounting Systems to Check Up Sales — Convention Addressed by Noted Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The message of honest, intelligent, commercial publicity was delivered to the twelfth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World here today by men closely related to the advertising of the United States, for which $900,000,000 is appropriated yearly.

Builders of business, publishers of national reputation, heads of great business institutions, educators, and politicians addressed the convention at its first general session in Convention Hall at the Commercial Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Mayor Thomas B. Smith of Philadelphia, Provost Edgar Fahsmith of the University of Pennsylvania, and President Robert H. Durbin of the Poor Richard Club welcomed the delegates.

A woman aviator, flying high over downtown structures; a steeple-jack who showered confetti from his dizzy perch on top of the William Penn statue on City Hall, and a colorful pageant through the streets of the business section tonight, representing the widely advertised industries of the world, furnished the picture features of the day.

This year's convention will be memorable for starting a plan to furnish to the retail merchants of the nation accounting systems to demonstrate the effectiveness of advertising. The newspapers and other publications of the United States already have donated space and service worth more than $500,000 to demonstrate to the public the value of advertising and to assist the Associated Advertising Clubs in its truth-telling propaganda.

The Associated Advertising Clubs will co-operate with the Federal Trade Commission in the extensive program arranged for the coming year, especially in the fight to stamp out mail frauds. These frauds, perpetrated by concerns against which fraud orders have been issued by the Post Office Department, already have cost the people of the United States something like $219,000,000, it is said. Additional details of the campaign against improper business methods will be furnished by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, when he speaks before the convention next Thursday.

Will Check Up Advertised Goods.

William H. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Cost and Stock Accounting Systems Committee, will be in charge of the plan, just perfected, to furnish free accounting systems to the retail merchants of the country. He will be assisted in the work by Robert A. Montgomery, President of the American Society of Chartered Accountants; Professor Paul T. Cherington of the School of Business Administration of Harvard University, Edwin A. Walton of the Borroughs Adding Machine Company, William H. Johns of the George Batten Company, Frank A. Black of the William Filene's Sons Company, and William M. Cooper of the American Sales Book Company.

Twenty-four thousand grocers, jewelers, shoe merchants, hardware dealers, and druggists will be the first to benefit by the innovation, which will enable them to check the goods whose increased sales are directly attributable to advertising. The committee plans to spend at least $150,000 on the experiment in the next twelve months. The plan is expected not alone to provide the retailers with accurate data and accounting systems, but to reduce the number of business failures and to furnish means for reducing the cost of living.

The proceedings this morning were attended by an audience that completely filled the ground floor seats and flowed over to the elevated tier and the side benches. The Chicago delegation, 300 strong, which came to Philadelphia on a special train, marched into the hall in the afternoon, headed by a band and the Chicago Ad Choir.

Herbert S. Houston, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, presided at the morning and afternoon sessions. Edward A. Filene of the William Filene's Sons Company of Boston; N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Cyrus H. K. Curtis of the Curtis Publishing Company, and R. Goodwyn Rhett, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, delivered addresses at the afternoon session.

Governor Brumbaugh in welcoming the delegates said that it was fitting to recall that they were meeting in the most historic city in America, which had been an advertising centre for two centuries.

Alludes to Mexican Crisis.

"You have come at an opportune time," he said. "Our country is stirred to high patriotic fervor. We know not what the day may bring forth. But this we know, the country is loyal to its Government, and awaits only the formal call to march to its defence and to the same glorious service that her people gave in every crisis to the Republic."

Governor Brumbaugh urged the Associated Advertising Clubs, in connection with its campaign to eliminate the sensational in language, also to set themselves against "that form of advertising that is a blot on the landscape and makes a trip to the country a veritable procession past sign-boards and other devices that attract few and repel many."

"Are not the magazines, the newspapers and other regularly constituted channels of communication the legitimate fields of publicity?" he asked. "Put your influence against the irresponsible and the dishonest and the immoral things. Refuse to take their business and have no fellowship save with those who have an honest product to bring to the attention of the public."

A response to the welcoming addresses was made by William Woodhead, ex-President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, after which President Houston delivered his annual address.

"We are more than 14,000 men and several hundred women who are engaged in the fundamental business of holding old markets and creating new ones," he said. "Markets are in human minds, and the surest way to reach human minds is through the printed, the painted and the posted word.

"In the past year there have been added forty-four new clubs, bringing our total membership from 10,000 a year ago to 15,886 today. Besides the local clubs there are the sixteen national departmental organizations, representing particular advertising and business interests."

Mr. Filene said in his address that advertising became a profession when it began to render service to the public.

Policy of Non-interference.

"Those papers are most valuable to us as advertisers," he said, "which resist the pleasure of us advertisers and equally resist the pleasure of any financial interest and try only to serve the common good, for, as the reward for that, they command the confidence of their readers. If we advertisers undermine the confidence in the papers we advertise in, eventually they will cease to be good mediums for us to advertise in. Those which command the most confidence of their readers are, as I have said, the ones that get the best results for us."

Mr. Filene asserted that his experience in advertising had shown him that only one out of every 3,000 readers of newspapers actually buy articles they see advertised.

Vice President Kingsbury, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in his address, furnished statistics showing the tremendous growth in the business of that company since it undertook a campaign of national advertising in 1908. The Telephone Company added 1,690,078 telephones between 1904 and 1908, but between 1908 and 1913, while its advertising campaign was under way, the company gained 2,199,964 subscribers.

Mr. Kingsbury said that his company was experimenting with a wonderful invention that would enable audiences much larger than that in the convention today to hear addresses perfectly through telephonic communication, even though the audience were thousands of miles removed from the speaker.

Mr. Ochs spoke of "Lost Motion Among Advertisers" and of the "Low Visibility That Is the Effect if Not the Cause of This Loss." He said that 50 per cent. of the money spent in advertising was a sheer waste of printer's ink because of the little thought and less intelligence expended with it. He indorsed the truth-telling campaign of the associated advertising clubs, asserting that if the dishonest advertiser would apply to honest practices the energy and ability he used in deception, his returns would be as full and more cumulative.

Mr. Rhett spoke on "Prosperous America." He expressed the hope that no such calamity would overtake the nation as the threatened strike of the service employes of the railroads of the United States. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States recently made a canvass of business men who were in favor of taking the railroad dispute to the Interstate Commerce Commission by having Congress give the commission jurisdiction over wages as well as rates.

Mr. Curtis in his address paid a tribute to John Wanamaker, who, he said, had been a full-page advertiser "for as long as newspapers would give up that amount of space to any advertisement, and he has consistently continued to be a full-page advertiser ever since."

"One of the best things John Wanamaker ever said," asserted Mr. Curtis, "was that if there is anything that a quitter wants to let alone it is advertising. I was asked a while ago if I would write an article of a hundred words on 'Why Advertising pays.' It seemed so absurd that the only answer I could think of was equally absurd: 'It pays because it does.'"

CALVARY MEETS IN SECRET.

Baptist Congregation Keeps Its Troubles from Outsiders.

Another of the congregational meetings of Calvary Baptist Church was held last night after the prayer meeting in the Sunday School room of the church in West Fifty-seventh Street. The meeting was confined entirely to members of the church, and just before it began a man connected with the church made a quiet tour of inspection over the room to make sure no outsiders were present.

There have been several investigations of members and employes of the church lately, the one that attracted most attention being that in which Edmund J. Tinsdale was concerned. Mr. Tinsdale, who is a lawyer, obtained an injunction from the Supreme Court restraining the church authorities from taking testimony against him. A meeting was held a week ago, at which it was decided to discuss at the following meeting the advisability of calling a halt on investigations. Last night's business meeting was very short, and after it ended, every one, including the Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, the pastor, seemed so harmonious that it seems quite possible the action taken last night was affirmative on the proposition. The pastor would not tell the reporters what had happened.

"Nothing that happens at a church meeting is press information," he said.

GARRICK IN "BOOMERANG."

French Actress Follows Martha Hedman as the Swiss Nurse.

Yvonne Garrick, the French actress who added measurably to the strength of the local French Theatre last season, when, from time to time, she would join the ranks of the company there, made her first announced appearance here in English last evening as the nurse in "The Boomerang," at the Belasco. She succeeds Martha Hedman, who has gone off to the depths of the Maine woods for a few weeks' vacation. Mlle. Garrick played the part clandestinely Saturday afternoon, but her name appeared on the program last evening.

The part admits of, and, indeed, calls for an accent, so that there is ample excuse for the labored, not to say anxious, English the French actress speaks. Her positively fragmentary English is in itself piquant, and her manner is winning even if her performance as yet lacks many of the delicate shadings with which Miss Hedman is able to touch it so charmingly.

This is not Mlle. Garrick's first performance in English. Two years ago next Fall she played in London during the brief engagement there of a French farce which was sadly seen here under the title "She's in Again." Nor is her appearance in the cast at the Belasco the first change that has been made since "The Boomerang" began its phenomenal run. Long ago, Ida Vernon followed Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh as Mrs. Woodbridge. But Arthur Byron, Wallace Eddinger, and the lovely Miss Shepley are still at their posts.

Hughes in a Campaign Movie.

The movies will play a part in the forthcoming Presidential campaign. Charles Compton, an actor who has appeared in Broadway productions, has been engaged by the Republican National Campaign Committee to supervise the taking of a series of motion pictures of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate. Mr. Compton and Morton Stern, a camera man, are at the Hughes Summer home this week, taking pictures of Mr. Hughes and his family. Later they will go to Washington, where the scene of Justice Hughes signing his resignation from the Supreme Court bench will be enacted before the camera.

ECONOMIC PROGRAM ADOPTED BY ALLIES

Text of Resolutions Passed by Paris Conference, as Forwarded by American Envoy.

COVERS A LONG PERIOD

Entente Countries Agree to Stand Together Against Central Empires During Reconstruction and After.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Secretary of State Lansing has received by cable from Ambassador Sharp at Paris, and made public today, the text of the resolutions adopted by representatives of the Entente Allies in the recent important economic conference which concluded its work in Paris on June 17. In this conference measures were adopted governing the economic features of the present European war, first, for the duration of the war; second, during the period of reconstruction and transition from war to peace, and third, for the period of permanent peace following the war and reconstruction periods.

The measures thus adopted by the representatives of the Entente Allies are regarded as having an important bearing on the effort being made by those Governments through blockade and other operations to break down Germany's economic resistance. Ambassador Sharp's cable, transmitting the translation of the resolutions adopted by the Paris conference, follows:

American Embassy, Paris, June 20, 1916.

Economic conference adourned 17th inst. Statement to be given to press tomorrow. Following is a translation of resolutions adopted:

A.—MEASURES FOR DURATION OF THE WAR.

1. Unification of laws and regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy as follows:

The Allies will forbid their nationals and all persons residing in their territory all commerce with:

Inhabitants of enemy countries of whatever nationality.

Enemy subjects wherever resident.

Individauls, commercial houses, and companies whose business is controlled entirely or in part by enemy subjects or which are subject to enemy influences, and who will be listed.

They will prohibit the entry into their territory of all merchandise originating in or coming from an enemy country.

Endeavor will be made to establish a system for canceling contracts entered into with enemy subjects and detrimental to national interests.

2. Commercial houses owned or exploited by enemy subjects on territory of the Allies will be placed under sequestration or control. Measures will be taken to liquidate certain of these houses as well as their merchandise, the sums thus realized remaining under sequestration or control.

3. Besides the pronibitions of exportation rendered necessary by the internal condition of each ally they will complete not only in their territory, but also in their dominions, protectorates, and colonies, the measures already taken against provisioning the enemy.

By unifying lists of contraband of war and prohibitions of export, and especially in prohibiting the exportation of all merchandise declared as absolute or conditional contraband of war.

By subordinating the granting of authorization for export to neutral countries whenever such exportation might be effected to enemy territory either by creating a controlling board in these countries through mutual agreement of the Allies or by special guarantees, such as limiting the quantity exported, Consul control, &c.

B—TRANSITORY MEASURES FOR THE COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MARITIME PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES.

1—Proclaiming their solidarity for the restoration of the countries, victims of destruction, spoliation, and abusive requisition, decide to investigate in common the means of restoring to such countries as a special privilege or of aiding them to renew their raw material, industrial and agricultural machinery, livestock, and merchant marine.

2—Noting that the war has terminated all the treaties of commerce which united them with the enemy powers, and considering that it is essential that during the period of economic reconstruction which will follow the cessation of hostilities, the liberty of none of the Allies shall be hampered by the impossible extension on the part of the enemy powers of a claim to the most favored nation treatment, the Allies agree that the benefit of this treatment shall not be accorded to such powers during a number of years which shall be decided by means of a mutual understanding between the Allies.

The Allies mutually agree for a number of years, and in the greatest measure possible, to provide compensating outlets in such cases where disadvantageous consequences may result for the commerce by the application of the agreement mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

3—The Allies declare themselves united in preserving for the allied countries in preference to all others their natural resources during the period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction, and to this end they agree to establish special arrangements which will facilitate an exchange of resources.

4—In order to protect their commerce, industries, agriculture, and navigation against an economic depression resulting from dumping, or against any other unfair method of competition, the Allies decide to come to an agreement to fix a period of time during which the commerce of the enemy powers shall be subjected either to prohibition or to a special system which shall be efficacious. The Allies shall reach an understanding by diplomatic channels regarding the special regulations to be imposed during the period above mentioned upon ships of the enemy powers.

5—The Allies shall seek measures to be taken in common or separately to prevent the exercise in their territories by enemy subjects of certain industries or professions of interest to the national defense or economic independence.

C—PERMANENT MEASURES OF MUTUAL AID AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE ALLIES.

The Allies are resolved to take without delay the necessary measures to rid themselves of dependence on enemy countries as regards raw material and manufactured articles which are essential to the ndrmal development of their economic activity. These measures should tend to assure the independence of the Allies not only regarding those matters concerning the sources of supply, but also those touching the financial, commercial, and maritime organization.

In order to carry out their resolution the Allies will adopt such means as seem to them most appropriate according to the nature of the merchandise and following the principles which govern the economic policies.

Especially they may have recourse to subsidized enterprises under the direction or control of the Governments themselves, or to payment to encourage scientific and technical researches, the development of industries, and natural resources, or to customs tariffs, or to temporary or permanent prohibitions, or even to a combination of these various means.

Whatever means may be adopted, the end sought by the Allies is to increase in large measure the production of the whole of their territory, so that they may maintain and develop their economic situation, and independence with respect to the enemy.

So as to permit a reciprocal sale of their products, the Allies engage to take measures destined to facilitate exchange thereof as much by the establishment of direct and rapid services of transportation by land and sea at reduced rates as by the development and amelioration of postal, telegraph and other communications.

The Allies agree to bring together technical delegates to prepare measures suitable to unify as much as possible their laws concerning patents, marks, or origins, and trademarks.

The Allies will adopt in regard to the inventions, trade marks, literary, and artistic works created during the war in an enemy country a system as uniform as possible and applicable after the cessation of hostilities. This system shall be elaborated by the technical delegates of the Allies.

D.—The representatives of the allied Governments, realizing that for their common defense against the enemy have resolved to adopt a similar economic policy under conditions determined by resolutions taken and recognising that the efficiency of this policy depends absolutely upon the immediate putting into effect of these resolutions, agree to recommend their respective Governments to take without delay all suitable measures for enabling this policy to produce immediately its full and entire effect, and to communicate to each other the decisions reached for the attainment of this purpose.

JOHN R. MOTT IN BERLIN.

He Will Meet High German Officials and Visit Prison Camps.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—John R. Mott, general Secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, arrived here today to inspect the work which the association is conducting among prisoners of war in Germany, as in other belligerent countries, principally in the line of the maintenance of recreation tents in various camps of prisoners.

On the program for today was a luncheon given Mr. Mott by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, at which he was to meet Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor; Under Secretary Zimmermann of the Foreign Office, Councillor Eckhardt, who is in charge of the prisoner of war work of the Foreign Office, and Colonel Friedrich, head of the prisoner department of the Ministry of War.

The Rev. A. C. Hart, who is in general charge of the Young Men's Christian Association work in Germany and Russia and who has inspected many camps in both countries, has been honored by Germany for his services in this connection with Red Cross medals of the Second and First Class.

GIVES UP CLAYPOOL PAPERS.

Lawyer Rosenthal Questioned by Assistant District Attorney Dooling.

Alexander Sidney Rosenthal, the lawyer of 299 Broadway who was indicted in Newark on a charge of committing an assault and battery on Miss Gertrude Claypool, wealthy niece of ex-Governor Bookwalter of Ohio, appeared before District Attorney Dooling yesterday and surrendered several documents which Miss Claypool was alleged to have signed in his office in reference to her estate. He was examined extensively as to his connections with the contest of the Bookwalter will, by which he intended to get $4,000,000 for Miss Claypool instead of the $100,000 left her under the original will.

The examination was not concluded, and he was told to appear before Mr. Dooling again. Mr. Dooling also examined many other witnesses, especially in reference to the activities of Mrs. Margaret Hill of 205 West Fifty-fourth Street, who was indicted with Rosenthal on the assault and battery charge and who is still a fugitive from justice.

Fairbanks's Eye Hurt in Studio.

Douglas Fairbanks's left eye was severely injured yesterday while he was acting in a moving picture studio in Yonkers. The accident occurred during the taking of a mob scene in a film called "Manhattan Madness." "Buffalo Eddie" Kelly, a professional boxer, who is a member of the athletic Mr. Fairbanks's entourage, was the leader of the mob, and in his enthusiasm he held the revolver with which he was supposed to shoot the star too close to his face. The cornea was burned by the powder, and Mr. Fairbanks was rushed to his apartments at the Algonquin Hotel. It was said last night he would be able to return to work in a few days.

Urban Engaged for Century Theatre

Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld, who have assumed the management of the Century Theatre, have obtained the exclusive services of Josef Urban, the Viennese artist whose stage settings are familiar to New York theatregoers. Mr. Urban has hitherto done all of his work in a studio near Boston, but he will now transfer his headquarters to the Century. While Mr. Urban has restricted himself almost entirely to stage decorations since he came to this country several years ago, he is known abroad as an interior decorator and an architect. His first work of this kind here will be the beautifying of the auditorium and roof garden of the Century. The new managers will take charge of the theatre July 1 and the work will be begun shortly afterward.

"Queen of Roses" for the Candler.

A photo opera called "Queen of Roses," y Ruggiero Leoncavallo, composer of "Il Pagliacci," will be the novelty shown at the Candler Theatre for a brief engagement, beginning Wednesday of next week. The opera was originally sung in Rome and Naples under the title "La Reginetta delle Rose," and its romantic story suggested its adaptability to the screen. An orchestra recruited from the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, conducted by C. Peroni of the Royal Conservatory of Rome, will play Leoncavallo's music.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Squab Farm," a new play by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, was given its first performance on any stage last night in the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park. The comedy was produced by H. B. Woods, with a cast that included Robert Edeson, Lola Fisher, Lowell Sherman, Bernice Buck, France Bendsten, Corinne Barker, Beatrice Noyes, and William Gibson. Willard Mack staged the piece.

Bird Millman in her act on the tight wire is again a feature of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic," above the New Amsterdam Theatre. Miss Millman also appears in the "Follies" downstairs.

Among the players recently placed under contract for next season by Selwyn & Co. are Lynn Overman, Edna Hibberd, and Dorothy Mackaye.

Fannie Ward left yesterday for the Lasky studios in Hollywood, Cal., after a vacation of two months in New York. She is under a long-term contract to appear as a star in Lasky photoplays.

Scenes taken at Camp Whitman were added to the Strand Topical Review yesterday. The review also includes scenes from the encampment in Van Cortlandt Park and of the entrainment of some of the New York and New Jersey troops.

Wallis Clark, who has appeared in the role of the Judge in "Justice" during the run of the Galsworthy play at the Candler, will retire from the part tomorrow night to go to Los Angeles to act for the movies.

WRIT FOR MARSHALL AFTER HIS ARREST

U. S. Attorney Denies Authority of House of Representatives to Punish.

A HEARING NEXT FRIDAY

Signs Petition for Writ as Sergeant at Arms Gordon Serves Warrant for Contempt.

H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who was declared in contempt of the House of Representatives because of a frank letter written to the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee that investigated himself and his office, was arrested at his desk in the Federal Building yesterday by Robert B. Gordon, Sergeant at Arms of the House.

His appearance before the bar of the House was stayed, however, by a writ of habeas corpus obtained from Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court. The writ was served upon Gordon before he left Mr. Marshall's office. The petition for the writ was signed by Mr. Marshall while the warrant was being read to him. When the writ was handed to Gordon Mr. Marshall said to him:

"You had best tell the House to obtain the services of a high-class lawyer. He will be needed."

Mr. Marshall in his petition cited the circumstances that led to his arrest and averred that the letter he wrote on March 4, 1916, to Representative Carlin was not a breach of the privileges of the House.

"The House of Representatives," the petition said, "is without lawful authority to punish as contempt any comments made outside of the House of Representatives and the District of Columbia, and without lawful authority to punish this petitioner for his said act in writing and publishing said letter."

The petition recited the indictment by the Federal Grand Jury of Congressman Frank Buchanan on Dec. 28, together with others, for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-trust act. On Jan. 12, on the floor of the House, Mr. Buchanan made charges against Mr. Marshall, and the Judiciary Committee appointed a sub-committee of Representatives Charles N. Carlin, Warren Guard, and John M. Nelson, with powers to investigate.

The committee came to New York and held public hearings. Leonard R. Holme, a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was arrested after an article saying there was belief in Mr. Marshall's office that the real aim of the Congressional investigation was to put a stop to the investigation of pro-German partisans. Mr. Marshall said he had given Mr. Holme the information and the reporter was released.

Mr. Marshall's letter to Representative Carlin was a challenge of the committee's motives.

At the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus before Judge Hand the Sergeant at Arms was represented by Henry M. Goldfogle. Mr. Goldfogle asked for an adjournment, and the hearing was put over until Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Marshall was permitted to retain his fredom upon his own recognizance. Ex-Senator John C. Spooner will represent him at the hearing.

"A Lady's Name" Aids Cripples.

A special performance of "A Lady's Name," was given by Marie Tempest yesterday afternoon in the Maxine Elliott Theatre for the benefit of the Fund for Permanently Crippled French Soldiers. The use of the theatre was donated by the Messrs. Shubert, Cyril Harcourt, the author, relinquished his royalties, the players gave their services, and the gross receipts of $1,040 will be given to the charity. Between the acts Marie Dressler sang, with Elsa Maxwell as her accompanist, and the Dolly sisters gave a new dance.

Summer at the Palace.

The opening of the free lemonade booth at the Palace yesterday afternoon marked the real advent of Summer and provided the chief interest there despite the presence of a fairly new program on the stage. Among the newcomers there are Stella Mayhew and Billie Taylor, both reappearing after a considerable absence, spent—from the look of them—on some health-giving farm. Among the left-overs from last week there are the nimble George White with his two partners, Lucille Cavanagh and the man who surprises him so at every performance by sitting in the gallery and, when the audience is asked for dances, yelling down "St. Vitus."

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
MAIN DINING ROOM EVERY NIGHT
"THE DAY OF A DEBUTANTE"
A DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT
POSITIVELY THE MOST UNIQUE AND FASCINATING EVER OFFERED IN A NEW YORK RESTAURANT.
Weekdays 11:15 P. M. Sundays 8:00 P. M.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
Ziegfeld Follies
After the Show SEE (Also This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
The Cinderella Man
THE FALL OF A NATION
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY Inc. SUNDAYS. 800 CHOICE SEATS...at 50c & 75c. 300 BEST SEATS.....at $1 Boxes, $2.....Gallery, 25c.
CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 7 TIMES.
JOHN BARRYMORE IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE, JUSTICE
BELASCO West 44 st. Every Eve. 8:30. Except Saturday. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow and Sat. 2:10.
The Cohan Revue 1916
CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY 2:45 AND 8:45
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle
CIVILIZATION
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
THE SEASON'S BIG HIT ASK ANYBODY
Fair and Warmer
Prompt Attention to Out-of-Town Reservations by Mail or Wire.
HOW BRITAIN PREPARED
A Motion Picture Lesson in Preparedness.
LYCEUM Twice Daily (inc. Sun.), 2:15 & 8:15 Nights 25c to $1. Mats. 25 & 50c.
SPECIAL: Capt. McGrath, the one-armed Irish hero of the trenches, will address the audience every night this week.

DUO-ART MUSICALE
At Three O'Clock This Afternoon
An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:
GRANADOS SCHELLING HUTCHESON SORO
AEOLIAN HALL
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1916.

THE POSSIBILITY OF AVOIDING WAR.

If CARRANZA does not actually wish to go to war with the United States the way is probably open to him to avoid war. The United States will be entirely willing to consider a satisfactory settlement by the methods of peace. The chief obstacle is CARRANZA'S evident inability to execute the terms of the agreement. His first and imperative duty is to surrender to us the American troopers captured by his forces at Carrizal. They are not lawful prisoners of war, for a state of war does not exist, and we have demanded their immediate release. That demand must be granted as a first step. Then an opportunity might be given for the use of friendly offices to persuade the First Chief to consider the madness of persisting in his hostile intentions toward this country.

There would be greater confidence or hope of the success of the efforts now making by representatives of some of the Central and South American Powers to avert war if the important Republics of Brazil and Argentina had a part in the undertaking. Bolivia, Ecuador, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Chile may be listened to with some attention by CARRANZA, but it is unfortunate for the success of the effort that the greater authority of the other Republics is lacking to the endeavor. The President is reported to be indisposed to accept any offer of present mediation. Certainly, the idea could not be entertained until after the surrender of the American prisoners now held by CARRANZA'S troops. Even then mediation would hardly be the proper word. That implies the use of the good offices through the invitation of both parties to the controversy. In this case it would be for us to give our assent, not to make the request. We are willing, of course, that our South American friends should use their utmost powers of persuasion to bring CARRANZA to a due sense of the folly of his present attitude, to present to his mind the certain consequences of war, and point out to him how he may avoid it. This country does not make war for the love of war, but only in defense of its rights and its interests. If the purpose for which we felt compelled to go to war could be accomplished peacefully, through CARRANZA'S change of heart, the whole American people would welcome and applaud that wise decision. We must keep every moment in view, however, the necessity of securing and assuring those purposes, the ends explicitly set forth in our note of June 20. That is fundamental, the indispensable condition. Meanwhile, the situation is of such a nature that we could not consent to stay the progress of our military preparation.

The obstacle, as we have said, the condition which leaves little room for hope from the use of friendly offices, is CARRANZA himself. In the first place, there is his temperament, his character. In the memorandum of agreement signed by Generals SCOTT and OBREGON we promised the gradual withdrawal of our forces in Mexico. CARRANZA'S desire was thus put in the way of accomplishment. That was the way of peace. He overruled OBREGON, repudiated the agreement, issued his threat to meet any movement of our forces save in a northward direction by hostility. We can have but faint confidence in his good faith, in his willingness to keep the pledges he makes. A graver reason, probably, is his inability to perform what he promises. He is not strong in his own country, he has little authority, he is exposed to the danger of overthrow from rival ambitions. He is not in a position to give guarantees, and people in this country would be exceedingly doubtful of any settlement that did not promise not only our own security against border lawlessness, but the permanent pacification of Mexico. If our friends of Central and South America can bring CARRANZA to assent to any plan that would assure the future we should welcome it.

It is a large undertaking. No one is qualified to discuss the Mexican trouble, no one can understand the law and morals of our position, who has not read attentively the note of June 20. It contains a recital of wrongs and outrages that long ago would have stirred any but the most peaceful nation to measures for stern redress. Not only have our citizens in Mexico been murdered and their property destroyed, not only did VILLA'S bandits shoot eighteen American citizens in cold blood at Santa Ysabel in January, not only have marauders crossed the border to kill, burn, and destroy, but the conclusion is inescapable that some of these things have been done with the connivance of those in authority under CARRANZA. The note gives the evidence, in our note to the South American Powers we openly made that charge. Our troops are in Mexico under an agreement with CARRANZA which he subsequently repudiated, as he did the later agreement for their withdrawal. His attitude has not been changed by the fact that we did withdraw the troops who pursued the Glenn Springs raiders. His behavior is that of one who seeks a quarrel, insomuch that the theory has found acceptance here that he is resolved to go to war with the United States, and, for some reason we are unable to divine, is trying to bring it on. With such a neighbor, a constant menace to our peace and security, temporizing is out of the question. A settlement of difficulties that did not promise permanent freedom from turbulence, from lawlessness, from outrage, and murder would be short-sighted; it would be costlier than present war because surely leading to future war. If those who have in mind the tender of their good offices can give us reasonable assurance that any settlement reached would be something more than temporary we may feel sure that the Administration would give them due encouragement.

It is to be hoped that some more complete and definite statement of what happened at Carrizal may be received at Washington and made public. There is great confusion in the mind of the people as to the facts of that conflict, for the reports themselves are confused, and not in agreement. Captain MOREY'S account is rambling and disconnected. While it might be taken as evidence that the American cavalrymen were the aggressors, yet we know that the strictest orders were issued to act only in self-defense. It is of very great importance that if we come to blows with Mexico our own people should be well assured that we have our quarrel just, even in minor particulars. Even if an indiscretion was committed at Carrizal, that would not invalidate the major cause of action abundantly set forth in the note of June 20, but there is reason to believe that in that detail, also, we have a better justification than the conflicting stories now furnish.

THE CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

That the mobilization of the National Guard under the order of June 18 has resulted throughout the Union in a muddle comparable with the early efforts to assemble a volunteer force in 1898 is precisely what might have been expected. General O'RYAN is, of course, quite justified in taking pride in the prompt response of the men in his command, the National Guard of this State, to the President's call and in the assembling of so many regiments, battalions, and squadrons at given points on short notice. But the cavalry and field artillery are still lacking in horses, while the equipment of many of the units is still defective. Blame does not attach particularly to the National Guard in this State, or in most of the other States, for these conditions. In fact it would not be quite fair to blame anybody save the American people and their Congress. The threat of war has found the country unprepared, and that is the fault of a whole people. If the people as a whole cannot be blamed for the defects of the system under which they live, then they are collectively entitled to no credit for the benefits derived from that system. If Congress had passed the Army bill of 1916 in 1915, we would be nearer to a state of preparedness, now that we are facing trouble, but Congress was subjected to no general pressure at that time to enact a preparedness measure. Only a few foresighted newspapers and a few foresighted citizens then urged an extension of our defenses.

The National Guard is put to a severe test before the date fixed in the Army bill for its federalization. In the circumstances too much praise cannot be given to its members, officers and men alike, for the obedience and enthusiasm they have shown. Those of the Eastern Department who went southward last night or will go today have not had time for the extra training that they all know they need. The detention of some of them because of physical unfitness was inevitable. Everybody has known that the physical requirements of recruits in the regular army have not been strictly observed in the organized militia. Under the old conditions, a militia regiment was always a sort of club, and those conditions have not been wholly removed in the period of the operation of the Dick law. It is an assured fact, in spite of the bungling over mobilization, that the guardsmen who respond to the call to duty on the border are much more capable soldiers than the guardsmen called in 1898. They have been subjected to a fair amount of intensive training, they have had good instruction, they have a larger knowledge of military science. Recruiting in the National Guard has been heavy in this part of the country, and the departing regiments will leave behind them contingents of new men who can rapidly be trained and made fit to join their commands on the border. The chief lack hereabout is that hats and shoes, saddles, blankets, and horses have not been forthcoming in time. A machine gun company is found to be without machine guns, and has been transformed into infantry.

In other parts of the country the deficiency of men is frankly admitted. Recruiting is still slow. The slow moving of the ancient departmental machinery in Washington, the obvious defects in the organization of many units of the guard, form a useful object lesson in the folly of unpreparedness in an era of war. Much blame is accorded throughout the country to the professional pacifists for the bad influence they have exerted, and those opponents of defense richly deserve all the condemnation they receive. But the Governments of the nation and the States and the great body of citizens of ordinary intelligence cannot shift their burden of responsibility to a comparatively few misguided persons. The single gratifying feature of the present situation is that we have begun to prepare for national defense in a practical way. We are not likely hereafter to dwell in a fool's paradise. As a people we began to see the light some time ago, and now we are setting to work to make our land defenses what they should be. If there is war, all must share its penalties, civilians as well as soldiers. But in the future this Mexican trouble will be remembered as a blessing in disguise, arousing a too-contented and too-comfortable people to a strong sense of national duty.

It is worth noting, by the way, that Mr. JAMES HAY has been renominated for Congress in the Seventh Virginia District without opposition, and that his friends in the district have not failed to "point with pride" to his record and his triumph over the "persecutions of purchased news "columns or editorials based on "ignorance, prejudice, or self-interest." This triumph comes to Mr. HAY at a most opportune moment, the very eve of the trial of the plan he forced upon the nation to make the organized militia a part of its first line of defense. Few heroes are permitted to enjoy their triumphs so quickly.

THE SACRIFICE OF THE BULL MOOSE.

Tenderly but inexorably Mr. ROOSEVELT draws his cruel steel along the throat of the Bull Moose. He introduced it to the political fauna. Now he bids it join the dodo. The animal was his. For him it must die. He is the most gregarious of men. He is unhappy in a minority. His letter to the Progressive National Committee might aptly be entitled "I Must Get Back into the Republican Party." To enable him to accomplish that task, will the Progressive Party, which came "to stay," disrupt, dissolve, fall upon the impenitent bosoms of the "crooks," of 1912? He weeps over it before he knifes it:

> Before speaking of anything else, I wish to express my heartiest and most unstinted admiration for the character and services of the men and women who made up the Progressive National Convention in 1916. The platform put forth in 1912 was much the most important public document promulgated in this country since the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Suppose the Republican Party, beaten in 1856, had given up in 1860 its fight against the extension of slavery? If the platform of 1912 was "the most important public document promulgated in this country "since the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN," why doesn't Mr. ROOSEVELT stick to it? But where is that platform now? It has been thrown into the ashheap of history. It was forgotten even by the Progressives at their Chicago Convention. Where is the recall of judicial decisions? Where is "responsibility to the people, secured by the initiative, referendum, "and recall"? Away in the Ewigkeit.

The party made its platform a "covenant with the people." The covenant is torn up. The "abuses" have not been swept away. "It is impossible," says Mr. ROOSEVELT in a delightful passage, "for us Progressives to abandon our convictions." He has abandoned them. His Progressive convictions are like the good intentions of Mr. Micawber's youngest son. He never carries them out.

Perhaps conscious of the weakness of his defense, Mr. ROOSEVELT turns to the more congenial job of lambskinning Mr. WILSON, whose Administration is "on an even lower level "than the Administration of BUCHANAN." A rehash of a favorite phrase of his unbiased criticism. He is the incarnation of LINCOLN. Consequently Mr. WILSON must be the avatar of Old BUCK. When Mr. ROOSEVELT comes to deal with hyphenism he makes a mess of it. If many children of the hyphen support HUGHES, it is not because they love HUGHES, but on account of their "antagonism to me. They were bound "to defeat me for the nomination." Yes, and they are bound to defeat Mr. WILSON because they despise him, and Mr. ROOSEVELT is going to help them. With what he says about Americanism and the loyalty of the great body of citizens of German blood nobody but the disloyalists will disagree; but the country cannot forget that it is exactly Mr. WILSON'S Americanism that has earned him the hostility of the alien group, the very men, mainly Republicans, who loathe both Mr. WILSON and Mr. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. WILSON'S acts are the ample proof of his Americanism. Without doubting Mr. HUGHES'S, it is hard to see what it gains by being imputed to him by Mr. ROOSEVELT. "Take him on my recommendation," is what his plea to the Progressives amounts to. But if they are true to their principles of 1912, why shouldn't they follow them, instead of following the chief?

Mr. ROOSEVELT is thoroughly tired of the Progressive Party. He is a mighty engaging character, but too worldly wise for "the conscience of the people." He wants a conscience that can deliver more votes.

THE JULY DISBURSEMENTS.

The proof of profits is in the dividends. The last doubt of prosperity vanishes before the imposing totals of the dividends payable in July. According to the compilation of The Journal of Commerce, they are a maximum at $107,762,540, an increase of some thirteen millions over last year, when the "ruin" of the war was already beginning to be doubted. This year's dividend record contains some threescore of increases, or extras, or resumptions of old payments, or beginnings of new ones. The record would be better if the railways shared in it. Just one steam railway and only one or two public utilities are on this list. The prizes of prosperity have gone to private enterprise, to the makers of motors and munitions, to the dealers in metals and oils, to the thrice-blessed owners of steamships, to the sugarmakers who have capitalized the restoration of the duty, to the pioneers in the chemical industries, especially dyes, and to the textile trades which are spinning the cotton that used to be exported. How is it possible that the railways have not shared in the activity which has so swollen their business, as well as that of all other lines?

Analysis of the interest payments solves the mystery. The interest payments of the industrials are $42,900,000, against $107,500,000 for the railways. The dividend comparison is for the industrials $59,627,734, and for the railways $28,134,796. The railways had to pay $63,000,000 more interest than the industrials before they could apply their earnings to dividends. In vain have the railroads pleaded with the regulators that their dividends were necessary to the credit of their bonds, and that without borrowing power the railways could not provide the railway facilities the country needed. The unions and the legislators have thought the railway dividend fund a proper resource for the unlimited and illimitable increase of wages, and for the expenses of laws penalizing the railways for their prosperity as the seamen's law penalizes the steamship carriers, and under a similar false pretense of public benefit and humanity.

This is true although just now the railways are enjoying remarkable reversal of their recent adversity. Not a few leading systems are earning twice over the average dividend of 6.29 per cent. paid by all dividend-paying railways in 1915, and less than 4 per cent. for all railways. The comparison of the railways' past with the railways' present would be satisfactory if there were not an even more striking comparison available. Industrial earnings are reckoned in scores per cent., and the glamour is so great that many yield to the temptation to forget that industrials are either princes or paupers. That has come to be true of the railways also in considerable degree, and the affairs of the railways are still in the power of those who think that railway shares ought not to earn little more than interest. A further test of their theories lies ahead. The enormous crops were moved last year with comparative ease because the railway tracks and cars were empty. The crop congestion will be less this year, but it will come on top of a railway traffic situation already under test, and in no condition to take on much more. The time for preparedness against renewal of the embargo on freight has passed. Rails should have been laid and terminals enlarged months or even years ago. It was impossible with one-sixth of the railways in receiverships. The general cry is that the railways are public untilities, and that it is their duty to look out for public interests, primarily, and for themselves lastly. The proof is now in the making that the public must look out for the public utilities if it expects the public utilities to serve the public suitably.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Were Guided by Judgment.

That Captain MOREY was left wounded and alone in the desert while the troopers who had been with him went on, at first thought seems something like a desertion and very far from heroic. Sentimentalists will say, or at least they will feel, that there was something wrong about the transaction—that the men should have shared the fate of the helpless officer, whatever it might be, and die with him if they could not carry him to safety.

The situation, however, was one that demanded sense, not sentimentality. Doubtless it was considered in all its bearings before the separation took place, and the conclusion reached was that in the interests of the Captain, as well as of the troopers with him, they should go on. They had more than a chance of reaching the American line, if not required to carry a wounded man, and the one hope for him then visible was that they should do this and send back a stronger and well-equipped force to his rescue.

So the men were ordered away, and they obeyed, first taking such measures, presumably, as they could to make tolerable his lonely waiting for relief. Just how this came at last had not been disclosed at the time of writing these comments, but the course followed has the justification that its result, in one way or another, was the saving of all the lives concerned.

That is vastly better than would have been a display of useless self-sacrifice and devotion. Captain MOREY and his troopers are all practical men—all as capable of the heroic as men could be—but they are not of the sort that indulge in "magnificent gestures" in mere appreciation of aesthetic value.

Troubles of Aviators in Mexico.

It is indeed unfortunate that it should have been in Northern Mexico that the capacity of our army's poor little aviation corps, so long starved and neglected by Congress, was first put to the hard test of real military operations. As explained yesterday by a member of the corps, in that region are accumulated all the difficulties and dangers that can be encountered by machines of the heavier-than-air type.

The high elevation of the land means that all flying must be done in a rarefied medium. The beating of the sun down on bare sands produces violent currents, ascending and descending—currents that make "holes in the air" and are far more perilous to the aviator than the strongest of winds moving parallel with the ground. The nature of the soil, too, renders the beginning of flight hard and the ending of it perilous. The flying to pieces of the propeller blades seems to have been an unexpected trouble, but it was one that could have been prophesied by anybody who has seen what happens to wood, especially wood in such forms as these blades, when it is taken either from the tropics into a temperate climate or from the latter into the former. The internal stresses of the contractions and expansions produced in such cases always cause cracking, and destruction would naturally follow when the wooden blades were subjected to the strain of their work.

The mechanical difficulties can doubtless be remedied in time, for none of them is insuperable, but it will never be what the aviators call "good flying" over any part of Mexico, and the wastage of aeroplanes will probably continue to be great as long as the campaign continues. That means that there must be a lot of the machines.

Happily it is to the machines rather than to the men that most of the accidents will happen, as is illustrated by the fact that as yet none of the aviators in Mexico has been seriously injured, though the aeroplanes hitherto sent there have all been speedily wrecked.

OUR DUTY TO EUROPE.

Is It Only to Bind Up Wounds After the Fight Is Finished?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The amazing apathy of the American people in the face of the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the human race is one of the strangest circumstances connected with this altogether unbelievable war. When the struggle began I expected to see our newspapers and magazines filled with protests, in the name of outraged humanity, against the abominable anachronism of warfare between the most highly civilized nations of the world. I took it for granted that mass meetings would be held all over the country to voice the horror with which America beheld the madness of Europe and to reprobate the inexpiable crime committed by a handful of misrulers and their advisers in engulfing millions of their fellow-men in fratricidal strife. I supposed that in this second decade of the twentieth century such sentiments would furnish the keynote of neutral comment, and that mere academic discussion, and even the selfish interests of neutral nations in the conflict, would be relegated to a subordinate place. So emphatically has the reverse been the case that Samuel Harden Church's admirable letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 28, instead of being a typical expression of ideas, is actually startling in its novelty.

"The Unfaken Part of Brother's Keeper" is a text from which sermons ought to be preached in every pulpit and editorial articles written in every newspaper in America. Why have they not been? Why do we protest at the, in a relative sense, utterly insignificant episods of the loss of a few American lives on torpedoed ships, and not at such wholesale horrors as the devastation of Poland, the Armenian massacres, and the slaughter and mutilation of millions of men on the firing line?

It is true that Americans have been generous in giving money to relieve the sufferings arising from the war. But is this their whole duty to the belligerents? If you came upon two men fighting with deadly weapons, would you feel that you had no more urgent duty to perform than to bind up their wounds after the fight was over? Would you not do everything in your power to separate them—even to striking the weapons from their hands, if you had the requisite strength and courage?

The question will probably be asked, What can America do to stop the war? Very much! In the first place, she can give expression in no uncertain tones to her utter detestation of it. This she has conspicuously failed to do. She can cease to be an indifferent onlooker. As the richest nation in the world, and the one upon which the belligerents must more and more depend for the money and munitions without which war is impossible, she can, having formulated reasonable terms of peace, bring enormous economic pressure to bear upon any country that refuses to subscribe thereto. She can mobilize her intellectual and moral forces, not only against the prolongation of the present war, but against the whole infamous and imbecile business of warfare between civilized nations. For every dollar she spends in increasing her own armaments she can spend ten on a resolute campaign of education in behalf of permanent peace.

Is it not high time that a league of neutral nations, with America at the head, made at least some decent attempt to persuade the warring nations to agree to an armistice pending a discussion of the terms of peace?

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1916. C. F. T.

Aid for a Convalescent.

To have appendicitis is bad. To have that followed by erysipelas is worse. On top of that to have your fellow-workmen go on a strike while you are in the hospital, and, to cap the climax, to have to think of your wife and six little children at home with no food. This was the situation when the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities was first asked to help the Kramers. John Kramer is being given convalescent care now, and his family is being supplied with nourishing food. A kind-hearted landlady cannot hold off on the rent much longer. The bureau needs a fund of $100 to help the Kramers until the father can get back at his own tailoring work or adapt himself to other work. He had always supported his family well until this streak of bad luck. He will get well faster now that he knows Mrs. Kramer and the children are being cared for. Large and small contributions for this family may be sent to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 0271 T."

The bureau acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0270, Sunshine, 50 cents; 0270 H., British Sailor, $1; Cash Anon., 25 cents; 0270 W., V. Rutida, 50 cents; Friend, $1; A Daily Reader, $1. 0270 G., A Friend, $1; G. S. S., $2; Cash Anon., $1. 0270 Tr., Cash Anon., 25 cents. 0270 R., Cash Anon., $1; News Ad., A. C., $100.

THE GUARDSMAN CONSCRIPT

Making Him Into the Regular Army en Bloc an Illegal Proceeding.

New York, June 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be an impression among many State militiamen that they are going to be pressed willy-nilly into the service of the United States and sent into Mexico.

To some it may seem proper to order our guardsmen into Mexico without consulting their individual preferences, but it would appear only fair before deciding this to examine the conditions under which these men assumed their uniforms.

Briefly, they agreed to serve anywhere within the United States, but nowhere else. They will all welcome the opportunity to defend our borders and probably 95 per cent. will accept service in Mexico at the request of the President; but to force them into such service would be to trick men who are real patriots and deprive them of the privilege, which will undoubtedly have to be offered to hundreds of thousands of other men, of freely volunteering their services.

The Tribune this morning quotes General O'Ryan substantially to the effect that the oath which will make a militiaman practically a member of the regular army will be administered "en bloc" and under such conditions as to render a refusal morally impossible.

This means that the militia are going to be conscripted—a procedure indefensible legally or morally and not called for by the exigencies of the present occasion.

The higher command of the militia in countenancing any such move will be signing the death warrant of the National Guard. No man will join an organization the officers of which have in the past tricked their men, and I bid those in authority to stop and consider seriously what they do before it is too late.

Each man should be offered in private the privilege of volunteering for service in Mexico, or of remaining within the border. AN EX-GUARDSMAN.

Suffrage Will Bite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I reply to your editorial of June 22 entitled "Suffrage by Threat"? As I understand the word "threat," it means making people think you are going to do something which you are really not going to do and have no intention of doing. The Woman's Party is making no "bluff," no threat. It honestly believes that women voters can do no greater service to their country than to bring about the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment by teaching political parties that they cannot receive the support of women voters if they refuse justice to women. Never was a more glorious cause. I have great respect for THE TIMES, but does it know that in all the Presidential elections in the free States since 1896 the average change of votes needed to throw the election to the other party was 9 per cent. of the total vote cast? Also that in 1912 none of the equal suffrage States would have required a change of more than ½ per cent. of the total vote to swing the Presidential election in the State?

A Jersey mosquito may have no effect on the satellites of Jupiter, as THE TIMES says, but it can make people leave the State of New Jersey. The Woman's Party can make thousands leave the Democratic Party. Powerful and unexpected things sometimes result from mosquito bites—especially the bite of the female, you know. Yes, votes bite. God bless 'em!

ELIZABETH SELDEN ROGERS.

New York, June 23, 1916.

Where Everything Has Horns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having lived along the border where our boys are going, it might be well to advise them about a few things. First, they should wear an abdominal band because, in spite of the days being very warm, the nights are cool. They should try not to drink too much water, and only what has been examined, because the combinations, such as alkali, sulphur, and iron, will upset them. I had acute dysentery, which makes you very cold about the stomach and bowels, and, as it is a temperance country, the stomach band will help if you can't get ginger. Behave with dignity, because the Texan is still a bit anti-North, although he is the squarest and best type in our country. He is whole-souled and a stanch friend if you are the right kind. Everything has horns, including trees and toads, but if you will spare yourself between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. you will find the climate most healthful and your appetite fine. Be careful about the water. You can go all day without it very easily. Use chewing gum and tobacco to keep the mouth moist. V. E. MEERT.

New York, June 24, 1916.

"Excellent," but Not Appointed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having been graduated from the Domestic Science School, Columbia University, I substituted for one year, as no examination was held in my subject in 1913. In 1914 I was fortunate (?) enough to have my name placed on the cooking eligible list. It is still there and I am still substituting in a vacancy. This is to be my third "Summer vacation without pay." I am to be deprived of $175. During the Winter I had to teach in evening school in order to help meet the obligations of those dependent upon me. It has been a hard struggle, and the future seems to hold out no promise.

Although I have been rated "excellent" each year, no credit will be given me for teaching experience, as I am only a substitute. If the Board of Education cannot afford to appoint me why was a shop teacher, listed on the 1915 eligible list, appointed to my school this year, while I, on a list of two years' standing, working for a lower salary, was not even considered? Since I am on the eligible list, have been filling a vacancy for nearly three years, and have been rated "excellent" for teaching by my Principals, what more can I be expected to do in order to be appointed? A NEEDY SUBSTITUTE.

New York, June 24, 1916.

Ojo Means Eye.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that a correspondent in THE TIMES explains the word "ojo" found in the composition of several compound names of places in Mexico as "a lake." Ojo is the human eye. A secondary meaning is anything resembling an eye. Hence it is a spring, more especially one which is perfectly round. In the valley of Mexico, many such springs called the "ojos" exist. Several of these ojos in the Xochimilco district, which are from eight to twelve feet across and which are supplied by underground streams, have been harnessed and the water conducted in a great cement conduit to the heights above Chapultepec Castle, where they are pumped into an immense reservoir to supply the capital with drinking water.

JOHN HUBERT CORNYN,
Professor of English in the National University of Mexico.

New York, June 26, 1916.

Writing of 'The Lady of Cawnpore.'

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the obituary notice concerning the late Frank Vincent a mistake occurs in regard to some of his literary work. He is mentioned as the writer of "The Lady of Cawnpore," the truth being that he had nothing whatever to do with the writing of that novel. He was an intimate acquaintance of my brother, the late Albert E. Lancaster, and engaged him to write "The Lady of Cawnpore," with the arrangement that his own name should appear as collaborateur, for the reason that he secured its publication by Funk & Wagnalls and inburred all the expense necessitated. I feel that this statement is due in justice to my brother's memory.

EMILY LANCASTER.

Shandaken, N. Y., June 23, 1916.

CLIMAX TO THE FIRST ACT OF THE WORLD.

It Now Is Taking Place; Next an Intermission of Terrible Darkness, Then Vanity Worse Confounded, Then Infinite Desuetude.

By TAIZO OTSUKA,
Prophet.

Tokio, Japan, May 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being assured of the end of the world, I wish to disclose the climax of the present act of the world play and make a brief introduction of the next act, (the Kingdom of God,) in the hope that men may watch and be in readiness to assume their rôles at a moment's notice.

For some years I have directed my efforts toward scientific investigations to learn the processes through which all things come into existence, and I have discovered that the opposite extremities are the same. Religion and mechanical science lead man to the same destiny, which is delusion. The one law under which all things are created is: To each motion there is equal and opposite reaction, (Newton's law of motion,) or, religiously speaking, for every human act there will be just reward. But there is neither an absolute primary motion nor an absolute reaction; for the reaction is the primary motion of the secondary reaction, and the secondary reaction is the primary motion of the third reaction, &c., until it comes to the last reaction, which is the first motion. So the ending is the beginning and the beginning is the ending, and there is nothing new under the sun, no, not a particle of dust. Nor is there any gain or loss under the sun; for what seems gain is the reaction of what was lost in the former life, and a loss is the reaction of a past gain or the primary motion of the future gain.

I have discovered that the primary motive force of this universe is electricity. Electricity produces magnetism, magnetism produces motion, motion produces friction, and friction produces electricity. Again, electricity produces heat, heat produces light, light produces spirit (ghost), and the spirit commands electricity. I have discovered that God is purely mechanical energy observable in two ways, as gigantic power and wisdom or intelligence. Mechanical energy can be transformed into intelligence or spirit only by means of animal brains, hence all animals are members of one intelligence.

The present European war is foretold in the Scripture as the sign of the beginning of the end (Matthew, 24:8.) In the end all nations will be called on the stage, the United States as the heir apparent of the Kingdom of God. She will desire to make another Declaration of Independence to free herself from the bonds of militarism (the primary motion) and religion (the reaction.) But in good time she will come to know that militarism is her father and religion her mother. In those days New York City will be the centre of attraction. She will be exalted above all things as the mother of new liberty. Yet at the appointed time she must come to her end. Suddenly she will be stripped, made naked, and all her wealth will be carried away to her enemy's land. Then she will come to repentance.

All is vanity, all is folly, all is weariness, and there is no profit under the sun. Yet what is determined must be performed in due season. There will be a Japanese-American war. This also is weariness. Americans will begin to hate the Japanese, and they will beat, rob, and kill every Japanese who is found in the land, especially in New York. The war will be a struggle between Christianity and Shintoism, (the way of God,) in which Christians will suffer much.

In the latter days the United States will make a false treaty with Japan. When Japan sends her envoy with his staff to the United States, the Americans will strip, rob, and lock him up in prison. After a while Japan will send more men to find out the trouble and they will be in similar manner beaten, locked up, or killed. Again Japan sends this time a person of high rank, and he, too, will be killed, that it might be fulfilled: "This is the heir; come let us kill him and seize on his inheritance." (Matthew 21:38.)

This is the end of the present act. The curtain down. There will be darkness all over the earth.

The curtain up. All is changed. There will be lightnings; many dead will come unto resurrection. Men have completely lost their past memories, some are naked and are not ashamed. Clouds will be gathered in heaven, on which the Son of man rides, who is to reduce all nations and tongues and faiths to one race and one language and one faith. New York City will be rebuilt, and His palace therein. He will appoint three Kings, one for America, another for Europe, and the other for Asia. Each kingdom will be divided into three States, each State will be divided into three prefectures, each prefecture will be divided into three counties, &c. In each house there will be three heads—a man has two wives, one to sit at his right and the other at his left, so that women may rule over men. Man will be all grit and woman wisdom. Women will cleave to their lords, and men will turn their attention toward domestic affairs. There will be joyful days, but this is vanity, for man does not know of the woes which are to come hereafter. Wherever man is there also is the serpent.

The King is weighed in a balance and his value is decided in the units of dollars and cents. He will make coins to the amount of his full value. Money answers all things in these days, and the King may die, but his force will be retained as money. The King bears the countenance of Napoleon Bonaparte and has a strong love of simplicity, and he will condemn the formalities of all functions, artificiality of designs, and the fashions of dress are very near to nature. The King is righteous and merciful and his people are all loyal, and there will be peace for nearly one thousand years, when that which is bound and wet with the dew of heaven must be loosed, for by this time men will have increased their knowledge again.

The population of the earth will decrease and after many thousands or years man will be evolved into gigantic beasts, and when the earth is sufficiently chilled the beasts will perish, then the plants; but the earth will continue its process of cooling until it becomes infinitely cold, which is infinitely hot. Then the earth as well as other stars will be in gaseous forms and they will be all in one, (the sun and stars.)

This is the end, which is the beginning of a new creation which will produce precisely the same phenomena. And there will be neither irregularity nor mistake in the work of Nature. That which goes will return to its original place.

In conclusion, I would advise all men:

Be not overambitious, for a rise will be followed by a fall.

Do not overstudy, for it uncovers the unwariness.

Do not invent, for it is evil, against the nature, and is the cause of destruction.

Do not be overreligious, for no one knows the way of God.

Do not let men pray, "Thy kingdom come," for no man is prepared for the day of judgment. Let them first cleanse themselves.

Do not go to the extremity in anything, for that is the end.

Be within moderation.

TAIZO OTSUKA.

ENGLAND'S UNNEEDED.

A Reply to the Charge That English Actors Abroad Lack Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For what reason does Mr. Farren place gratuitous insults on actors over here? Who is he to scourge his countrymen at home and abroad because they are not comporting themselves either at their work or in their recreations in exact line with his views? Does he realize how many men over here of apparently military age and fitness suffer from a physical disability known only to themselves?

Does he realize both the difficulties and expense of trying to enlist? That you cannot even be medically examined here, in America, but must go to Toronto, Canada, or London, England, at your own expense? Many men I know have done this, and been rejected, at a personal cost of from $200 to $400. How many are there who have not the price to try?

I am speaking of what I know. I am quite fit, and yet the only result is a small pile of correspondence bearing the general reply, "You are not wanted yet." One says, "We have a waiting list of thousands, and, though we appreciate your anxiety, we can hold out no hope of wanting you yet."

There are shirkers here, I know that, but because of it I do not suspect each man I meet of being one, and those who are can well be left to their consciences' care.

As to his remark on current attractions at London theatres, may I ask any sane, normal person of reasonable age: What does Tommy on furlough want when he goes out with his relatives at home? Does he want distraction from the sadness, the horror, and the trials of it all? And do they at home want light, amusing, and brilliant entertainment, or do they want Hamlet's soliloquy or perchance the ghost scenes?

LAWRENCE GRANT.

New York, June 23, 1916.

A SECOND MARRIAGE.

Over green fields and far waters, the
morning sunlight was falling;
Out in the clover, murmured the droning sound of the bees;
And lightly, upon the church spire, hither and thither turning,
The weather vane was shifted by the idle Springtime breeze.

"Who giveth this woman in marriage?"
Before the flower-strewn altar,
The voice of the priest fell gravely:
"Who giveth this woman away?"
In the hush of the pause that followed a chill crept over the sunshine—
"Not I," came a sea-blown whisper,
"For I held her only a day!"

Then the father spoke, and fondly—he who created and formed her,
Who cherished her being and molded the soul in its infancy:
"Behold, I give the woman, who have given her once to another,
For she, from the surging waters, has drifted back to me!"

Then came as a voice from the sea-shell, a mocking sound as of laughter,
Sweet and low and alluring, and soft as a Summer sea:
"O friends and fathers and all men, know I am not of your giving!
Behold, as of old and forever, I give myself, and am free!"

M. E. BUHLER.

THE FAT SUFFRAGE PURSE.

Comment on the Amount of Money Spent to Keep Women in Politics.

New York, June 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The convention at Chicago had features distinctly its own, but the one that impressed many of us as not only unique but portentous was the amount of money that women suffragists are willing to spend to get into and keep in politics.

The Suffrage Parade Committee announced proudly that it cost $60,000 to have 5,000 women in line and to get the unsatisfactory plank inserted in the Republican platform confirming the right they already had of submitting their question for settlement by the individual States. (Anti-suffragists have always contended that the question should be settled by individual States.)

As this was a distinct setback to Congressional Union tactics, Mrs. Belmont immediately gave notice that she would raise a fund of $500,000—half a million!—to force the passage of her Federal amendment. And the evening papers came out with the information that Mrs. Catt was now ready to spend the $1,250,000 held by her in trust for "suffrage."

Here in New York we are accustomed to having $100,000 raised in ten minutes at one place, and anywhere from $10,000 to $50,000 at another all for woman's activities in politics. There even seemed to be something subtly clever in a woman publicly subscribing "$1,000 to convert a President."

Woman's advent into politics apparently resolves itself into a question of money. Suffrage money was poured into Iowa with the idea that anything could be accomplished with money. It has always been necessary for suffragists to spend ten times as much money to get women into politics as anti-suffragists have been able to spend to keep woman out of politics, but now the suffragists proclaim themselves ready to spend a hundred times as much.

Two antagonistic factions in the suffrage party have obviously doubled their res

MISS ESTHER FORD, J. F. WAIT'S BRIDE

Supreme Court Justice's Daughter Is Wed to Young Graduate of Cornell.

CEREMONY IN BRETTON HALL

The Rev. Fields Hermance, Who Married Bride's Parents, Officiates Before Relatives and Friends.

The wedding of Justin Federal Wait, son of John Cassan Wait of this city, and Miss Esther Ford, a daughter of Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Ford, was celebrated at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Bretton Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway. The ceremony took place in a private apartment, which was decorated with pink peonies, pink roses and smilax, and the Rev. Fields Hermance, who officiated more than twenty years ago at the wedding of Justice Ford and Mrs. Ford, performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore an ivory white satin gown, trimmed with rose point lace and the satin court train was covered by the net veil which was caught at the back of her coiffure and a wreath of orange blossoms went around her head. She carried a shower of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor and only attendant was her sister, Miss Edith Ford, who wore a short full pink satin gown having an over dress of brocade in pink, silver, and gold. The pale blue satin bodice was veiled with pink net, which was draped down the back in cape effect. She carried clusters of pink roses.

There was no best man or ushers, and none exept near relatives and a few close friends were invited. The ceremony was followd by a breakfast, the table being decorated with American beauty roses and smilax decorated the breakfast room.

Mr. and Mrs. Wait will spend the coming year in Ithaca, where Mr. Wait, who was graduated this year from Cornell, is to take an additional course in chemistry, after which they will return to New York to live. Both Mr. Wait and his bride were students at Cornell, where they first met.

Mrs. Wait's father was long known as "Honest" John Ford. He won a reputation as a fighter for reforms and has had a varied civic career. He was born in poverty, his first work being done in a stone quarry, but in 1886 he appeared, at Cornell University, where he celebrated his advent by carrying off a prize entitling him to free tuition. Graduating with honors he came to this city, and not long after became the editor of the American Economist. He was elected to the State Senate in 1895 by the Republicans, and in 1906 he was elected to the Supreme Court, being backed then by Tammany Hall and the Independence League.

MRS. J. E. ROOSEVELT LOSES

Justice Clark Denies Separation Decree—Clears Husband.

Mrs. Edith H. Briscoe Roosevelt lost her suit for a separation from John Ellis Roosevelt, a cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, yesterday. Supreme Court Justice Clark rendered a decision exonerating the defendant of all of the charges made against him.

Justice Clark finds that there was no evidence that Mr. Roosevelt ever attempted to choke his wife at Naples, Italy, on March 1, 1914, nor at the Hotel Savoy, London, shortly afterward. The court also clears the defendant of the charges that he used insulting and abusive language in the presence of his wife.

As the couple were able to live peaceably for a time at Sayville, L. I., the country home of the Roosevelts, Justice Clark holds that it is not unsafe or improper for Mrs. Roosevelt to live again with her husband.

The case has attracted much attention for several months by reason of the sensational testimony which was introduced in the first trial, when Mr. Roosevelt sued for an annulment, which he lost, and in the present action brought by Mrs. Roosevelt.

C. Walter Randall, attorney for Mr. Roosevelt, said that although no provision was made for alimony his client would continue to provide for his wife.

Paul H. Welch Weds Miss Hobbs.

A wedding of interest to many in New York and Brooklyn took place on Saturday evening last in Duluth, Minn., when Paul Hamilton Welch, son of the late Philip H. Welch and Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch, and Miss Ruth Hobbs, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hobbs, were married at the home of the bride's sister, 31 Kent Road, Duluth, by Bishop J. D. Morison. The immediate relatives only were present. Mr. and Mrs. Welch will live at 1,626 East Fourth Street, Duluth.

Mr. Welch's parents were both well known in newspaper circles in this city, and for a number of years his mother, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch, edited the Woman's Page of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and Mr. Welch was on the staff of The New York Sun.

Miss Harrower to Wed F. F. Peters.

Miss Mary E. Harrower announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Katherine Harrower, to Frazier Forman Peters. Miss Harrower is the daughter of the late Horatio C. Harrower of Buffalo, N. Y., and a niece of the Rev. Pascal Harrower, rector of the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, S. I.

Mr. Peters is the son of the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. He was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines, class of 1916, and is a member of the First Motor Battery, N. G. N. Y.

Hunter-Backus Engagement.

Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Hunter of 849 Lexington Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Vivien Elizabeth Hunter, to Electus Taylor Backus, son of the late Rev. Brady E. Backus of the Holy Apostle Church. The wedding will take place in the Fall.

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PLATTSBURG ROOKIES MARCH TEN MILES

Cover Distance in Three Hours and a Half, Fresh and Strong —Meet "the Enemy" Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 26. (by Courier from Beekmantown.)—Major Peter Murray's command, the Third Plattsburg Training Regiment, is encamped here tonight after a ten-mile march from its supply base. They are moving to hold open the Rutland Railroad between Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point, which is in danger of attack from an army from across the Canadian border line.

The rookies covered the ten miles in three hours and a half and their zeal in the initial stages earned them an afternoon's rest. Most of them were ready to march further, but that would have interfered with the plans of the Quartermaster's Department, which had chosen the site a week ago. Moreover, they might have surprised the enemy, two troops of the Second Cavalry, which is not ready to give battle until tomorrow.

The departure from the base at Plattsburg began at 8 o'clock this morning, and by 12 o'clock the regimental "pup tents" were all pitched and the rookies were busy stowing away three tons of food, which included 210 pounds of jelly. The average time for the march, two and three-quarters miles an hour, including a ten-minute rest at the end of each fifty minutes, compares favorably with the time made by seasoned regulars.

With a few exceptions, the men were remarkably fresh at the finish. The exceptions were cases of sore feet, and none was serious. One man, Dr. M. J. Murphy, the camp fat man, was obliged to fall out after half the distance had been covered. He rode into camp on one of the auto trucks.

DYNAMITE IN U. S. BUILDING.

Watchman Finds Large Package in Park Row Federal Structure.

Enough dynamite to wreck the structure was found in the south portico of the Federal Building, Broadway and Park Row, yesterday at 6:30 A. M. by Eli Harris, a watchman, who was making his last round. There were nine and a half sticks of the explosive, wrappd in a newspaper of May 28, 1916, and this was wrapped in coarse brown paper. The half sticks of the explosive, wrapped in a piece of lead pipe 1¾ inches in diameter and 8 inches long. One end of the pipe was closed.

Harris took the dynamite to the office of Theodore Le Roy, assistant custodian of the Federal Building, who opened it without blinking an eye.

"You can't explode dynamite without some kind of fuse or fulminating cap, and there was neither," said Le Roy, who called up Police Headquarters.

Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles hurried down to Le Roy's office to take charge of the explosive. He said the quantity was large enough and the quality strong nough to blow up a dozen buildings. Because the papers in which it was wrapped seemed scorched, Inspector Egan concluded that a fuse must have been attached to the contents and lighted. On the other hand, Captain Tunney and police detectives of the Bomb Squad were of the opinion that the explosive was left at the Federal Building and forgotten either by a workman or dropped, fearing he would be arrested for carrying the explosive about.

THREE CALL ENO SENILE.

Will Contestants Finish Their Case with Alienists.

Three alienists, Dr. Max D. Schlaap, Dr. William B. Pritchard, and Dr. Edward D. Fischer, who occupied the stand yesterday at the continuation of the contest of the will made by Amos F. Eno, who left the residue of his estate, valued at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University, testified that Mr. Eno was suffering with senile dementia at the time he executed the disputed document. Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, who has been associated with the contestants in an advisory capacity, was prevented by professional ethics from testifying.

John B. Stanchfield announced that the contestants rested. Wallace Macfarlane and Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of counsel for the proponents, argued motions to dismiss the objections to the will. Surrogate Cohalan denied the motions in so far as they related to the question of testamentary capacity. The court reserved decision on the other points until the proponents shall have presented their case.

MARRY AT CALL TO ARMS.

H. H. Livingston of Motor Battery Hastily Weds Miss M. E. Curran.

Henry Hopkins Livingston and Miss Mary Eleanor Curran, the daughter of Mrs. John Elliott Curran of 138 East Fortieth Street, and whose nuptial was planned for next October, had a hurried wedding yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Livingston is a member of the First Armored Motor Battery, just called out, and had twenty-four hours' leave in which to be married in. The ceremony was performed at 4:30 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, which was decorated in lilies and pink roses, and the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant officiated. A small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends was held at the Brevoort.

St. Thomas Aquinas Graduates 30.

Commencement exercises were held yesterday morning at St. Thomas Aquinas School in Daly Avenue, near 176th Street, and thirty students were graduated. The Rev. Father Denis F. Coyle, rector of the church, presided and the exercises and distribution of prizes were in charge of the Rev. Father Francis A. Barry, Director of the school, and Mother Joseph, the Principal.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of Those Sailing Today for Liverpool—Arrivals from Glasgow.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Liverpool on the Carpathia are:

Mrs. S. M. Barr, W. Baker, Mrs. Agnes Bell, Mrs. G. Berry, Mrs. A. F. Collins, Dr. G. Holford Cowles, Mrs. A. D. Davis, Miss Gertrude Dear, John Duxberry, Mrs. T. B. Edmison, J. Griffith, K. K. Harris, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Edgar Little, Miss Nellie Marshall, Mrs. Emma Metcalfe, David Morris, George Mellis, Mrs. Susan Napier, James W. Spence, Sydney Scott, J. Smith, James Torrie, David W. Ross, Miss Ellen Nightingale, Miss Florence Wates, R. D. Wardrop, Miss Annie Williams, Miss E. H. Williams, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Herbert Winter, Dr. Benjamin Rand, F. H. Postlethwaite, and Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool on the Cameronia were:

A. E. Beattie, F. C. Bowen, J. Hunter Brown, R. N. Haig Bailey Jr., W. Buckle, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Eden, A. S. Fuller, Scott McLaren Flemming, Miss E. R. Greene, Lieut. Col. Sir David Hardie, Robert B. Ireland, E. W. Judge, Greville N. Laslett, Miss Annie Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. F. Simpson, William Stirrat, Dr. Ray Page Walton, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, John Austin, Herbert Bell, M. H. M. Brown, George Clydesdale, F. O'Connor, Mrs. B. W. Campbell, Miss Alice Connor, Mrs. Annie Dalrymple, Mrs. Elsie Deans, Mrs. E. Douglas, Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming, the Rev. William Forsyth, Theodore Martin, Mr. and Mrs. George Lumsden, Henry L. Nicol, John Robertson, Philip Sherman, Miss M. Stirling, George Swan, Mrs. R. Wilson, Miss Janet Wilson, and Miss Agnes J. Wood.

Tourists for Newfoundland.

Among those booked to leave today for St. John's on the Stephano are:

William Adams, W. Aldrich, Mrs. J. F. Bailey, John F. Bailey Jr., Gordon Babcock, Sir Edgar Bowring, Miss Winifred Caldwell, Mrs. J. L. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Canfield, Walter D. Clarke, Jr., Miss Constance Clifford, Miss L. A. Day, S. Warren Dewn, and Miss Lottie Devereaux.

MUSEUM THIEF GETS EGYPTIAN ANTIQUES

Thirteen Articles, Dating Back to 700 B. C., Stolen from the Metropolitan.

INTRINSIC VALUE SMALL

But Relics Are of Considerable Worth as Forming Links in Chronological Chain.

Thirteen small articles from the Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Art Museum were stolen from the case in which they were locked, probably last Thursday. The loss was reported to the city detective force by Director Edward Robinson of the Museum, it became known yesterday.

The articles are not of great intrinsic value, being small symbolic figures and ornaments of gold and silver, but dating back to the Saite period, 700 years before Christ, and of much value to the collection in which they form links in a chronological chain.

The loss was discovered by a man cleaning the cases between 8 and 9 o'clock Friday morning, and the articles were probably taken within twenty-four hours previous. It is not supposed that an Egyptologist became lost to a sense of honor and allowed his covetousness to get the best of him, for gold and silver articles were selected from different parts of the case, not being chosen evidently for archaeological reasons. The intrinsic value is estimated at about $100.

Among the stolen articles are seven tiny statuettes of gold, Egyptian deities, each mounted on a marble base; a miniature mummy, 2½ inches high, of silver; a gold statuette of Isis, 1¼ inches high, and a sacred eye of gold, 1 inch in height. The other three pieces taken were ornaments in the shape of figures. They belonged to a set of four, one of which was evidently missed. The Museum authorities have no suspicion as to who the thief may have been.

The case is one in what is known as the Thirteenth Egyptian, or E-7, Gallery.

CEDRIC BRINGS $10,000,000.

Liner, with Gold to Pay for Munitions, Carries 6-Inch Gun.

The White Star liner Cedric arrived yesterday from Liverpool with only one passenger on board. The ship brought $10,000,000 from the Bank of England to pay for war munitions, and was protected with a six-inch navy gun mounted at her stern.

This is the first time a British passenger liner has come into this port armed since the beginning of the war, when the Adriatic carried a six-inch gun aft, and had it dismounted on her return to Liverpool at the request of the State Department. The White Star liners Canopic and Cretic, in the New York, Boston, and Mediterranean trade, have been armed with three-inch guns which were placed on board at Gibraltar, eastbound, and removed at the port on the return voyage to New York.

The Italian liners trading to this port have been armed with two three-inch guns at the stern since last Summer, and the French liners have carried three and a half guns at their sterns for the last six months.

Each case has been reported to the Treasury Department by Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, who has received instructions to issue clearance papers under the ruling that merchant vessels can carry arms for defense only. Officials of the White Star Line said yesterday that the Cedric was not carrying passengers, either west or east bound, and the gun was intended to protect the lives of the crew in case of a submarine attack.

The name of the representative of the Bank of England on board was not on the manifest, and no one at the International Mercantile Marine office, 9 Broadway, appeared to know it yesterday. Members of the New York Maritime Exchange said yesterday that not a single armed merchantman had been sunk by submarines.

DINNER TO GEN. HAMILTON.

Young Men's Democratic League Hosts to Camp Wilson Head.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League of New York will give a testimonial dinner to General Henry De Witt Hamilton, former Adjutant General of the State, at the National Democratic Club tomorrow evening. General Hamilton will have charge of the citizens' camp for young men at Far City, which is to be known as Camp Wilson. The camp has the approval of President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker. One of the objects will be to instruct young men in military training.

Among the dinner guests will be Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen; William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the league; Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, District Attorney Edward Swann, John F. Galvin, William Harman Black, John W. Keller, Charles C. Hughes, and John M. Riehle, President of the National Democratic Club.

Frank D. Shelley, President of the league, will be toastmaster.

Organize a Wilson League.

The Woodrow Wilson Voters' League was organized last night at the Hotel McAlpin, which will serve as temporary headquarters. The league was formed to include voters of all political faiths, and among the organizers were Republicans and Progressives. The Chairman is Clarence Y. Palitz; Secretary, I. L. Bril; Treasurer, Jacob Carlinger, and on the Organization Committee are Solomon Sufrin, a member of the Progressive Executive Committee; Dr. B. Abramowitz, J. L. Browitz, J. L. Levray, N. Levirin, Paul Paradise, Leo Liebman, N. S. Sweder, Leo Lerner, S. Appel, Louis Lipsky, B. G. Richards, Edward A. Pollack, Dr. H. J. Epstein, William Sussman, and Alderman Alexander Drescher.

Duke Wins $750 Verdict for Hurts.

Duke Arturo De Majo Durazzo, whose marital woes following his marriage to Elizabeth Francis Hanan, a sister of John H. Hanan, the shoe manufacturer, figured in the news at one time, won a verdict for $750 yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Pendleton in his suit for $10,000 damages against the Norman L. Munro estate. The Duke alleged that he stepped into an open shaft, which he had been told was an elevator, and fell to the bottom. He asserted that he was seriously injured as a result and was laid up for three months.

Frank Vincent Left All to Widow.

The will of Frank Vincent, the scientist and explorer, who died on June 20 at Woodstock, N. Y., was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's Court. The entire estate, the value of which is unknown, is bequeathed to Mrs. Harriet Stillman Vincent, his widow. A certificate of patronship awarded to Mr. Vincent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art for presenting the museum with a collection of Indo-Chinese antiquities was also given to the widow.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 24th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 13.46 cents per pound.—Advt.

SAYS CANADA IS SLANDERED.

Hotel Man Here to Correct Reports of Travel Inconvenience.

City officials, hotel and resort managers and merchants in Canada have been much disturbed by false reports, spread in the United States, about the inconvenience of travel in the Dominion, according to R. S. Hubbell, manager of the Carls-Rite Hotel in Toronto. At the instance of Mayor Church of Toronto, Mr. Hubbell has just been making a canvass of lake cities on the American side, trying to find how widely those reports had spread. As a result, seventy-five hotel men were taken over from Buffalo to Toronto, dined at Mr. Hubbell's hotel, and thoroughly informed as to the situation.

"I found that persons who had contemplated going to Canada for their vacations had been told of third-degree examinations at the border, of the seizure of passports, and of possible conscription into the Canadian army," said Mr. Hubbell at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. "Of course, these things are absurd, as Americans may enter Canada as freely as ever. As a matter of fact, the American visitor is even more welcome in Canada than before the war. We are now as anxious to get him as Switzerland and some of the other European countries were before the war. The Canadian Government is inviting them over, and as one of the members of the American Association of Advertising Clubs, I am taking a delegation of about seventy Canadians to the convention in Philadelphia.

"Prohibition is due to hit us in September. On the 16th at 7 P. M., the province of Ontario goes stone dry and one will not be able to get a drink even in a hotel with a Raines law sandwich. The thirsty man will have to send either to Quebec or the States for any liquors he may wish.

"There is a general feeling in Canada that the urgencies of the Mexican situation will furnish the United States a much needed object lesson in preparedness, and cause you to realize what the European war might lead to. There have been five American battalions formed in Canada already for the European war."

44 Restaurants Show Improvement.

Board of Health inspectors working under Chief Inspector Thomas Kearney yesterday reinspected fifty-two restaurants which were rated "Bad" on a previous inspection. Ten were advanced to a rating of "Good," thirty-four were marked "Fair," and No Permits were reported concerning the remaining eight. It was said at the Board of Health last night that these eight would have another inspection and if their proprietors still showed no progress, steps would be taken to prosecute them under the sanitary code. The inspection of restaurants has gone as far north as 112th Street.

William Beals.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 26.—William Beals, one of the old-time merchants of this city, died at his home here on Saturday in his ninety-sixth year. He was a son of the late William Beals, formerly owner and publisher of The Boston Post, and of Mrs. Dorothy Whitney Beals.

Mr. Beals was born here and started in the dry goods business with Searle & Upham, of which he was for many years a partner. Later he formed a partnership with George W. Baker under the name of Baker & Beals, exporters and mill agents.

William S. Patten.

William S. Patten of 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, a real estate operator, died yesterday at the Poland Spring Hotel, South Poland, Me., in his eighty-first year. He was an old New Yorker and was born in City Hall Place, later removing to Washington Square South when that became a fashionable residence district.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES W. CRAWFORD, a produce merchant for forty-nine years at 15 Harrison Street, died yesterday at his home, 449 West Thirty-fourth Street, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY J. McKENNA, wife of James McKenna, formerly a resident in this city, died on Sunday at her home, 453 Forty-first Street, South Brooklyn.

HENRY SCHOEN, a member of the United Brothers Consolidated Lodge, I. O. F., of L.; Manhattan Lodge, I. O. B. B., and Mann Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., died on last Saturday, his sixty-third birthday, at his home, 29 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. He was in the tea and coffee business in Manhattan for many years and left a widow, two brothers, and three sisters.

Mrs. MARIE BAUER PFLIEGER, wife of Peter T. Pflieger and a daughter of the late Adam Bauer, died on Saturday at her home, 1,076 Forty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, from heart disease.

GOTTLIEB LENZ, a civil war veteran and retired cigar manufacturer, died at his home, 723 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, aged 72 years. He came to this country from Germany at an early age, and when the civil war began he enlisted in Company B, 173d Regiment, New York Volunteers, and took part in fifteen battles of the war. He was discharged a corporal at the end of the war. Mr. Lenz was formerly active in Republican politics in his district, and was a member of Mansfield Post, No. 35, G. A. R., the 173d Regiment Association, De Long Council, No. 725, Sons and Crusaders Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F. Three daughters survive him.

CHARLES FISCHER, 54 years old, a retired meat dealer of Brooklyn, died at his home, 301 Twelfth Street, South Brooklyn, on Saturday.

ALBERT EDWARD HARDING, a marine machinist, employed by the Old Dominion Steamship Company, died on Sunday at his home, 47 Clifton Place, Brooklyn. He was 47 years old and a member of Ivy Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Newton, N. J.

HENRY CARLOS FORDHAM, head of the Westchester Motor Service Company of Mount Vernon and formerly a newspaper editor, died on Sunday at his home in Mount Vernon in his forty-seventh year.

CHARLES W. MOSHER, a private in the Twelfth Company, Connecticut Coast Artillery, died on Sunday in the United Hospital at Port Chester, N. Y., in his forty-eighth year.

Mrs. CATHERINE B. HARMS, a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., for thirty years, died yesterday at her home there in her sixty-first year.

Mrs. EMMA LAKE LAMBERT, widow of Matthew Lambert, died on Sunday night at her home in Dover, N. J., in her sixtieth year.

Mrs. MARY CARHART CUMMINS, widow of Simon A. Cummins, died on Sunday at her home in Vienna, N. J., in her eighty-sixth year.

JACOB J. BOSSARD, a retired farmer of Stewartsville, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his seventy-sixth year.

ENEAS SMITH, a business man of Orange, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home there in his eighty-sixth year.

WILLIAM H. BROOME, an engineer, for many years with the Brooklyn Water Works, died on last Friday at his home, 393 Warwick Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year. He was a descendant of John Broome, for one time Lieutenant Governor of New York, and his maternal grandfather, Isaac Prince, was Mayor of Cincinnati in 1804.

Mrs. CATHARINE J. TALLMADGE, wife of Colonel William H. Tallmadge, a New York business man, who was prominent in Democratic politics of Stamford, Conn., died yesterday at her home there.

The Rev. RICHARD S. MOTT, a Methodist minister for many years in Huntington, L. I., died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM F. GATES, a veteran of the civil war and a former member of the Connecticut Legislature, died on Sunday at his home in Lebanon, Conn., in his eightieth year.

HANS F. N. TRUELSON, President of the H. F. N. Truelson Company, real estate brokers, died on Sunday at his home, 971 East 179th Street, in his fifty-second year.

DAVID MACK of 25 St. Nicholas Avenue, head of the David Mack Company, manufacturers of women's neckwear, died on Saturday in Chicago, Ill., in his fifty-third year.

Miss CAROLINE ROGERS, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Rogers of Yonkers, died on Sunday at a private hospital here in her twenty-seventh year.

JOHN BLAKE, a retired capitalist of Baltimore, Md., who recently gave $25,000 to Johns Hopkins University and $10,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association, died on Sunday at his home near Randallstown, Md., in his eighty-fourth year.

JAMES B. DOAN, Chief Inspector of the United States Revenue Service, died on Sunday in Cincinnati, Ohio, in his ninetieth year, leaving a son, A. B. Doan, President of the American Tool Company.

HEINRICH SCHULTZ, a silk weaver, was found dead on Sunday in his home at Hackensack, N. J., in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. FANNIE DENMAN MEEKER, wife of the Rev. Jonathan Meeker, President of the Centenary Collegiate Institute for Girls at Hackettstown, N. J., died last night in her home at the school.

Miss SOPHIE SIMEON, a dressmaker, died yesterday at the home of her father, Adam Simeon, 62 North Prince Street, Flushing, L. I., aged 48 years.

FREDERICK KELLOGG TROWBRIDGE, formerly for many years a member of the firm of Vermilye & Co., bankers, died on Sunday at his home, 115 East Thirty-seventh Street, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a book collector and owned many rare volumes, including a copy of Shakespeare's folio.

APPEAL TO POLICE DIDN'T AID DESIGNER

Blackman, in Hands of Pickets, Locked in Strikers' Hall, He Says.

SO SCARED HE FAINTED

Charges Union Men Demanded $100 from Him as Guarantee He Would Not Go to Work.

Assertions that they were forcibly taken to cloakmakers' union meeting, intimidated, and asked to give $100 as surety that they would not work, a proceeding which they regarded as attempted extortion, are made in affidavits submitted by two clothing designers, Isidor Blackman of 130 West 171th Street and Max Linden of 471 Jerome Street, Brooklyn. The affidavits were shown to reporters yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the organization of manufacturers which is fighting the cloakmakers' strike.

Blackman and Linden are the men in whose behalf Jacob Manheim, counsel for the designers' association, not a union, yesterday appealed to the Mayor and to the public in advertisements. According to the designers, they are between the upper and nether grindstone in the strike, because, they say, the strikers are interfering with their working and, if they don't work, the manufacturers will, in some cases at least, cancel their contracts.

An official of the manufacturers' association said yesterday they had similar affidavits from another designer and four foremen.

Blackman says that about June 5 he was stopped by striking cloakmakers in front of the establishment of Singer Brothers, at 13 East Twenty-sixth Street, as he was about to go to work. There were about twenty-five men in the party, some of whom he recognized as being former employes of the firm. He names four of them in his affidavit.

They threatened his life, he says, unless he went with them to the union headquarters, so he went. They then took him to a meeting of employes of his shop, where he became so terrified that he fainted. The men at this meeting, he says, told him he must not work.

Last Friday, he says, a picket followed him downtown from his home. He was met by a large number of cloakmakers in front of the office, he says, and told he must come down to union headquarters again.

He appealed to a policeman for protection, the affidavit says, but all the satisfaction he could get was advice from the latter to the crowd not to make any disturbance on his post, but to go over to the park to settle it. In the confusion he managed to escape into his office. But the pickets were waiting for him when he came out to luncheon with his fellow-designer, Linden, he says. They again threatened him and made him go to Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street.

There were many of the strikers there, he said, and this meeting ended in a row in which chairs were thrown. A detective appeared, Blackman's affidavit continues, and told them they must get out, and that it would not be safe to go by the front entrance.

He and Linden were then taken out by the back door and made to go to a room in another hall in Fourth Street. They were locked in, he says. The affidavit gives the name of Morris Wolberg of 534 East Eleventh Street as the leader.

Several men came into the room, Blackman says, and Wolberg asked them what they had decided in his and Linden's cases. He says he answered he didn't think they must not work. Then, he alleges, Wolberg asked for $100 as security for their not working. They refused. Wolberg then told them, he says, that $50 would do, but they still refused to pay. There was considerable talk, he said, that his life was not worth anything if he did not report at the union headquarters every day to prove he was not working. Benjamin Schlesinger, leader of the Cloakmakers' Union, when told about the affidavits, said they were "all bosh."

HALT GUGGENHEIM TRIAL.

Lawyers Suddenly Stop the Case and a Settlement Is Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 26.—The trial of the suit brought by William Guggenheim against his five brothers, in which the plaintiff charged that his brothers have refused to pay him $10,000,000 which he says is his share of alleged profits made in developing the Chiquicimata Copper Mine in Chile, was suddenly halted here today when Stephen C. Baldwin, attorney for William Guggenheim, asked Justice Callaghan to adjourn the trial.

For purely personal reasons, said Baldwin, counsel on both sides had agreed, subject to the court's consent, to withdraw a juror and adjourn the trial until the October Term. He added that no settlement had been made. The application was granted. Despite the attorney's declaration that no settlement had been reached, a lawyer who is close to the plaintiff said that a settlement was in prospect, but that the plaintiff would not accept less than $5,000,000.

The trial began last Monday and much testimony had been read into the court record.

OWNER OF RARE AMERICANA.

Books to be Sold Belong to the Great Christie-Miller Library.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that the owner of the Americana collection an account of which was cabled on June 10 is Mr. Christie-Miller of Buckinghamshire, whose library is perhaps the richest in England, apart from the public museums, in early English literature. It was formed by William Henry Miller, an Edinburgh lawyer, who began to collect rare books over a century ago. The library was inherited by his cousin, Miss Marsh, who in turn left it to Samuel Christy, the famous hatter of Piccadilly, who changed his name to Christie-Miller in 1862.

His son, Wakefield Christie-Miller, who made important additions to the library, died in 1898, leaving a fortune of $5,000,000.

Whether the sale of the Americana means the beginning of a complete disintegration of the Britwell library remains to be seen. It includes eleven Caxtons and a unique copy of Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," 1599.

LIGHT ON JUTLAND BATTLE.

German Constructor Honored for Ships' 'Non-Sinkability After Injury'

BERLIN, June 26, (via London, June 27.)—The Charlottenburg Technological Institute has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering on Naval Constructor Bürkner, head of the Department of Construction in the Admiralty.

The degree was conferred in recognition "of the structural merits of German warships, particularly with regard to their non-sinkability after injury, as shown in the recent battle of the Skagerrak."

LIFTS BAN AGAINST AUTOS.

French Government Also Modifies Certain Customs Dues.

PARIS, June 26.—A Government decree withdrawing the recent order prohibiting the importation of automobiles into France and making certain modifications in the customs dues was published today in The Official Journal.

OBJECTED TO W. J. BRYAN.

S. S. Menken Opposed Inviting Ex-Secretary to Address Educators.

During the convention of the National Education Association, which opens in this city next Saturday, it is believed there will be considerable debating as to the position of the educators of the country on preparedness. Durand W. Springer of Ann Arbor, Mich., Secretary of the association, who is at the McAlpin Hotel, announced that among the important men who would address the delegates during the eight days of the convention were Secretary McAdoo, William Jennings Bryan, and William Howard Taft. Mr. Bryan is to be the speaker on July 4. Scarcely had this announcement been made when Secretary Springer received a letter from S. Stanwood Menken, Vice President of the National Security League, protesting against Mr. Bryan's appearance before the country's educators. In part, Mr. Menken's letter read:

> We find that you have arranged a program for the Fourth which includes William Jennings Bryan as a speaker. If I may be permitted to say so, I feel that no more unfortunate selection could have been made to address a body of educators. His career is evidence of the fact that he is incapable of hard reasoning or correct thinking. His free silver program and his peace advocacy prove this. His platform oratory for gain certainly does not recommend him to any body such as yours, when you could command the attendance of the greatest minds in America.

Although he has not received any advance abstracts relating to Mr. Bryan's subject for the day's speech, Mr. Springer said yesterday that the association welcomed the hearing of all sides on the subject of preparedness and other big issues.

"Miss Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, permanent Secretary of the School Peace League, an organization which meets jointly with us, is another speaker on the all-important matter of preparedness in the public schools," said Mr. Springer. "President C. G. Pearse of the Milwaukee State Normal School is one of our strongest advocates for a preparedness plank in the Resolutions Committee. He is not, however, quite willing to go to the extent of opening the elementary schools for military training, believing that the high schools and colleges are the places to begin this work."

It is expected that 30,000 members of the National Education Association will attend the convention. A third of these will be from New York City, and another third, according to the estimate of Thomas E. Finnegan, Assistant State Commissioner of Education of New York, will come from the Empire State. All the States in the Union will be represented by college professors, school superintendents, school principals, county superintendents, and others interested in educational work.

STREET FETE FOR JULY 4.

Vacation Association Plans a Parisian Entertainment.

The Vacation Association has been officially appointed as one of the street centres for the Mayor's Independence Day Committee. It was announced yesterday by George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the committee. The association plans to hold a Parisian street fete, with dancing in the street, the music being furnished by a large band which will stand on a platform in front of the Engineering Building. The street will be illuminated and the Vacation Association headquarters appropriately decorated. Its territory will be between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets and Seventh and Lexington Avenues.

It is also hoped to have speeches by prominent citizens on the subject of "Preparedness" in the course of the evening. The members of the Vacation Association will act as hostesses. Miss Robinson Smith is President of the association. Mrs. August Belmont, Vice President, Mrs. Wendell Baker Secretary, and Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ARONSON.—June 17, 1916, to Drs. Louis and Emma Aronson, 1,391 Madison Av., a son.

Engaged

DOUNN—HOROWITZ.—Miss Betty Horowitz, 21 West 111th St., to Mr. D. K. Dounn of Philadelphia.

Married.

CONLIN—SAVITZ.—On Saturday, June 24, 1916, at Westfield, N. J., in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Erwin Steuns, Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerohn J. Savitz, to Frederick Wales Conlin of Westfield.

DECK-YOUNG.—On June 24, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sophia Young to Joseph A. Deck.

LIVINGSTON—CURRAN.—On Monday, June 26, 1916, at the Church of the Ascension, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, Mary Eleanor Curran, daughter of Mrs. John Elliott Curran, to Henry Hopkins Livingston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harman Livingston of Greendale, N. Y.

WELCH—HOBBS.—Miss Ruth Hobbs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hobbs of Duluth, Minn., to Paul Hamilton Welch, on Saturday evening, June 24, at the home of the bride's sister, 31 Kent Road, Duluth, Minn., Bishop J. D. Morison officiating.

Died.

ALTSCHULER.—Mrs. S., at the age of 72, beloved mother of Fasher Abramson, Fanny Fishbein, Martha Fishbein, Vera Stortfeld, Seva, Anna, Al, and Joe, on June 26, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Abramson, Worcester, Mass.

BALDWIN.—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham, 444 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 26, 1916, Abigail E. Baldwin, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral services and interment at Waterbury, Conn.

CLARK.—On Sunday, June 25, 1916, Elijah D. Clark. Funeral private. Friends can see the remains at his late residence, 1,031 Trinity Av., from 7 to 9 Tuesday evening.

CLARK.—At his residence, 617 West 115th St., June 25, Aaron W. Clark, in the 78th year of his age.

CLARK.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., June 24, James Clark. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 142 Morris St., on Tuesday, June 27, at 2:30 P. M.

CRAWFORD.—On June 26, 1916, James W., beloved husband of Julia A. Crawford, aged 74 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 449 West 34th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment convenience of family.

DEXTER.—On June 25, 1916, at his home in Calistoga, Cal., Henry Stanley Dexter, son of the late Henry Stanley Dexter and the late Annie Reese Walker, in the 55th year of his age. Interment at Utica, N. Y.

DORMAN.—Jess

GIANTS AND BROOKLYN DIVIDE HONORS IN AN AFTERNOON OF GENEROUS HITTING

KAUFF WINS ONE, M'CARTY THE NEXT

Opportune Hits in Crucial Innings Give Giants and Dodgers Each a Game.

PLENTY OF PITCHERS USED

Mathewson Finally Stems Brooklyn Scoring in First Game—Largest Monday Crowd of the Season.

The Giants divided the spoils of a double-header with Brooklyn at Ebbets Field yesterday. The first clash was a slugging match, New York winning by a score of 11 to 8, and the second game went twelve innings before the Dodgers got the decision by a score of 2 to 1. The Giants had a bad scare in the first game, when Brooklyn went on a batting rampage in the fifth inning and tallied eight runs before the uprising was suppressed.

Perritt, Schauer, and Mathewson all took a hand at trying to stop the rally, but the Dodgers were leading by a score of 8 to 6 before they were finally squelched.

The second game was a well-played pitching battle between Rube Marquard and Rube Benton. Both of the southpaws were at the top of their form, and the hitting was as sparse as it was generous in the first game.

Record-Sized Attendance.

The largest Monday crowd of the year, 18,000, turned out to see the fun, and Squire Ebbets again chuckled when he saw his park filled. Brooklyn hasn't been so close to fever heat over baseball in many years, and if the club keeps up its winning streak much longer it will be a record-breaking season.

Benny Kauff was the big noise in the first clash. He came to bat in the seventh inning with the bases filled and hit out a triple, which placed the game on ice for New York. In the second game Benny was called out on strikes by Umpire Lord Byron in the first inning. Kauff tossed his bat high into the air in disgust, so the umpire put him out of the game and banished him to the clubhouse.

Jeff Pfeffer was a bit unsteady in the first, and walked Burns. Kauff scored him with a double. New York got five more runs in the fourth, Kauff's batting again figuring prominently in the proceedings.

Giants' Pitchers Assemble.

Eighteen of the runs in the first game were scored after two batsmen were out. With two gone in the fifth, the Robins started their big rally. McCarty beat out an infield hit, and Mails, who had succeeded Pfeffer, singled to centre. Johnston singled to left, scoring McCarty, and Daubert's double scored Mails and Johnston. Stengel doubled, scoring Daubert. That was the end of Perritt, and he was relieved by Schauer. Wheat singled, scoring Stengel, and Mowrey beat out an infield tap, and took second on Schauer's wild throw. Wheat going to third. Mathewson was then called to the rescue, and Cutshaw greeted Big Six with a terrific home-run drive to centre field.

The Giants got another in the sixth and ended the game in the seventh. Merkle singled in the seventh, and Smith relieved Mails. McCarty was hit on the finger with a foul tip, and was replaced by Miller behind the bat. Mowrey tossed out McKechnie, Merkle going to second. Harliden singled to right. Merkle stopping at third. Kauff popped to Mowrey and Burns walked, filling the bases. Kauff tripled to the right-field wall, sending Merkle, Harliden, and Burns home. Robertson's single scored Kauff.

Little Scoring in Second Game.

The Giants scored their only run in the first inning of the second game. Burns singled to left and Kauff was called out on strikes. When he started an argument with Umpire Byron he was put out of the game. Eddie Roush taking his place in centre. Burns had a big day with the bat, being only Giant batter to connect successfully with Marquard's pitching.

While Robertson was being tossed out at first Burns went to third, and scored when Larry Doyle jammed a hit to centre. Benton pitched great ball until the fifth, Cutshaw and Olson getting hits. After Olson had tallied to Pitcher, Otto Miller crashed a triple to right centre, scoring Cutshaw with the tying run.

Miss Mowrey came within an ace of breaking up the game in the ninth, when, with two out, he tripled to centre. Benton walked Cutshaw purposely, but Olson ended the inning by flying to Roush.

Marquard gave a great exhibition of cool boswork in the twelfth inning. After Doyle had filed to Cutshaw, Fletcher tripled to right, and Meyer was passed purposely. McKechnie filed to Wheat and Harliden was walked, filling the bases. Kelly was sent in as a pinch hitter for Benton. The heat that Kelly could do was to roll a bouncer to Olson, who forced Harliden at second.

McCarty's Single Wins Game.

Perritt succeeded Benton on the rubber for the Giants. In the last half of the twelfth Cutshaw started the fireworks with a single. Olson laid down a sacrifice. Cutshaw stole third, and Miller was walked intentionally. Then McCarty was put in as a pinch hitter for Marquard. McCarty chopped a single through third, and Cutshaw raced home with the victory.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	PoA	BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PoA
Burns, lf	4	1	1	1	Johnston, cf	4	1	1	0
Kauff, cf	1	0	0	0	Daubert, 1b	4	1	2	10
Stengel, rf	4	1	2	0	Stengel, lf	4	2	2	1
Merkle, 1b	4	1	1	9	Wheat, rf	4	1	1	0
Harliden, rf	4	0	0	0	Mowrey, 3b	4	1	1	2
Robertson, 3b	4	1	1	1	Cutshaw, 2b	4	1	2	3
Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	3	Olson, ss	4	0	1	2
McKechnie, ss	4	0	0	2	Miller, c	4	1	1	5
Miller, c	4	0	0	5	Pfeffer, p	0	0	0	0
Schauer, p	0	0	0	0	Mails, p	1	0	0	0
Perritt, p	0	0	0	0	Smith, p	0	0	0	0
Total	41	11	17	27	Total	39	8	12	27

New York	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8

Two-base hits—Kauff, Daubert, Stengel. Three-base hits—Kauff (2). Home run—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Robertson, McKechnie. Sacrifice hits—Robertson. Double play—McKechnie, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 11. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2; off Smith, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 5 hits, 5 runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Schauer, 5 hits, 3 runs in one and one-third innings; off Mails, 4 hits, 3 runs in two and one-third innings; off Smith, 8 hits, 3 runs in two and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Mathewson, 1; by Perritt, 2; by Mails, 1; by Smith, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PoA	NEW YORK	AB	R	H	PoA
Johnston, cf	3	0	0	1	Burns, lf	3	0	1	0
Daubert, 1b	3	0	0	11	Kauff, cf	3	0	0	0
Stengel, rf	3	0	0	0	Roush, cf	0	0	0	0
Wheat, lf	3	0	0	1	Stengel, rf	3	0	1	0
Mowrey, 3b	3	0	1	2	Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	2
Cutshaw, 2b	3	0	0	2	Fletcher, ss	3	0	0	2
Olson, ss	3	0	0	1	Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	10
Miller, c	3	0	0	7	McKechnie, 3b	3	0	0	1
Marquard, p	2	0	0	0	Harliden, c	3	0	0	6
McCarty	1	0	1	0	Benton, p	2	0	0	0
					Kelly	1	0	0	0
Total	31	2	2	30	Total	29	0	2	27

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Burns, Wheat, Stengel.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 11; Brooklyn, 8.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 2; New York, 1.
(Second game; 12 innings.)
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
(First game.)
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
(Second game.)
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 4.
(Eleven innings.)
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 9; New York, 8.
(Eleven innings.)
Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	34	21	.618
Philadelphia	31	25	.554
Boston	28	25	.528
New York	27	27	.500
Cincinnati	28	33	.467
Chicago	27	31	.466
Pittsburgh	25	29	.463
St. Louis	26	36	.419

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	35	25	.583
New York	35	26	.559
Detroit	33	28	.541
Boston	32	28	.533
Washington	33	33	.500
Chicago	29	29	.500
St. Louis	26	34	.433
Philadelphia	17	36	.304

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Boston.

Three-base hits—Fletcher, Mowrey, Miller. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, 2. Sacrifice hit—Olson. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 9. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; off Marquard, 4; off Perritt, 2; off Mails and earned runs—Off Benton, 7 hits, 1 run in eleven innings; off Perritt, 2 hits, 1 run in one-third of an inning; off Marquard, 5 hits, 1 run in twelve innings. Struck out—By Benton, 5; by Marquard, 7; by Perritt, 1; by Marquard. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

REDS WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Down Cardinals in Keenly Played Game by the Score of 5 to 4.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—It required eleven innings before the Cincinnati team could annex a victory over St. Louis here today, 5 to 4. With honors even, 4 to 4, at the end of the ninth, after the tenth had passed leaving both sides runless, the Reds braced in the final half of the eleventh. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PoA	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PoA
Groh, 3b	4	0	0	3	Betzel, 2b, lf	5	0	2	3
Fisher, ss	5	0	1	2	Bescher, lf, cf	5	0	2	0
Killifer, ss	1	0	0	0	Long, rf	5	0	2	0
Chase, cf	5	1	3	0	Snyder, 1b	4	0	9	0
Herzog, ss	0	0	0	0	Huggins, 3b	5	0	0	1
Griffith, rf	5	0	1	0	Hornsby, ss	5	0	1	1
Wingo, c	5	0	1	8	Smith, cf	4	0	0	0
Neale, lf	5	1	1	0	a Butler	1	0	0	0
Mollwitz, 1b	4	0	0	14	0 Wilson, cf	0	0	0	0
Reuther, 2b	4	0	0	1	Gonzales, c	4	0	0	4
Schulz, p	0	0	0	0	Corhan, ss	4	0	1	4
Dale, p	1	0	0	0	Jasper, p	4	0	0	3
Total	40	5	13	33	Total	48	4	8	31

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4

One out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Smith in sixth inning.
Error—Betzel Bescher, Hornsby, Gonzales, Griffith, Wingo, (3.)

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Snyder, Louden, Groh. Three-base hits—Wingo. Stolen bases—Chase, Fisher, Hornsby, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Mollwitz. Sacrifice fly—Fisher. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Schulz, 2; off Schultz, 2; off Dale, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schulz, 1. Struck out—By Schulz, 2; by Dale, 2. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

BEEBE BLANKS WHITE SOX.

Former National Leaguer Allows Chicago Three Hits.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—Fred Beebe, former National League pitcher who declined to play with Buffalo this year, made his Cleveland début today and shut out Chicago with three hits, allowing only five men to reach first base and only two to reach second. Cleveland scored its two runs in the first inning on two passes by Danforth and Roth's triple. The score:

CLEVELAND	AB	R	H	PoA	CHICAGO	AB	R	H	PoA
Graney, lf	4	0	0	0	Felsch, cf	4	0	0	0
Chapman, ss	3	1	1	2	Weaver, ss	4	0	1	2
Speaker, cf	3	0	0	1	Collins, rf	4	0	0	0
Roth, rf	3	1	2	0	Jackson, lf	4	0	0	1
Gandil, 1b	3	0	1	11	Risberg, 3b	4	0	0	1
Howard, 2b	3	0	0	2	Fournier, 1b	4	0	0	11
Evans, 3b	3	0	0	1	Schalk, c	3	0	0	6
O'Neill, c	3	0	0	6	Danforth, p	3	0	0	0
Beebe, p	3	0	0	0	Russell, p	0	0	0	0
					a Murphy	1	0	0	0
Total	30	2	4	24	Total	34	0	1	24

a-Batted for Russ in eighth inning.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—O'Neill. Three-base hit—Roth. Stolen base—Fournier. Double play—Jackson and Fournier. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 2; off Danforth, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Beebe, 3 hits and no runs in 9 innings; off Danforth, 1 hit and 2 runs in 2 innings; off Russell, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Danforth, 1 (Graney). Struck out—By Beebe, 4; by Russell, 1. Time of game—One hour and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

INDIANS WEAR NUMBERS.

Players Carry Them on Sleeves for First Time in Baseball History.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26.—Cleveland American League players wore numbers on the sleeves of their uniforms in today's game with Chicago for the first time in the history of baseball so far as is known. The numbers corresponded to similar numbers set opposite the players' names on the score cards, so that all fans in the stands might easily identify the members of the home club.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 7; New Haven, 3.
Lawrence, 8; Worcester, 1.
New London, 3; Portland, 1.
Springfield, 8; Hartford, 2.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 8; Atlanta, 5.
Mobile, 11; Nashville, 0.
Chattanooga, 7; New Orleans, 0.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. Washington: Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Adv.

Edward vom Hofe & Co.
THE GREATEST EXCLUSIVE
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In America. Our splendidly equipped salesroom and factory under one roof.
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YANKS YIELD IN ELEVENTH INNING

Darkness Falling as Senators Win After Three Hours and Fifteen Minutes.

Eventide's hazy mantle had long enshrouded the lowlands of the Polo Grounds yesterday when, after ten innings of first desultory, then wild, and finally pulse-quickening baseball, the Yankees and Washington headed straight for the eleventh inning deadlocked in an 8 to 8 score, while a few thousand fans impatiently awaited the calling of the game. Time and then more time had been burned up by slow playing, and the big hands of the clock out in right field indicated that the hour was 6:30, and that the boys had been in action for three hours to the minute.

Harry Sparrow, secretary of the Yankees, approached the press box to announce that there would be two games on the morrow if the embroglio failed to reach a decision.

Bob Shawkey was taking part in his almost daily pastime as the fourth pitcher to whom Bill Donovan had intrusted his hopes. To start the eleventh inning Shawkey gave a pass to Williams. Then he took care of both Barber and Ainsmith, and George McBride hove into view at the next batter. Walter Johnson had been called to a hasty rescue of the Senators and had permitted the Yanks to tie the score, but had prospects of holding them, when Sparrow returned to the press box to announce that the first game today would start at 1:30 o'clock.

Suddenly the crowd stood up in a body to watch the flight of something that started with a resounding smack, and little Hugh High made a bee-line for the left field fence. The object of his chase got away from him, and before he and Peckinpaugh could get the ball back to Nunamaker Williams slid across the plate with the winning run, while McBride rested on second.

The only consolation the Yankees have for their 9 to 8 defeat, and the loss of a full game to Cleveland in the pennant race, is the fact that they made the Senators work hard and long for a victory. The game lasted three hours and fifteen minutes, and makes a season's record for the Polo Grounds.

If Bill Donovan had not tinkered and tampered with the rules, in league with Umpire Brick Owens just before the start of the game, Baker would have settled the issue long before the ninth inning, and would have saved a lot of time for all concerned. Duplicating his swat of Saturday, which helped the Yankees win their second double-header of the days from Washington, Baker almost rent asunder one of the iron girders in the upper grand stand, but lost the blow because a ground rule had been established making any ball which hit this line a foul. Several hours later, or four innings to be exact, he hit his regular four-base hit and scored Peckinpaugh with himself, bringing the Yankees within one run of the Senators, a run which they made in the ninth off Walter Johnson.

The game was truly a battle of pitchers. Seven of them were used with Bill Donovan having the best of it with four entrants. First the Senators pecked at Ray Fisher, and compelled him to retire. Then came Slim Love. A little later Cliff Markle was the Senators' mark, and finally Bob Shawkey broke in. Griffith used Gallia, Harper, and Johnson, successively.

It is not so much which players gave victory to Washington as which didn't. The line-up was juggled every five minutes, it seemed, and before Griffith got through he gave nearly every man on the bench a chance. Some of them helped his cause, but many didn't.

Paddy Baumann has another little boost coming his way, for he knocked out a double when he batted for Love and Caldwell in the fourth, and scored two men, Gedeon and Peckinpaugh, each of whom had walked. Baumann came to bat for two through a wise move by Manager Donovan. Bill selected Caldwell as battery man for Love against Gallia. Griffith then outwitted him, removing Gallia, and calling in Harper. Then Donovan gave Caldwell the remainder of the afternoon off and substituted Baumann, with the aforementioned result. Baumann also scored himself in this, the fourth period, on a single by Pratt.

Then the ninth inning came around everybody simply guessed what happened earlier, but it was something like this. The Senators pelted Fisher for three runs in the third, but Donovan held him in for another inning, and for another Washington run. The Yankees got one in the second, another in the third, but Washington collected three more in the fourth. The Yankees came back with a trio in their half, but went another in the hole in the seventh. The Yanks collected a brace in the seventh, and the ninth with Walter Johnson burning them over, they tied the score when High got to first on a missed strike and tallied on Magee's double. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PoA	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PoA
Moeller, rf	4	0	0	1	Gilhooley, rf	4	0	1	2
Foster, 3b	4	0	1	1	High, lf	4	1	1	0
Milan, cf	4	0	0	3	Peckinpaugh, ss	4	1	1	2
Shanks, 3b	0	0	0	0	Pipp, 1b	4	0	0	11
Judge, 1b	4	0	1	11	Baker, 3b	4	1	1	1
Gharrity, c	4	0	0	4	Magee, cf	4	1	1	2
Williams, lb	3	0	0	0	Gedeon, 2b	4	0	1	0
Jamieson, lf	4	0	0	0	a Mullen	1	0	0	0
Barber, lf	0	0	0	0	Boone, 2b	0	0	0	0
Henderson, lf	0	0	0	0	Walker, c	4	0	0	4
Ainsmith, c	3	0	0	4	Caldwell, p	1	0	0	0
McBride, ss	3	0	0	1	Baumann, p	0	0	0	0
Gallia, p	0	0	0	0	Love, p	0	0	0	0
Harper, p	0	0	0	0	Shawkey, p	0	0	0	0
Johnson, p	0	0	0	0					
Total	33	0	2	25	Total	34	4	6	24

a-Batted for Gedeon in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Love in the fourth inning.
c-Batted for Caldwell in the fourth inning.
d-Batted for Markle in the eighth inning.
Errors—Jamieson, Barber, Peckinpaugh, Baker, Gedeon.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2

Two-base hits—Judge, Nunamaker, Baumann, McBride. Home run—Baker. Stolen bases—Judge, Shanks, Williams, Baker, Magee, Peckinpaugh, Baumann. Sacrifice hits—McBride, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Moeller. Left on bases—New York, 10; Washington, 12. First base on errors—Washington, Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Markle, 2; off Shawkey, 2; off Gallia, 1; off Harper, 1; off Johnson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 5 hits and 4 runs in 7 innings; off Love, 1 hit and 2 runs in 1 inning; off Markle, 3 hits and 2 runs in 1 inning; off Shawkey, 3 hits and no runs in 3 innings; off Gallia, 3 hits and 1 run in 4 innings; off Harper, 2 hits and 1 run in 1 inning; off Johnson, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by Love, 1; by Markle, 1; by Shawkey, 2; by Harper, 4; by Johnson, 2. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—Three hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 4; Albany, 3.
Binghamton, 10; Wilkes-Barre, 5.
Utica, 7; Harrisburg, 0.
Scranton, ; Elmira, .
Elmira, 8; Scranton, 2.

RACING
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SIX
STIRRING EVENTS
TODAY
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Canarsie Stakes
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 2nd St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 1:45, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Also reached by Fulton St. "L," Lefferts Av. Branch, to Greenwood Av. Station and by trolleys.
GRAND STAND $2. LADIES $1.50

PHILLIES BEATEN TWICE.

Boston Captures a Double-Header from National Champions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Two poorly played games here today resulted in victories for Boston, 5 to 1 and 9 to 5. The home team used three pitchers to Boston's two in the first game, Boston winning by batting rallies in the last two innings. In the second game Boston used four twirlers and Philadelphia two. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PoA	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PoA
M'ville, ss	3	1	0	4	Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	3
Evers, 2b	4	0	1	0	Niehoff, 2b	4	0	0	1
Fitzp'k, rf	4	1	2	2	Stock, 3b	4	0	0	0
Magee, lf	4	0	1	1	Cravath, rf	4	0	0	1
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	1	7	Luderus, 1b	4	1	2	13
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	3	Cooper, lf	3	0	0	2
Snod's, cf	3	0	0	2	Paskert, cf	3	0	0	3
Gowdy, c	4	1	1	5	Killifer, c	3	0	2	2
Rudolph, p	1	0	0	1	Burns, a	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p	1	0	1	0	Bisxy, p	2	0	0	0
a Egan	1	1	1	0	Bender, p	0	0	0	0
					Oeschger, p	0	0	0	0
					b Lood	1	0	0	0
					c Whitted	1	0	0	0
Total	34	5	9	27	Total	30	1	4	27

a-Batted for Rudolph in eighth.
b-Batted for Bender in eighth.
c-Ran for Killifer in eighth.
Errors—Maranville, Niehoff, Cooper.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Luderus. Stolen base—Snodgrass. Sacrifice hits—Snodgrass, Maranville. Double play—Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; off Hughes, 1; off Bisxy, 1; off Oeschger, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 2 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Hughes, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Bisxy, 3 hits, 3 runs in seven and two-thirds innings; off Bender, 1 hit, no run in one-third inning; off Oeschger, 2 hits, 2 runs in one inning. Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Hughes, 2; by Bisxy, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PoA	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PoA
M'ville, ss	6	0	1	1	Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	3
Evers, 2b	5	2	1	3	Niehoff, 2b	4	1	2	3
Collins, rf	5	1	2	1	Stock, 3b	3	2	1	0
Magee, lf, 1b	5	0	1	2	Cravath, rf	3	0	0	1
Konetchy, 1b	5	1	1	8	Good, rf	1	0	0	0
Compton, lf	5	1	0	2	Luderus, 1b	3	1	1	9
Smith, 3b	5	2	2	0	Whitted, lb	1	0	0	0
Shrdg'r, cf	3	2	1	3	Cooper, lf	3	0	0	2
Tragesser, c	3	0	1	6	Paskert, cf	4	0	0	3
Gowdy, c	0	1	0	3	Burns, c	4	0	0	0
Ragan, p	2	0	1	0	Mayer, p	3	0	0	4
Nehf, p	0	0	0	0	McQ'lan, p	1	0	1	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0					
Barnes, p	0	0	0	0					
a Connolly	1	0	0	0					
b Tyler	1	0	0	0					
c Fitzpatrick	1	0	0	0					
Total	42	9	10	30	Total	34	4	5	27

a-Batted for Ragan in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Tragesser in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Hughes in tenth inning.
Errors—Konetchy, Smith. Tragesser (2.) Bancroft (2.) Niehoff, Luderus (2.) McQuillan.

Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Cooper. Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Compton, Nehf, Bancroft, Stock. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Konetchy, Smith, Ragan, Tragesser, Paskert, Bancroft, and Ludsrus. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 0; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Ragan, 3; off Mayer, 1; off McQuillan, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 8 hits, 5 runs in six innings; off Nehf, 2 hits, no runs in one and one-third innings; off Hughes, 1 hit, no run in one and two-thirds inning; off Barnes, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Mayer, 9 hits, 4 runs in seven and one-third innings; off McQuillan, 3 hits, 0 runs in two and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By McQuillan (Fitzpatrick.) Struck out—By Ragan, 6; by Hughes, 2; by Barnes, 1; by Mayer, 3. Passed ball—Burns. Times of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

TIGERS TRIM BROWNS.

Coveleskie Outpitches Hamilton, Detroit Winning by 3 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Coveleskie outpitched his former team mate, Hamilton, and Detroit won from St. Louis here today 3 to 1. The winning run came in the seventh, when Baker doubled and scored on Coveleskie's third successive hit of the day. St. Louis got its run in the fourth on Pratt's double, an out, and Coveleskie's wild pitch. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PoA	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PoA
Bush, ss	3	0	1	1	Shotton, lf	3	0	0	1
Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	1	Austin, 3b	3	0	0	0
Cobb, cf	3	0	1	2	Gardner, 3b	1	0	0	0
Veach, lf	3	0	0	2	Chapman	1	0	0	0
Heilman, rf	3	0	1	0	Tobin, rf	3	0	0	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	9	Sisler, 1b	3	0	0	10
Young, 2b	3	0	1	4	Pratt, ss	3	1	1	2
Baker, c	3	1	1	4	Maranse, cf	3	0	1	1
Coveleskie, p	3	0	0	1	Leverett, c	3	0	0	4
					Severoid, c	0	0	0	0
					Hamilton, p	2	0	0	0
					Davenport, p	0	0	0	0
					a Hartley	1	0	0	0
Total	27	1	5	24	Total	28	1	2	27

a-Batted for Miller in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Davenport in ninth inning.
Errors—Bush, Shotton.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Maranse, Pratt, Coveleskie, Baker, Shotton, Cobb. Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Veach, Baker. Double play—Bush, Young, Burns, Austin, Pratt, Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; off Hamilton, 1; off Davenport, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 1 run on 7 hits, 9 runs in seven and one-third innings; off Davenport, 1 hit, no runs in one and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; by Hamilton, 1; by Davenport, 1. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

254 PLAY IN THE FATHER AND SON GOLF TOURNAMENT

EMMET PAIR WINS BIG GOLFING EVENT

Father and Son Have Net Score of 80 at Sleepy Hollow.

BELKNAPS SECOND BEST

Family Quarrels Frequent When Elder or Younger Player Tops a Ball—One Hole Made in 16.

The great event is over. The Father and Son tournament at Sleepy Hollow, with 254 entries, was played over the Scarborough links yesterday, and although only three pairs won prizes, the other 248 golfers expressed themselves as having enjoyed everything thoroughly except the play of their partners in the contest. Devereux Emmet of the National links, with his junior edition, captured first net prize with the score of 88, 8—80. W. P. Belknap and W. P. Belknap, Jr., of Garden City finished second with 101, 20—81. Two home club players, Joseph T. McMahon and Joseph G. McMahon, captured third net prize with a card of 92, 10—82.

To get the full flavor of this tournament the rules of deportment as drawn up by Wilson S. Kinnear, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, aided and abetted by Frank Presbrey and Darwin P. Kingsley, must be noted carefully. The event was a regular foursome, played with two balls. Father and son played alternate strokes, with the elder members of the team driving from the odd numbered tees and the younger element hitting the ball in to the rough from the even numbered tees.

Fathers Sometime Irritable.

This sort of play furnishes more alibis to a given number of golfers than any other style in use. When the father topped the drive, the son was forced to grab the niblick in silence; but when the junior partner missed a shot, it was generally greeted with an explosive disapproval that displayed hitherto unsuspected depths of cruelty in the paternal breast. The scores handed in by the returning players showed that the various holes were made in scores varying from 8 to 16. This last total was taken by the Hilditch team on the fifth hole, but they were not alone in their glory, for the cards of many other weary wanderers in the rough were well stocked with totals from 10 to 15.

Major John E. O'Rourke, who had considerable experience in digging when he built the Pennsylvania tunnel to Jersey, found that his knowledge came in rather handily yesterday. He tunneled so successfully that he buried his ball and scored in some uncharted bunker on the hills of Sleepy Hollow. He filed a demurrer with Mr. Kinnear, who was in charge of the scoreboard, alleging unfamiliarity with the links, but, cross-questioned, he admitted that he knows it now, every inch of it. As a penalty for not turning in his card, he will be forced to play scratch next year.

Darwin P. Kingsley spent most of the afternoon reading the voluminous scores and wondering whether any one would turn in a total equal to that which he amassed with his son, John Kingsley. Toward the end of the day he was rewarded for his patience. Mahlon Pitney, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, came to the tournament equipped with a six-foot-four son, much resembling Max Marston. His golf must have been of a different calibre, however, for, in spite of the valiant efforts of the jurist, the total score on their card just climbed over the 100 mark.

G. T. Kirby the Oldest Son.

Gustavus T. Kirby was the oldest son in the tournament, acknowledging 42 years, and the youngest player was Edward Coe Embury of Knickerbocker, 10 years old, who played with his father, Aymar Embury, and collected the large number of 128 strokes.

Golfers who have made their names famous on the links found themselves at a cruel disadvantage in this contest and for the most part finished so far back that they were lost in the crowd. Frank W. Dyer, Pennsylvania champion, playing with his father, got a gross score of 103 and a net of 97. Howard F. Whitney found the going better by playing with his son, Howard Whitney, Jr., and the Nassau pair had a net score of 89. Dwight Partridge and Lloyd Gwyer were also snowed under the struggle to bring their respective and respected fathers to the fore.

Steadiness in Juniors' Play.

The cards with which Devereux Emmet and his son won the first net medals was noteworthy in its steadiness. Not a hole was made in more than 6, and certainly none were negotiated in less than 5. The ability of the National golfers to turn the short holes to good account was what brought them home in the lead. On three of the four short holes they took 3's, and on the other they took a 4. Their card was as follows:

Out .....6 3 5 5 5 5 6 5 4—42
In .....6 6 4 5 5 5 5 6 4—46—88—8—80

THE SUMMARIES.

Devereux Emmet and Devereux Emmet, Jr., National, 88, 8—80; W. P. Belknap and W. P. Belknap, Jr., Garden City, 101, 20—81; Joseph T. McMahon and Joseph G. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 92, 10—82; H. B. Cutting and A. B. Cutting, Montclair, 103, 20—83; Frank Presbrey and Charles Presbrey, Sleepy Hollow, 93, 9—84; C. D. Cooke and E. B. Cooke, Arcola, 90, 6—84; D. W. Cooke and Chauncey Cooke, Montclair, 100, 16—84; T. H. Watkins and C. L. Watkins, Apawamis, 91, 7—84; B. F. Reinmund and Mowry Reinmund, Englewood, 97, 12—85; J. Seubert and Justin Seubert, Gedney Farms, 105, 20—85; Harmon S. Graves and Harmon S. Graves, Jr., Apawamis, 100, 15—85; W. Fellowes Morgan and W. Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol, 92, 7—85; T. J. Palmer and Elmhurst Palmer, Hackensack, 97, 12—85; Martin D. Fink and C. M. Fink, St. Andrew's, 99, 14—85; W. V. Booth, and W. V. Booth, Jr., St. Andrew's, 90, 10—86; James Barber and J. Barber, Englewood, 104, 20—86; Carl Pickhardt and W. C. Pickhardt, St. Andrew's, 106, 20—86; T. F. Wilcox and C. H. Wilcox, Knollwood, 102, 15—87; J. P. Stevens and J. P. Stevens, Jr., Plainfield, 106, 19—87; T. F. Wilcox and C. B. Wilcox, Baltusrol, 103, 16—88; David L. Luke and David L. Luke, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 108, 20—88; John T. Terry and John T. Terry, Jr., Ardsley, 108, 20—88; F. W. T. Stiles and R. C. Stiles, Forest Hill, 105, 17—88; John Griffin and J. Stanley Griffin, Forest Hill, 100, 12—88; W. J. Barber and W. A. Barber, Jr., Englewood, 102, 14—88; Ralph Starrett and Ward Starrett, Montclair, 106, 18—88; Mahlon Pitney and Shelton Pitney, Morris County, 101, 12—89; H. Feuchtwanger and H. Feuchtwanger, Canoe Brook, 95, 6—89; C. R. Berrien and John Berrien, Upper Montclair, 99, 10—89; Howard F. Whitney and Howard F. Whitney, Jr., Nassau, 109, 20—89; G. A. Bomann and G. A. Bomann, Jr., Garfield, 109, 20—89; C. F. Quincy and Edmund Quincy, Greenwich, 99, 10—89; H. G. Pickslay and W. M. Pickslay, Wykagyl, 108, 14—89; W. E. Hutchinson and Herbert Hutchinson, Forest Hill, 100, 10—90; M. J. Degnon and J. M. Degnon, Oakland, 105, 15—90; A. D. Partridge and Dwight Partridge, Bedford, 96, 6—90; M. H. Wilson and M. H. Wilson, Jr., St. Andrew's, 95, 5—90; Andrew Bell and E. C. Bell, Scot.-Amer., 100, 10—90; W. L. Colt and L. B. Colt, Siwanoy, 108, 18—90; Philip M. Prescott and Sherburne Prescott, Ardsley, 97, 7—90; H. H. Treadwell and H. G. Treadwell, Dunwoodie, 107, 16—91; Martin W. Littleton and Martin W. Littleton, Jr., Garden City, 101, 10—91; J. Gwyer and L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 101, 10—91; A. L. Walker and A. Walker, Jr., Richmond County, 98, 7—91; C. E. Stafford and J. W. Stafford, Hackensack, 108, 16—92; Samuel Pierson and S. N. Pierson, Wee Burn, 104, 12—92; D. A. Sniffen and Stewart S. Sniffen, Gedney Farms, 104, 12—92; John H. Eggers and Alan Eggers, Baltusrol, 101, 9—92; J. H. Duffy and F. W. Duffy, St. Andrew's, 112, 20—92; J. S. Brown and T. S. Brown, Montclair, 98, 6—92; G. H. Depper and C. H. Depper, Upper Montclair, 97, 5—92; W. M. Luhman and G. B. Luhman, Wykagyl, 112, 20—92; C. R. Gillett and E. K. Gillett, Wykagyl, 104, 12—92; W. T. Graham and S. T. Graham, Greenwich, 102, 9—93; A. T. Haight and R. A. Haight, Maanapequa, 101, 8—93; C. W. Baldwin and M. S. Baldwin, Essex County, 113, 20—93; R. C. Blancke and L. A. Blancke, Montclair, 113, 20—93; J. W. Holberton and T. W. Holberton, Hackensack, 106, 13—93; W. D. Walker and W. B. Walker, Dyker Meadow, 107, 14—93; J. T. Hettrick and Marshall Hettrick, Dunwoodie, 109, 16—93; F. M. Bacon, Jr., and F. M. Bacon, 3d, Garden City, 100, 7—93; W. A. Tucker and R. S. Tucker, Ardsley, 114, 20—94; Howard W. Maxwell and Howard W. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, 99, 5—94; James C. Farrish and James C. Farrish, Jr., National, 109, 15—94; E. B. Ashforth and H. B. Ashforth, Garden City, 114, 20—94; B. W. Stillwell and John Stillwell, Hudson River, 109, 15—94; Thomas Lomas and Thomas Lomas, Jr., Schottish-American, 114, 20—94; C. L. Gould and F. M. Gould, New York Golf Club, 107, 13—95; C. H. Eddy and C. T. Eddy, Arcola, 102, 7—95; J. B. W. Lansing and C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, 102, 7—95; C. V. Brokaw and C. V. Brokaw, Jr., Nassau, 110, 20—90; A. C. Fetterolf and C. M. Fetterolf, Upper Montclair, 104, 8—96; A. L. Norris and A. O. Norris, Rockaway, 116, 20—96; Andrew Baxter and Andrew Baxter, Jr., Wykagyl, 108, 10—98; L. C. Goetting and L. C. Goetting, Jr., Ridgewood, 111, 15—96; J. E. Erickson and J. H. Erickson, Plainfield, 112, 16—96; F. L. Dyer and F. W. Dyer, Montclair, 103, 6—97; Albro Akin and A. J. Akin, Scarsdale, 117, 20—97; C. A. Newkirk and Gordon Newkirk, Hackensack, 115, 18—97; R. B. Dula and R. L. Dula, Ardsley, 117, 20—97; T. E. Kirby and Gustavus T. Kirby, 117, 20—97; J. T. Lanmann and L. T. Lanmann, Rockaway, 118, 20—98; H. T. Owens and R. S. Owens, Dyker Meadow, 118, 15—98; W. C. Cushman and J. C. Cushman, Upper Montclair, 118, 20—98; N. T. Pulsifer and L. N. Pulsifer, Tuxedo, 118, 20—98; R. G. Paul and G. A. Paul, Hackensack, 111, 13—98; Thomas E. Conklin and E. W. Conklin, Scarsdale, 110, 12—98; W. Williams and R. W. Williams, Apawamis, 118, 17—99; Andrew Dougherty and R. K. Dougherty, Greenwich, 119, 20—99; James B. Lowell and J. R. Lowell, Richmond County, 119, 20—99; R. W. Bainbridge and L. M. Bainbridge, Montclair, 120, 20—100; J. J. Harris and S. A. Harris, New York G. C., 120, 20—100; James A. Stillman and James A. Stillman, 2d, National, 120, 20—100; A. L. Peirson and A. L. Peirson, Jr., Montclair, 108, 8—100; F. W. Hilditch and Garth Hilditch, Siwanoy, 120, 20—100; C. R. Grimler and R. L. Grimler, N. Y. Golf Club, 119, 18—101; E. A. Sheets and E. A. Sheets, Jr., Hudson River, 121, 20—101; O. C. Macy and G. C. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, 121, 20—101; C. P. Sawyer and A. F. Sawyer, Dyker Meadow, 111, 10—101; C. W. Haller and K. W. Haller, North Jersey, 118, 16—102; F. T. Helmle and F. T. Helmle, Jr., Dyker Meadow, 116, 14—102; Darwin P. Kingsley and John Kingsley, Sleepy Hollow, 122, 20—102; A. F. Mack and W. K. Mack, Montclair, 118, 16—103; H. A. Pratt and H. L. Pratt, Jr., Nassau, 120, 16—104; Henry Lounsbery and Phillips Lounsbery, Bedford, 124, 20—104; Amos B. Bell and Harold C. Bell, Forest Hills, 124, 18—106; W. E. Busby and A. D. Busby, Upper Montclair, 121, 14—107; Carman Messmore and Atherton Messmore, Ardsley, 127, 20—107; Elisha Hewitt and D. W. Hewitt, Ardsley, 127, 20—107; J. A. Miller and J. A. Miller, Jr., Siwanoy, 128, 20—108; W. T. Wisner and D. J. Wisner, Canoe Brook, 128, 20—108; J. H. McClement and M. H. McClement, Baltusrol, 124, 16—108; Aymar Embury and E. C. Embury, Knickerbocker, 128, 20—108; Henry Brick and G. H. Brick, North Jersey, 121, 12—109; W. McNeill and W. McNeill, Jr., Siwanoy, 129, 20—109; William Cooney and L. S. Cooney, Garden City, 125, 16—109; W. A. Childs and A. D. Childs, Englewood, 131, 20—111; William Bliss and K. P. Bliss, Colonia, 146, 20—126.

PIPING ROCK WOMEN LEAD.

Great Neck Team Loses in Metropolitan Golf Tourney.

Piping Rock continues to lead the Long Island section in the team competition of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. In the only match played yesterday the Piping Rock women defeated the Great Neck team at Great Neck, 6 points to 4. The summary:

PIPING ROCK.		GREAT NECK.	
Mrs. G. Loew.....	3	Mrs. C. H. Goddard.	0
Mrs. H. C. Phipps..	1	Mrs. F. T. Hayes..	1
Mrs. Alexandre.....	0	Mrs. G. R. Morrow.	3
Mrs. G. Heckscher.	2	Mrs. Donnell.....	0
Total.....	6	Total.....	4

Played at Great Neck.

Haworth Golf Title Yet in Play.

J. B. Catlin is not the Haworth Country Club champion as yet. He is aiming that way, however, and is now the possessor of the Tournament Committee Cup, which he won in the final match over E. Van Leuven, 3 up and 1 to play. The club championship will be decided later in the season.

LARGE TENNIS ENTRY.

Eighty-two Are Playing in Long Island Championships.

A number of interesting matches were played yesterday in the Long Island tennis championships at the Kings County Tennis Club, a tournament which has drawn the largest entry of any hereabouts this season. Eighty-two contestants started in the event, the first matches of which were contested Saturday.

One of the notable events yesterday was that in which Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated J. T. Allen. Anderson, who is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was one of the contestants in the Metropolitan championship at Bronxville and though he did not get through the third round at that time, his playing created a favorable impression. Yesterday he was on edge for his match with Allen in the third round, defeating the youthful Long Islander, 6-4, 8-6, 6-1. The summary:

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND—W. G. Holt defeated H. W. Lewis, 6-1, 6-2; C. G. Burrows defeated Lieutenant C. C. Gill, 6-1, 6-2; S. H. Voshell defeated T. J. McKee, 6-1, 6-1; S. Edwards defeated A. A. Richards, by default; K. D. Fisher defeated J. Treadwell, 6-2, 9-7; C. M. Cordray defeated R. T. Guylbert, 6-3, 6-2; J. C. Fox defeated G. A. Moore, 6-0, 6-1; Dr. W. M. Jennings defeated A. R. Platt, 6-2, 6-8, 6-1; E. Marcus defeated C. Hendrickson, by default; Paul Martin defeated J. C. Percy, 6-4, 6-3; Stanton Allison defeated O. R. Strunk, 7-5, 6-3; H. K. Bell defeated Dr. Morgenthaler, 6-2, 5-7, 6-0; M. E. Fox defeated V. H. Smith, 6-3, 6-4; E. S. Fixman defeated William Fisher, by default; D. S. Moorehead defeated R. F. Valentine, 7-5, 6-2; Clarence Low defeated E. H. Meserole, by default; E. D. Hutchins defeated L. W. Fisher, 6-3, 6-3; F. C. Anderson defeated W. S. Edwards, 6-7, 6-4.

SECOND ROUND.—Burrows defeated Holt, 6-3, 6-2; Voshell defeated Ballowes, 6-1, 6-2; K. D. Fisher defeated Cordray, 6-1, 6-0; Fox defeated Jennings, 4-6, 8-6, 7-5; S. Ward defeated Marcus, 6-0, 6-0; F. T. Hunter defeated E. M. Behar, 6-4, 6-4; J. W. Anderson defeated H. L. Shumway, 6-2, 6-3; R. V. Lake defeated A. W. Warden by default; R. D. Thurber defeated G. A. la Dieuse by default; A. M. Sweetser defeated Stanley Quinn, 6-3, 6-4; Harold Swain defeated Paul Goold by default; D. C. Rice defeated G. Johnston, 6-3, 6-1; Dr. Reach defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum by default; A. J. Cawse defeated A. L. Kirkland, 6-1, 6-4; F. B. Ogilvie defeated F. Weskman, 6-3, 6-3; R. L. Baggs defeated W. C. Grant, by default; W. B. Roberts defeated A. L. Castle by default; W. M. Jennings defeated G. H. Stadel, 6-0, 6-3; F. G. Anderson defeated Frank Oliver, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3; T. Allen defeated S. Spaeth by default; Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated Paul Martin, 6-4, 10-8; H. K. Bell defeated S. Allison 6-2, 6-2; Fox defeated Fixman by default; Moorehead defeated Low by default; Hutchings defeated F. C. Anderson by default.

THIRD ROUND.—F. T. Hunter defeated S. D. Ward, 6-0, 6-0; J. W. Anderson defeated R. V. Lake, 6-2, 6-3; Sweetser defeated Thurber by default; Banke defeated F. C. Baggs by default; Copeland defeated Barlow, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; Moore defeated Beach, 6-3, 7-5; R. L. Baggs defeated Roberts by default; F. G. Anderson defeated W. M. Jennings, 6-4, 6-1; Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated Allen, 4-6, 8-6, 6-1.

NOW READY FOR FINALS.

O'Neale and Steinkampf Survive in Quaker Ridge Tennis.

Play in the doubles event of the Quaker Ridge tennis championships at the New Rochelle Tennis Club advanced to the final round yesterday. Ralph L. Baggs and A. J. Ostendorf, and James S. O'Neale, Jr., and H. J. Steinkampf will be the opposing combinations. The first named team reached the final round bracket by gaining a comparatively easy victory over R. F. Augur and E. F. Kuhn at 6—0, 6—4. O'Neale and Steinkampf advanced when they vanquished Allan Behr and A. J. Fixman at 7—5, 6—4. The final round will be played Saturday.

O'Neale and Steinkampf played remarkably good tennis in defeating Behr and Fixman. The losing team was able to call forth the strongest endeavor of the winners, and all but succeeded in wresting the first set from their rivals. The placing by O'Neale and Steinkampf at critical moments cut off rallies by their opponents, which threatened to become serious.

PLAY BEGINS FOR CLAY COURT TITLE

Interest in Tournament at Cleveland, Ohio, Centres Around Californians.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—Interest in the opening rounds of the national clay court tennis championships, which began today on the courts of the Lakewood Tennis Club centred about the play of the Californians, Willis E. Davis, H. Van Dyke Johns, E. R. McCormick, and Eugene Warren. It is from these men that many believe the challenger will be drawn to face R. Norris Williams, 2d, for the singles title. George Meyers Church and Dean Mathey will defend in the doubles event, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt, women's national champion for the second time, will defend her clay court title.

Something of the attention which was drawn to the Californians was due to the fact that they are native sons of a State which has produced so many stars of the courts and with respect to Davis in particular there was the knowledge of his victories in the East during the early season, achievements which marked him as one of the most dashing of the Pacific Coast men.

However, if the Californians live up to traditions of the Pacific Coast it will only be because of the absolute excellence of play which they are able to muster to their standard in the present event. There is a galaxy of talent, drawn from every quarter. Such men as George M. Church, who is a contestant in singles as well as a defender in doubles; Charles Garland, the youthful Pittsburgh exponent of the game, and others of national reputation, to say nothing of R. Norris Williams, 2d, will make it necessary that the Californians keep at the top of their game.

Davis went through two rounds yesterday and won each of the matches in straight sets. The first was against E. G. Guthrie, and the second was a victory over C. R. Apthorp. In either one was the Californian pressed to show his real ability. Guthrie was defeated, 6—2, 6—0, and Apthorp went down under a like score. In other words, Davis lost only four games out of twenty-four, and he gave an exhibition of sterling tennis.

His terrific service with its high bound was a stumbling block to his opponents. Davis put all his power in his service, which is likened to that of the wonderful McLoughlin. Several of those who have played against both Davis and McLoughlin consider Davis just as formidable in service as McLoughlin; in fact, some, including Dean Mathey, are not quite sure but that it holds more terrors.

Davis was driving well today, and his placements were sent as true as bullets to the points of vantage, so that it was easy to pull out the victory against his weaker opponents. All in all, the work of Davis created a favorable impression and predictions were freely made that he would find place in the semi-finals at least.

Johns, who will be a partner with Davis in the doubles, showed up in good form, as did Charles Garland, the eighteen-year-old Pittsburgh youth, who is credited with as fine court strategy as any of the seasoned veterans of the game. One former internationalist, in speaking of him, said that Garland merely lacked pace in strokes to make him one of the strongest contenders in the country. Yesterday he showed that he is gathering sting to his stroking when he defeated H. C. Wick, Jr., 6—2, 6—4. In a second round match against Brooke Martin of Canton he was again victor, the score this time being 6—1, 6—2.

The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES.—First Round—Paul D. Prentiss, Cleveland, beat Gerard C. Scott, Toledo Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2; Wilmer I. Rehr, Oil City Tennis Club, beat J. L. Sotherland, Toledo Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2; Coleman A. Clark, University of Chicago, beat H. G. Lytle, P. A. A., Pittsburgh, 8—2, 6—1; T. C. Beattie, Wheeling, beat C. W. Blossom, East End Tennis Club, Cleveland, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7; T. M. Cummings, Wheeling, beat A. J. Marvin, Oberlin, 6—1, 6—4; Walter B. Knox, Shady Side Tennis Club, Pittsburgh, beat James Weber, Chicago Tennis Club, 6—2, 8—6; George M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., beat F. F. Schneerer, Lakewood Club, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—0; Eugene Warren, University of Southern California, beat Russel Bixel, Bluffton, Ohio, 6—3, 7—5; C. J. Neely, jr., Chicago Tennis Club, beat John Bixel, Bluffton, Ohio, 6—4, 6—2; E. R. McCormick, University of Southern California, beat S. W. Cabell, East End Club, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—4; Vernon Kreutz, Lakewood Club, Cleveland, beat Fred Lablond, Elyria Tennis Club, 6—1, 9—7; S. A. Manchester, East End Club, Cleveland, beat R. A. Holden, Cleveland, default; H. R. Teegarden, East End Club, beat H. Heath Cox, Chicago Tennis Club, default; E. A. Knoche, St. Paul, beat A. F. Reed, East End Club, default; H. A. Ebbert, Wheeling, beat Wallace Rowe, Cincinnati, default; C. Boeshman, Detroit A. C., beat Frank M. Slough, Elyria Heights Tennis Club, 7—5, 6—1; T. R. Putsche, East End Club, beat C. H. Royon, East End Club, 6—2, 6—0; T. D. Chandler, jr., Shady Side Club, Pittsburgh, beat J. H. Whalen, Lakewood Club, 6—2, 6—0; W. S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, beat C. H. Garvey, East End Club, default; T. W. Hendrick, Shady Side Club, Pittsburgh, beat W. H. Andrews, Lakewood Club, 6—3, 6—4; W. T. Burt beat C. H. Merkel, Wheeling, 6—3, 6—4; Harold Labelond, Cincinnati Tennis Club, beat David S. Ingalls, Cleveland Country Club, 9—7, 6—4.

Second Round—C. B. Doyle, Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C., beat C. R. Sammons, Pittsburgh, 6—0, 6—1; Walter B. Knox, Pittsburgh, beat Vernon Kreutz, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—1; Austin Burress, Cleveland Tennis Club, beat B. B. Atkinson, Cleveland, 6—8, 6—0, 6—4; C. R. Apthorpe, East End Club, beat L. Sirculnbuh, 4—6, 8—2, 6—3; H. Dougherty, Lake Side Club, Canton, beat H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, by default; A. T. Spaulding, Cincinnati, beat A. J. Lindauer, Chicago, by default; H. L. Johns, Leland Stanford University, beat F. G. Stafford, Cleveland, by default; R. P. Abbey, East End Club, beat B. J. Guthery, Lakewood Club, 6—1, 6—3; J. C. Neely, jr., Chicago, beat C. Boeshman, 6—2, 6—4; Willis E. Davis, San Francisco, beat E. G. Guthery, Lakewood Club, 6—2, 6—0; L. N. Keith beat Robert E. Slough, Elyria, 6—1, 6—3; William R. Walsh, Detroit A. C., beat H. L. Parmenter, East End Club, 6—4, 6—2; H. L. Vail, East End Club, beat Dr. J. F. Gardner Toledo Tennis Club, 9—7, 6—4; Jerry Weber, Chicago Tennis Club, beat A. J. Mueller, Lakewood Club, 6—0, 6—0; T. C. Beattie, Cincinnati, beat H. R. Teegarden, East End Club, 7—5, 6—2; P. D. Prentiss, Cleveland, beat W. F. Rehr, Oil City, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Third Round—L. N. Keith beat H. L. Vail, East End Club, 6—4, 6—2; H. V. D. Johns, San Francisco, beat T. F. Dougherty, Canton, 6—2, 6—2; T. D. Chandler, Pittsburgh, beat T. R. Putsche, Cleveland, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4; E. R. McCormick, University of Southern California, beat S. A. Manchester, East End Club, 6—2, 6—0; C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh, beat Brooke Martin, Canton, 6—1, 6—2; C. B. Clark beat E. P. Westenhaven, East End Club, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4; R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg C. C., beat C. P. Billings, P. A. A., Pittsburgh, 7—5, 1—6, 9—7.

Fourth Round—W. E. Davis beat C. R. Apthorp, 6—2, 6—0; John Virden, jr., beat W. R. Walsh, 6—4, 6—1; A. T. Spaulding beat C. H. Rossman, 6—0, 6—0; T. W. Hendrick beat Harold Leblond, 5—7, 6—2, 6—1; C. D. Garland beat Brooke Martin, 6—1, 6—2; L. N. Keith beat H. L. Vail, 6—4, 6—3; H. V. D. Johns beat F. H. Dougherty, 6—2, 6—2; T. D. Chandler, jr., beat T. R. Putsche, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4; T. McK. Cummins beat E. A. Konoche, 6—4, 6—4; C. B. Doyle beat R. P. Abbey, 6—0, 6—0; G. M. Church beat F. C. Beatty, 6—3, 6—0; J. C. Neely, jr., beat A. Burgess, 6—2, 6—1; C. B. Clark beat P. D. Prentiss, 6—2, 6—3; Jerry Weber won from R. A. Johnson by default.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round—Davis and Johns beat Wick and Cummins, 6—1, 6—0; Warren and McCormick beat Burroughs and Burroughs, 6—3, 6—0; Benton and Pettee beat Sammons and Wayne, 6—0, 6—2. Second Round—Weber and Waber beat Leblond and Leblond, 6—2, 6—2; Guthery and Guthery beat Wagner and Roseman, 6—1, 7—5; Caldwell Keith beat Bixel and Bixel, 6—4, 9—7; Knox and Doyle beat Clark and Marvin, 6—3, 6—2. Reed and Putsche beat Sample and Ingalls, 6—2, 6—2; Gardner and Voorhees beat Mueller and Alexander, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round—Benton and Pettee beat Edmiston and Frey, 6—3, 6—0.

OPEN GOLF STARTS TODAY.

Amateurs and Professionals Are Tied in the Preliminaries.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 26.—First honors in the special amateur-professional event at the Minikahda Club links today, which served as a preliminary to the national open golf championship tournament which begins here tomorrow, were divided between Chick Evans, Jr., amateur champion, of Edgewater, Chicago, and James Donaldson, professional of Glen View, Chicago, competing against Lawrence Carpenter, amateur of Minikahda, Minneapolis, and Wilfried Reid, professional of Wilmington, Del. The best ball score was 137.

Evans and Donaldson had 67 in the morning and 70 in the afternoon. Carpenter and Reid had 70 in the morning and 67 in the afternoon. Carpenter took a thirty-foot putt for a three on the eighteenth on his second round. The ball hit the cup, balanced on the edge a moment, and then dropped back on the green. Evans won the toss for the first place trophy. The two professionals divided first money, cash prizes totaling $590.

The following are the winners and their scores:

Kenneth Edwards, amateur, and George Turnbull, Chicago, 159; Harry G. Legg, amateur, Minneapolis, and Tom McNamara, Ogden, New York, 159; E. A. Fish, amateur, Minneapolis, and Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck, L. I., 140; J. R. Marfield, amateur, Minneapolis, and Bob Peebles, Topeka, 141; O. F. Rives, Jr., amateur, Indianapolis, and Jack Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, 141.

The championship proper will start tomorrow with the qualification round. Forty-six golfers will play, thirty-two of whom will qualify. On Wednesday the remainder of those entered will play thirty-six rounds, with the same number to qualify.

Newspaper Golfers Qualify.

The following men qualified yesterday in the monthly competition of the Newspapermen's Golf Club on the Van Cortlandt Park links: C. A. Dailey, 99, 30—69; E. R. Laverty, 93, 24—69; C. J. Gehest, 99, 30—69; A. J. Gifford, 80, 11—69.

LONG ISLAND AND REAL LIFE

is the title of the new book just issued, giving a list of the best hotels and boarding cottages, their rates, etc., together with brief description and pictures of Long Island resorts.

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At L. I. R. R. ticket offices, 170 B'way, and 5th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.,) or will be mailed upon receipt of 10c postage by the Gen'l Passr Agent, L. I. R. R., Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.

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Special dining space on beach for bathers. Open air dancing. Screened sun parlors. Europe's famous dance orchestra.

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Which may we send you?
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Open for the 18th successful season with all modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the New York and New London Boat.
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COOPER HOUSE Quogue, Long Island, offers surf, golf, tennis, college baseball, other features. Exclusive patronage. George Raynor.

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DESIRABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE PLACID ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK
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Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, walking and horseback riding. Fine macadam roads.
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Seashore and country; Sound and ocean. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating. Music and Dancing. Booklet on request.
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All improvements. Tennis, boating, bathing, fine fishing. Positive relief for hay fever. Orchestra. Fine cuisine.
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ADIRONDACK INN Elevation 1500 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; boating, golf; no flies or mosquitos. Write for booklet. C. T. Chamberlin, Mgr.
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New GRAND HOTEL
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Opens June 28. Climate Unequalled.
10 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Magnificent Ball Room.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CREVIOTS, manufacturer will buy for cash plain brown or mixture, any quantity. H. Zeidenberg, 30 West 26th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants' and children's coats; we furnish materials. 8 West 18th St.

COATS.—Jobber settled looking at coats of the better kind only. Fourth floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at cloth Bolivia and silk velours. Third floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Will look at samples all week and place orders. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 3d floor, 18 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Largest jobber looking at samples; misses' and ladies' all week. Ready to place orders. 29 West 30th. First floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Large jobber looking at samples, better grade, for Fall. 22 West 20th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobber selecting sample line. See Mr. Massoff, top floor, 141 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at samples better grade. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Rubin will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses; must bring own samples; steady work. 4th floor, 22 West 26th.

DRESSES, WAISTS.—Jobber placing order on silk dresses and waists. Call with sample, 116 West 29th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and silk dresses. Call with samples the whole day 37 and 39 East 28th St., Room 606.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy serge and silk dresses for the Fall. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders serge and silk dresses; bring samples. 1st floor, 28 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk afternoon, party, and evening dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy silk and serge dresses for the Fall. 1,188 Broadway, Room 803.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; placing orders. Third floor, 45 W. 25th St.

LAWNS.—We are open for any amount of white lawns and organdies for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4461.

PLUSHES.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Fitwell Cloak Co., 130 West 25th.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for navy French serges, any quantity. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

SILK WAISTS.—Contractors on silk waists, $35 per dozen up; bring own samples. Dorothy Waist Company, 38 West 26th St.

SILKS—Cash for any quantity and description; must be cheap. L 79 Times.

SKIRTS.—Buy cash, dresses, waists, bathing suits. Kaplan's, Washington St., Hoboken.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples of skirts. Plager, 48 West 27th.

SUITS.—Prominent house selecting complete sample line. Mr. Massoff, 12th floor, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Jobbers settled with union, looking at Fall suits; will place stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at fall line coats and suits. 38 West 32d; Room 1507.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all week. 4th floor, 16 East 33d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Call with samples all week 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor. Entrance on 36th St.

WAISTS.—Jobber placing orders on silk and cotton. Call Room 306, 22 East 21st St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Merchant with sales organization desires lines of women's and children's wearing apparel. King-Klip, 47 West 34th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Leonard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.75; immediate delivery. L. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Misses', ladies' high-grade Fall line ready for inspection. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, checks, jerseys, Palm Beach, silverblooms. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—High class garments in serges, poplins, gaberdines, checks in all colors and sizes. Room 1004, 470 Fourth Av.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing silks, poplins, gabardines, navies, blacks, colors. Slater, 114 West 26th.

CORDUROY.—John Boyd's quality, $150, all colors; will sell low mill price. M 123 Times.

COTTON DRESSES; few hundred; to sell at your price; suitable for bargain counters. David Ratner, 10 West 13th.

CURTAINS, &c.—Jobs of lace curtains, rugs, draperies; for spot cash. Sol. Klein, 1,133 Broadway, Room 301.

CUTTING MACHINE, undercut, straight knife, 26-inch, and single needle hemstitch machine. Max Mayer, 852 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Silk, jersey, cotton, and sport suits; several hundred for immediate delivery in large assortment. J. Glockner & Co., 115 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and wool combination jersey Sport Dresses for immediate delivery; very reasonable prices. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, &c.—Jobs off price; worth while seeing. Marshall Spencer Co., 37 East 19th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses to close out at a price. Rosebud Manufacturing Company, 37 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—500 high class, wash dresses to close out cheap; also skirts. 5th floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton of the better grade to close out. M. Ginsberg, 141 West 28th.

DRESSES.—White, children's, misses'; 50 dozen to close. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—White and colored; closing out. E. S., 43 West 24th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—400 cotton dresses to close out. 164 West 25th; 12th floor.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th St.

NECKLACES.—Have a lot of imported pearl necklaces at $12 a dozen. Rogow, 215 4th Av.

PLUSH COATS for jobber; all day Tuesday and Wednesday. 1,133 Broadway, Room 801.

SERGES.—Can deliver thirty pieces Juillards, 54,249, black, $1.05, less 7% K 97 Times.

SKIRTS.—7,000 wash skirts, awning stripe gaberdine; immediate delivery. Hirsh, 25 West 27th St.

STRIPED SHANTUNGS for immediate delivery in different qualities and patterns; all colors. Telephone Gramercy 3089.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and Silverbloom, to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Fall line ready to jobbing trade only. Cohen Bros., 113 West 17th. Telephone Chelsea 8864.

SUITS.—Palm Beach for immediate deliveries. Max Lempert, 120 West 18th St.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silk to close out; also 2,000 dozen trimmed voiles; prices from $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WASH DRESSES, 500, to close out. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th St.

WASH DRESSES.—Closing out 500 silk wash skirts. Excello, 127 West 17th.

WASH DRESSES to close out at $1 each. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—5,000 brilliantine, awning stripes, linen, immediate delivery. Frank Fishman, 289 Bleecker St.

WASH SKIRTS, awning striped and white; immediate delivery. Queen Costume Co., 149 West 36th.

WASH SUITS.—Boys'; closing out before inventory. Greenberg-Marcus Co., 458 Broadway.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CLOAKS, SUITS.—City salesman, hustler, seeks engagement; experienced jobbers, retailers. L, 66 Times.

DRESSES.—Dress manufacturer, catering to jobbing trade and to quantity users in general, and who is in a position to handle $150,000 additional sales to best accounts, can secure services of salesman after July 10; strictly on commission. Box T 305 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3⅜@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday..3⅜@4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Not Likely to Buy Early.

Selling factors in the Fourth Avenue woolen cloth district have reached the conclusion that the market will not see the early season buying characteristic of the period one year ago. At that time, buyers came into the market in a hurry and bought right and left, due in large measure to fears bred of the dyestuff scarcity, many of the purchasers then being under the impression that it might be difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to obtain cloths later on. The conviction that early buying will not be a feature this season is predicated on the fact that prices for raw stock are so high that purchasers will be actually compelled to await fabric development of the season before placing large contracts.

Less of a Color Scarcity.

The dyestuff situation is improving daily, thanks to the energy being displayed by domestic color manufacturers. A representative of one of the best known worsted and woolen mills in the country described the present phase as "more comfortable." By this term, he explained, he meant that while there is not much variety to be had, the essential colors, like black, blue, and brown, are to be had in fair quantities—all of American production. Pale or light shades, of course, it was added, are still hard to get, but with the absolutely necessary colors being produced more freely, textile manufacturers have dropped much of their worry of a few months ago.

Inquiries for Underwear.

Activity on the part of agents who represent or claim to represent the Government was reported in the underwear market yesterday. One inquiry for lightweight goods called for 25,000 dozen garments, to be shipped by express. Mill agents were at a loss to know just how supplies can be obtained for the army with production tied up for the regular trade as it is. Prices the Government will have to pay will be high, owing to the increases which have been made since the opening of goods for next Spring. The suggestion was made by one factor in the market that, if supplies are needed and in the quickest time possible, the only way to get them will be by commandeering a certain number of mills.

Gray Goods Inactive.

There was no special activity in the local gray goods market yesterday. A moderate business was placed on sheetings, on which prices remain unchanged. On account of the advances in printcloths there is more or less of a deadlock in this branch, buyers refusing to come up to the prices asked. Spot sales were made yesterday of 60-48s at 4¾ cents, and buyers stated they could get more at that price. The same was said of 27-inch 64-60s, selling spot for 3⅞ cents. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*5⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅞c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅜c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c

*Asked.

Burlap Market Is Dull.

The burlap market of late has been quiet, and prices remain about the same. Seven-and-one-half-ounce burlap is getting scarce, and holders of the few lots that are still offering are asking within 5 points of what eight-ounce goods can be bought at. There have been one or two inquiries for heavyweights, but no actual sales are reported. Imports to the Textile Alliance, which are just starting under the order of the British Government, are working smoothly. Announcement was made yesterday by the Alliance that jute and jute products imported under license or made from material so imported may be sold free from any restriction if destined for the use of the United States Government. Spot eight-ounce goods are being sold at from $6.70 to $6.75, and ten-ounce goods at from $7.90 to $7.98.

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Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for
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REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.
John E. Ransom, Auctioneer, 30 Church St., N. Y.

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We'll answer with 80% of the value of ANY part of your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.
WE SAVE YOU 20% in the charges usual for this service, because WE base BOTH 6% interest and small commission on LOAN, NOT collateral.
WE do NOT notify your customers; YOU collect.
See our representative.
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26 Exchange Place, New York City
Boston and Philadelphia

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1004 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square; Breslin.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—C. Ilfeld Co.; A. Stern, dry goods, notions, laces, men's furn. goods; 15 Leonard.
ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Schwartz, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 16 E. 33d; Breslin.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bon Marche; Marcus Sterne, Jr., silks, linens, fancy goods; Manhattan.
BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, jobs suits, silk dresses; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Strauss Mfg. Co.; L. Strauss, mfs. pants; Breslin.
BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Witz & Co; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolff, cloaks, suits; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—The Loxiton Mfg. Co.; T. Silberman, piece goods; 1,261 Broadway, R. 901.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; Mr. Kirchenbaum, Fall Skirts; 354 4th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—W. R. Miller & Co.; C. L. Maguire, books, stationery; York.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mrs. Mailes, furs; Miss Krouse, silk, cotton dresses; Miss Golding, waists, underwear, hosiery, dresses; F. Hirsch, mdse. manager, ready-to-wear dept.; Miss R. L. Rize, ladies', children's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss M. Casey, leather goods, jewelry; E. Adelberg, laces, neckwear, toilet goods, ribbons; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. C. Mackey, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Michels, leather goods; Mrs. Milliken, infants' coats, hats, caps; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Mr. Long, men's hats; Miss Vincent, ladies' coats; Mr. Dutch, trimmed millinery; Mr. King, machine-made dresses; Miss Nelson misses' dresses, (basement buyer.); C. O. Cooper, corsets, house dresses, negligees; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Silberman, jobs silk bathing suits; Miss Calahan, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. Eifert, men's hats, boys' furn. goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; E. A. Rooney, millinery; C. Van Tassell, silks, ribbons; Wm. Rona, flowers, feathers; J. A. McCall, millinery; 621 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; T. C. Dooley, silks, dress goods, linens, domestics; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—W. A. Welboldt & Co.; Mr. Grossbaum, jobs waists, skirts, dresses; 334 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Chicago Merc. Co.; T. J. Phelan, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. H. Bateman, linings, (wholesale); Miss M. Moore, women's waists, negligees, (basement); G. W. Stattman, furs; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Owen & Townley; F. B. Townley, mfrs. women's neckwear; Marie Antoinette.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sol. Klein; L. H. Niedermann, rugs, laces, curtains, draperies; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Twelfth Street Store; Mr. Cohen, rugs, lace curtains, draperies; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Kitmist, furs, umbrellas; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; S. J. Natkin, china, glassware; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. M. Hatch, wholesale laces; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—E. Elsinger Co.; Wm. Brodkorb, jobs fancy dry goods, ready-to-wear, women's, men's furn. goods; 117 Spring.
CLEVELAND—Hurdley Pierce, Anderson Co.; A. Hurdley, millinery; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Benzin-Ustick Co.; H. J. Benzin, mfgs. men's neckwear; Herald Square.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; C. O. Battler, notions; 395 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. C. Mason, laces, embroideries, notions, muslin underwear, children's dresses, ready-to-wear; 395 Broadway; Great Northern.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; C. H. Wilson, hosiery, underwear; 75 Leonard.
DALLAS, Texas—Baron Bros. Millinery Co.; L. M. Lichtenstein, flowers, feathers; 551 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. Davis, boys' clothing; 19 East 24th.
DAYTON, Ohio—L. Tuer Co.; S. M. Francis, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss B. Flynn, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss Potter, underwear, tea gowns; Miss Dohlmyer, neckwear; 334 4th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner Co.; T. P. Stack, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Miller, Miss Raymond, waists; Miss A. G. Anderson, Miss Fitzpatrick, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley Bros.; N. Schioff, domestics, linings; J. C. Long, dress goods; 49 Leonard.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, ready-to-wear, waists, jersey coats; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Stekster & Sons; H. Stern, cloaks, suits; Miss J. Grennan, ladies' wear; Miss F. Hogan, waists; Collingwood.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; J. J. Hesse, carpets; 23 E. 26th.
HAMILTON, Ont.—F. C. Watkins, Ltd.; A. Lutes, domestics, upholstery goods, comforts, lace curtains; 23 East 26th.
INDIANAPOLIS.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. F. Wamsley, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss M. E. Brennan, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Grand Leader; F. B. Levi, wholesale women's, misses', children's garments, men's furnishing goods; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson Co.; W. D. Alexander, carpets, rugs, draperies; 1,140 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Havens & Geddes Co.; W. Mitchell, laces, embroideries; 72 Leonard.
JOLIET, Ill.—G. A. Ducker Co.; J. S. Botta, fancy goods, silverware, crockery, china, glassware, toys, lamps; Grand.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—McBee-Hambright Mfg. Co.; F. M. Hambright, skirts; Marlborough.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. P. Little, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, infants' wear; 75 Spring.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; J. Duncan, jewelry, handkerchiefs, toys, books, stationery; 443 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Muller & Raas Co.; A. L. Jackson, millinery; 621 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—S. Shapinsky & Co.; Allan Shapinsky, furn. goods; Latham.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Goldstein & Mosesson; S. Goldstein, clothing, furn. goods; Albert.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. Silbiger, carpets, rugs, trunks, bags; 22 East 17th.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Alpern Son; M. Alpern, dry goods, clothing, shoes, fancy goods; Aberdeen.
MENPHIS, Tenn.—B. A. Bory Co.; B. A. Bory, domestics, flannels, blankets; 358 B'way.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; I. Ottenheimer, domestics; 148 W. 23d.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Goll & Frank Co.; A. P. Maercker, linens; C. H. Schroeder, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Cumberland.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Landauer & Co.; F. D. Goldstone, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; 56 Worth.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—David M. David & Co.; D. M. David, ladies' ready-to-wear; Woodstock.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Simmons, Cohn & Co.; J. S. Cohn, wholesale clothing; Woodstock.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; A. Berg, jobs wash dresses; Miss T. Burger, jobs children's wash dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenbaum, cotton piece goods; Room 322; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. I. Jaikert, millinery, infants' wear, corsets; Miss A. B. Goodman, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; S. G. Kerngood, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—J. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; Knickerbocker.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; Miss Gove, furs; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, underwear, negligees, infants' Wear; 95 Madison Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Miller & Raas Co.; W. Blair, millinery; 621 B'way.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; F. W. Aldres, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 200 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Elves, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. J. Fehl, domestics; 250 5th Av.; Herald Square.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, embroideries, hosiery, gloves; 462 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—L. & A. Simon Co.; C. A. Simon, millinery; 621 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Muller & Raas Co.; C. Raas, millinery; 621 Broadway.
SAN PEDRO, Honduras—M. A. Kawas & Co.; M. J. Riguero, gen'l mdse.; McAlpin.
SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss G. Allen, corsets, women's, infants' wear; 23 E. 20th.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; D. Davidson, dry goods; L. L. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 B'wy.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; A. A. Doose, shoes; 225 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Kline Apparel Co.; Miss Bennett, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; J. Clinton, men's neckwear, umbrellas; 358 B'way; Great Northern.
ST. LOUIS—Manchester Woolen Co.; S. J. Rovies, woolens; Broadway Central.
ST. LOUIS—Emporium Millinery Co.; A. Frank, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; C. D. Heflin, domestics, wash goods, linens, basement; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; Miss P. Brinton, women's suits, coats, gowns; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; G. W. Tracy, notions; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; T. C. Bunch, jewelry, leather goods; 23 East 26th; Marie Antoinette.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. C. Lake, Jr., ribbons, adkfts., umbrellas; Miss P. Brinton, coats, suits, gowns; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; L. McDermitt, ribbons; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carleton D. G. Co.; G. W. Adams, prints, ginghams, percales; 358 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schubach Millinery Co.; B. Schubach, millinery; Somerset.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mcrc. Co.; H. A. Andres, Mrs. V. Hall, cloaks, suits; 1,239 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Robinson-Strauss Co.; C. Weidman, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
TORONTO, Can.—J. H. Winters & Co.; J. H. Winters, Fall suits; 39 West 32d.
UTICA, N. Y.—H. H. Wicks, clothing, &c.; Marlborough.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss L. McGill, laces, embroideries, ribbons; Miss D. Collins, women's neckwear, ruchings; S. J. Watts, house furn. goods, china; J. O. Moque, rugs, bedding, furniture; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; H. E. Huntsbery, men's clothing; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Style Rite Shop; H. T. Johnson, jobs linen dresses; 1,270 Broadway, R. 405.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; C. Haller, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
YORK, Penn.—Chas. H. Bear & Co.; Mrs. G. Chronister, house dresses, muslin underwear; 334 4th Av.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber & Sons Co.; M. M. Duncan, domestics; 334 4th Av.

ENGLISH VENETIANS
WE OFFER FOR GUARANTEED MONTHLY DELIVERIES DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS. 2000 PES. 54 INCH @ 76¼ CTS. AND 500 PES. 32 INCH @ 46¼ CTS. CLOTH IS FAST BLACK. MARQUISE DE LUXE FINISH. AND IS ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND BEST VENETIANS EVER SHOWN IN THE AMERICAN MARKET.
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. 44 E. 25 ST.

FIBRE SILK SWEATERS
SPOT DELIVERY
Styles that are popular
$21.00 PER DOZEN UP.
COHEN BROS. Knit Goods
16-18-20 West 32nd Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

$25,000 Buys Factory
Building 66x350; steam heat; 135 h.p. gas engines operating two compressors and 20 ton Lane crane which travels entire length of structure; Erie switch inside. 3½ acres land. Two-story office building 26x30.
DENNIS & CONE
BATAVIA, N. Y.

40 Brand New NORTH SHORE WASH DRESSES
Don't fail to see them!
Royal Mfg Co.
35 W. 35th St. New York City

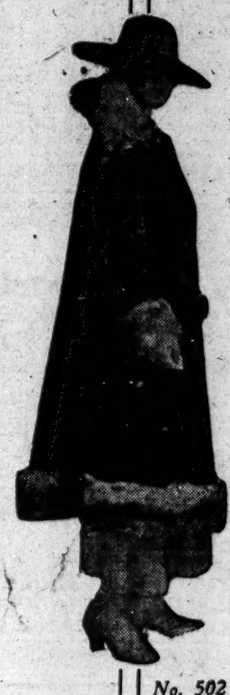
ANNUAL JUNE SALE
WEEK JUNE 26-JULY 1ST.
Clearance Prices
On Desirable Stock of Notions and General Merchandise, Suitable for July Sales.
Attend early for choice selections.
I. BREIDBART & BROS.,
829-34-39 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION!
CLOAKS, SUITS, SKIRTS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS
SPOT CASH PAID FOR MANUFACTURERS' SURPLUS STOCKS WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS
ANY QUANTITY
ELIAS SURUT,
19-21 GREENE ST., N. Y.
PHONE SPRING 5007.
EST. 1885. CAPITAL OVER $1,000,000.00.

Zee Ess
Z. & S. MIDDY BLOUSE CO.
1270 BROADWAY

NEOLA FABRICS
HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 White St.

THREE STRIKES
and OUT for your competitor --- say the famous Coat Battery, LEVITMAN & FEIN.



No. 502—Of Salt's Esquimette, lined with Skinner's Satin. Collar, Cuffs & Bottom trimmed with handsome Raccoon fur. Note wide flare effect.

The reason: because they "put something on" their garments their competitors can't hit.

STRIKE ONE: SALT'S FABRICS the material rich as the fur it so closely resembles, but soft and pliable as silk.

STRIKE TWO: SKINNER'S SATIN—the lining famous the world over for its durability and beauty.

STRIKE THREE: L. & F. STYLES—sure hits for easy, steady and profitable sales.

"SALTS" REG. U.S. ESQUIMETTE PLUSH

The Satin Lining in this garment is Skinner's Satin AND IS GUARANTEED TO WEAR TWO SEASONS MANUFACTURED BY William Skinner & Sons. "Look for the Name in the Selvage"

L & F BEST MADE COATS

We thank our many friends for their co-operation in helping to make our initial Spring Season the splendid success it was and to assure them that they will receive the same careful consideration at our hands in their Fall buying.

Start your season right by not getting left. See—

LEVITMAN & FEIN
Ben Levitman *Louis Fein*
"The Pile Fabric House"
33-39 West 34th Street
Oppenheim-Collins Building

No. 535—Of Salt's Esquimette, lined with Skinner's Satin. Collar, Cuffs, Bottom & Buttons of Salt's rich Nutria Beaver Plush. Note handsome military effect.

"L. & F." Line of Suits for Fall 1916 Ready July 6th.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Protests Overruled by the General Appraisers.

A wrong claim by the China-America Importing Company of this city led the Board of General Appraisers yesterday to overrule the firm's protest, despite the fact that the Collector erred in his return. The merchandise consisted of small colored baskets, used chiefly as containers for candy, the baskets being generally distributed at parties or other social entertainments as souvenirs. The Custom House return was as "toys," this calling for a duty of 35 per cent. The protestant's claim was for entry at 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood or bark not specially provided for. Judge Sullivan said that the baskets were not designed for the amusement of children exclusively and should have been returned by the Collector at 25 per cent. under the provision for "baskets." As the importers did not make this claim in their protest the Collector's classification, although erroneous, stood.

Lewis & Conger were partly sustained in protests covering three distinct classes of merchandise. As described by the Appraiser, polishing dusters composed of cotton velvet were returned as articles of cotton velvet at 40 per cent.; bellows, composed of wood, leather, and other materials, leather chief value, returned as manufactures of leather at 30 per cent., and a preparation specially designed for cleaning silver returned as a polish at 15 per cent. Rates lower than assessed were claimed by the importers, but the board in a decision by Judge Brown decided that only the polishing cloths were incorrectly classified by the Collector. As to these, the decision held 25 per cent. duty accrued under the specific provision in the law for polishing cloths. The Collector was affirmed as to the other articles.

S. Koyama Shoten, Honolulu, entered goods which the customs men classified as "braids" and collected duty on at 60 per cent. Although the merchandise was invoiced as braids, the importer claimed lower rates under the cotton cloth provision. The importer rested his case on the official record without the introduction of testimony. Judge Howell said he saw no reason after reading the record for upsetting the Collector.

Ignace Strauss & Co. and Deitsch Brothers appeared as protestants against Collector Malone's classification of handbags composed in chief value of silk and made in part of ornaments or appliqued with beads. They were held dutiable at 60 per cent. under the provision for appliqued articles. The importers denied that the articles were appliqued and asked entry at 45 per cent. as manufactures of silk. Judge Howell found no error on the part of the Collector and affirmed that officer.

Failure to appear at scheduled hearings or to submit their cases on the record resulted in the following protests being overruled: C. D. Jackson & Co., Juventy & Cornelis, Robert Muller & Co., G. P. Sherwood & Co., Kimpton, Haupt & Co., Morimura Bros., H. Honglini, William A. Foster & Co., F. L. Roberts & Co., American Shipping Company, John H. Faunce, and the Winston, Harper, Fisher Company. These protests represented importers at the ports of New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and Seattle.

Commerce Bureau Men to Meet.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has called a week's conference of the district office managers of the bureau to a meeting in Washington, beginning Thursday. All of the men in charge of bureau offices in the principal cities of the country are expected to be present. Papers and discussions on subjects calculated to add to the efficiency of the bureau's service to American manufacturers and exporters seeking foreign fields are down on the official program. Agent D. E. Casey, in charge of the New York office, has been assigned to lead the discussion on "newspaper and trade press," with special reference to the bureau's publicity campaign.

Will Pinchbacks Recede in Favor?

The extraordinary demand for suits modeled on the pinchback design has set most clothing manufacturers to making them. Opinion among some of the leading houses, however, gives the pinchback suit a short run in popularity, owing to the universal production of the model. Producers of the cheaper lines are just as busy turning out pinchbacks as the high-class trade, and the latter, it is said, will not long continue to provide the market with material for cheap imitation. Besides the new goods that are being turned out, quite a quantity of ordinary merchandise has been converted by the retailers into pinchbacks. This, no doubt, has tended to produce a surplus of this one sort of clothing.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Very nearly 100 concerns in the silk trade, who are members of the Silk Association of America, have decided to close on July 8.

The next regular meeting of the Good and Welfare Committee of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade will be held on Friday at 2:30 o'clock. This meeting will take the place of the regular July meeting.

Philip Hilton and Joseph Hilton, trading as the Hilton Company, with ten clothing stores, have dissolved partnership. Joseph Hilton has withdrawn, and his interest has been acquired by Philip Hilton, who will continue the business.

The Ready-to-Wear Salesmen's Association will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley, and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE

(By order of Robert S. Emerson, Receiver of the Howland & Wheaton Co.)

TUESDAY, JULY 11TH, 1916,

At 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

Northwest Corner of South Main and Broad Streets,

WARREN, RHODE ISLAND,

Handkerchief Manufacturing Plant

Buildings all frame construction, adjoining and communicating, two stories and attic each.

Main building, about 25x125 ft.

Building in rear, about 30x113 ft.

North wing, about 20x60 ft. Approximate floor space, 15,430 sq. ft.

The land fronts 74 ft. on South Main Street; 158.2 ft. on Broad Street; 119 ft. on its westerly line; area approximately 16,400 sq. ft.

216—Lots of Machinery and Equipment—216

Including complete Machine Shop Equipment, Handkerchief Machinery, Mangles, Sewing Machines and Office Furniture. To be sold separately, in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply for catalogue to

G. L. & H. J. GROSS,

170 Westminster Street

Managers of Estates,

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Important Announcement to the Fur Trade

D. HARTMANN, Auct'r,

Will Sell To-day, Tuesday, June 27, Commencing 11 A. M., at the Salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., At Peremptory Auction Sale RAW A LARGE LINE OF

FURS

Inventoried at over $35,000,

All from Alaska, Yukon, and Mackenzie River District, consisting of about 10,000 Extra Fine and Large Raw Rats, 750 Large Beavers, 250 Minks, 250 Ermines, 75 Otters, 75 Bears and Wolves, 250 Kolinskys, 100 Cross, Blue and Red Foxes, 150 Lynx, 2,500 Moles, and 20 of the Finest Selected Silver Foxes, Some Values as High as $750. Also a stock of Jenettes, Nutrias, Martens, Skunks, Raccoons, etc.

NOTICE—I beg to announce that all these Furs were shipped to me only a few days ago direct from Alaska in original bale lots and are of the highest quality and will be put up in suitable large lots to the trade. Sale will be held strictly without reserve.

For further information telephone Spring 4299.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 11, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at U. S. Marshal's office, Room 307, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y.

Two packages precious and semi-precious stones and one small leather case.

The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 10, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. and on the morning of the day of sale.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated New York, June 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF William Threlkeld, deceased, Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, sells on Thursday, June 29th, at 2 P. M., at The Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 107-109 West 90th Street, an Autotone Player Piano.

CATHARINE A. THRELKELD,
Administratrix.

JOHN J. DONOVAN, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Church St., New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. CHAPMAN, Complainant, against MILLS & GIBB, Defendant.—In Equity.

To all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb:

Take notice, and the undersigned hereby give notice, that by an order of the above-entitled court, signed by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge, made and filed in the above-entitled cause on the 15th day of June, 1916, it was, among other matters,

Ordered:

1. That all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb who claim that Mills & Gibb is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claim against it, are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 1st day of August, 1916, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against Mills & Gibb and its estate with Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, as receivers of said Mills & Gibb, at their office, No. 286 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

2. That no creditor of and no claimant against Mills & Gibb who claims that Mills & Gibb is indebted to him, or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whosoever who asserts any claim against it, who fails to file such a statement or proof of claim on or before said 1st day of August, 1916, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of Mills & Gibb in the hands of said receivers, or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and J. HARPER POOR, as Receivers of Mills & Gibb, 286 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for the Receivers.

AMERICAN STYLES UPHELD.

Designs Are Declared More Varied Here Than in England.

Some dissent was expressed yesterday in woolen and worsted mill circles from the conclusions stated in THE TIMES on Sunday by a former manager of a clothing manufacturing plant regarding the alleged lack of initiative in the designing of fabrics by American mill factors. The trend of the article was that styling ability seemed lacking here.

A factor in the trade who has won distinction as a leader in the designing of the finest woolen and worsted piece goods to be found in the American market at this time made this comment on the criticism printed:

"The claim in the article that there is a lack of styling among American mills is absolutely wrong. The lines of American merchandise shown are many times more comprehensive in design than are English goods. Manufacturers in England do not begin to initiate the varied designs in fabrics we do, and, furthermore, the products themselves of the English mills do not show the variety that is the case here.

"We here in America take one idea and develop it far in excess of anything conceivable in the British Isles. It is a fact that the item of designing puts a big expense on American textile mills. There's another element to be considered, which is this: Competition among domestic mills is so keen that hundreds of mills sell their merchandise strictly on design merit. The American public is the best-dressed public in the world, and demands more variation in styles than any other people. The people here are very particular about styles of cloths. Therefore, we follow the ramifications of any style or fabric idea to the limit."

Silk Hosiery Substitutes.

The big advances which have come in silk are reported to have had the tendency of broadening the market for silk hosiery substitutes such as fibre silk and mercerized goods. Prices for the real silk gods are legitimately high and, in fact, some cases are cited where the manufacturers have been afraid to mark their product at figures that will bring them their ordinary profit. Many factors in the market are prone to condemn this policy, stating that while the vogue for silk continues manufacturers of silk hosiery should not cut into their margins.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOHN M. STAHL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John M. Stahl, grocer, 465 Columbus Avenue, by Dayton, Coreas & Co., $290; B. Fischer & Co., $188; Middendorf & Rohrs, $179; Wallace & Thomson, $61, and C. Schultz, Inc., $3. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,500.

MacGUIRE & LEWIS FURNITURE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the MacGuire & Lewis Furniture Company, Inc., Yonkers, by H. Herrmann Furniture Company, $185; Arthur L. Jacobs, $171, and George Cooper Manufacturing Company, $160. Judge Mayer appointed Frederick W. Stalle receiver, bond $900. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,200.

PHILIP REINBERG.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Philip Reinberg, wholesale dealer in woolens, 45 East Seventeenth Street, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

ISAAC POLONSKY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Isaac Polonsky, dealer in cloaks and suits, 58 Division Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

JOSEPH FORSTOL.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Joseph Forstol as the Forstol Dress Company, 71 Grand Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash.

ROBERT COCHENTHALER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Robert Cochenthaler, trading as the Great C. Company, dealer in women's apparel, Anderson, Ind., and Battle Creek, Mich., with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Mr. Cochenthaler lives at 815 West Ninety-fourth Street, this city.

J. A. STEVENSON & CO., INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed Charles L. Hoffman receiver for J. A. Stevenson & Co., Inc., manufacturer of dresses, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, bond $5,000, on application of Maurice L. Shaine. Mr. Hoffman was recently appointed receiver by the Supreme Court. Liabilities are $23,700 and assets $20,453, which may realize $10,000.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge Mayer has granted an application of Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, receivers of Mills & Gibb, importers of white goods, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to consolidate such departments as they may deem proper and to sell through Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell such of the merchandise in stock in the wash goods department as they may deem advisable at public auction, not to exceed an inventory value of $100,000.

FEDERAL MAIL AND GENERAL EXPRESS COMPANY, 307 East Sixth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $50,553 and assets $41,278. Among the creditors who are secured are the Metropolitan Savings Bank, $12,000; Louis Ober, $7,000, and Louis Stern, $3,083.

MORGAN BROTHERS, livery stable, New Rochelle, have filed schedules showing liabilities $22,879 and assets $17,520.

NEW PREMIER MARKET, INC., 2,121 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $1,947 and assets $4,035.

JOHN G. LYMAN.—At a meeting of creditors of John G. Lyman, formerly a stock broker, 68 Broad Street, held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, with Lyman, who is a prisoner in the Tombs, present, Abner S. Werblin of Prince & Nathan filed 100 claims aggregating $75,000, and a few other claims were also filed. John L. Lyttle, the receiver, was unanimously elected trustee, and his bond was fixed at $50,000. Mr. Werblin stated that the receiver had assets of about $92,000.

MAGNUS & NEWCITT, leather goods and jewelry novelties, 27 East Twenty-second Street, have made an assignment to Henry G. Singer. The partners are Moses Magnus and Louis B. Newcity.

BELL ROSERY.—Ralph A. Bell, Nat P. Whitley, and Nathan Sternberg, florists, trading as the Bell Rosery, 2,054 Broadway, have made an assignment to C. Edward Benoit.

SAM GROSSMAN, shoes, 168 Clinton Street, has made an assignment to Arthur Joseph.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., June 26.—Harry E. Russell, contractor and builder of Ilion, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court today, with liabilities of $28,118, and assets $11,563.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

DAVID WASSER, 372 East Eighth Street; liabilities, $104,436.

RICHARD BALDWIN, Jr., contractor, Peekskill; liabilities, $86,422.

ARTHUR S. MILLER, Treasurer Bankers' Building Bureau, 106 East Nineteenth Street; liabilities, $73,673.

THOMAS F. GALLIGAN, foreman, New Rochelle; liabilities, $51,021.

JOHN COOPER, real estate broker, 289 West 107th Street; liabilities, $38,410.

FREDERICK HADERMAN, salesman, Mount Kisco; liabilities, $34,016.

SAMUEL SIMON, 237 East Sixty-eighth Street, butcher at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn; liabilities, $31,655.

WILLIAM J. MALTZ, contractor, Port Chester; liabilities, $29,835.

ALFRED W. LAWSON, editor, 87 East Twenty-eighth Street; liabilities, $28,467.

JULIUS BOHN, liquors, 60 Duane Street; liabilities, $10,649.

Dr. MAURICE A. GREENE, 214 East Fifteenth Street.

MAURICE KAUDER, butcher, 231 West 141st Street.

SHAPIRO & JACKLER, 836 East Fourth Street.

SCHOENBERG & FROMKIN, 1,429 Lexington Avenue.

WILLIAM FREUDER, salesman, 229 East Eighty-seventh Street.

MORRIS GOLDBERG, Mount Vernon.

M. GOLDOWSKY & SON, general store, Port Chester.

ALLEN J. McDONALD, clerk, 161 Kingsbridge Road.

FLORENCE M. PERRY, saleswoman, 5 West Twenty-eighth Street.

SADIE SMITH, corsetier, 4 Lenox Avenue.

ROSE LESSINGMAN, 938 East 180th Street.

DAVID SILBERMAN, jobber in dress goods, 19 East 114th Street.

ADOLPH COHN, clerk, 600 West 163d Street.

MORRIS GLASSER, window glass, 91 Ninth Avenue.

JOHN UHL, grocer, 2,062 Eighth Avenue.

EDWARD H. WEINBERG, stationer, 56 Pine Street.

ALOIS GEGENHET, Jr., barber, Coxsackie.

WEISSLITZ & SCHARF, furniture, 409 East Twenty-fourth Street.

CHARLES M. PLANCHARD, theatrical manager, 118 West Fifty-seventh Street.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Arnold, William—Henry Bosch Co....$127.98
A. E. R. Realty Corp.—Covis Electric Co. 465.00
A. Falk & Co.—International Provision Co. 182.45
Andrews Building Co., Inc.—Weiss & Co., Inc. 170.41
Bradford, Samuel D.—G. W. Haines....787.78
Beacher, Joseph, and Louis Lavine—J. Efron 335.15
Becker, William—M. J. Ryna..... 141.91
Bialik, Hyman or Jachiel—A. Johnson..158.15
Buckley, John J., and John Larkin—C. C. Hunter 1,572.55
Burroughs, Charles E.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp. 247.44
Bausch, Otto—Rapid Safety Filter Co...146.91
Cunningham, Mary J.—City of N. Y. 109.88
Cohen, Sol, and Benjamin Erdman—J. Pettiford 300.00
Candel, Harry—M. W. Heaton..... 382.51
Dury Lane Co. of America—O. J. Gude Co. of N. 201.74
Edwards, Margaret—Jacob New Realty Co. 200.21
Fexon, James—Hotel Shalburns, costs..106.25
Frank, Ray—Eastern American Chair Co. 185.82
Gould, Harry L.—W. Koops et al.....120.62
Cayigan, Thomas—W. H. Nostrand et al 387.27
Gorstis, Daisy T.—A. Margolin et al..873.03
Greit, Adolph J.—T. J. Kelly.....2,000.00
Howell, Wm. P.—Dodd, Mead & Co....118.86
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.—J. D. Ostrander, costs 105.83
Herald Realty Co. and Frederick W. Jockel—W. A. Butler et al.....2,824.54
Johnson, Henry W.—Schieffelin & Co..696.88
J. B. C. Building Co., Inc., and Joseph B. Cotter—A. Chalef et al 15.02
Johnson, Minnie B.—M. O. Sage..... 116.41
Jay, John—P. Lynch..... 8,131.68
Kuths, Herman—Curtis & Von Bernuth Mfg. Co. 208.84
Kronenthal, Joseph—Huguenot Trust Co.502.41
Kennedy, Wm. J.—M. J. Bevans..... 117.79
Luke A. Burke & Sons Co.—Kny-Scheerer Co 9,783.45
Levinson, Louis H., admr.—J. Bachrach et al., costs 107.45
Lichtenberg, Frederick—White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of N. Y. 419.66
L'Hommedieu, Howard—Hall 233.33
Lowry, John J. and Abina—W. Hartmann 468.24
Lichtenstein, Harry—Eclipse Light Co..122.23
McClurg, Frances A.—S. C. Thurn et al.168.46
MacKillip, Chas. F. K.—Heun..... 133.01
Nelson, Adolph, and Max Gussow—J. Talcott 317.73
Manaad Construction Co., Inc.—P. O. Brown, admr., et al., costs..... 118.78
Moore, Benjamin, and Sol Bingaler—M. Gross 800.65
Plunkett, Paul—National Fuel Saver Corp. of N. Y. 7,974.56
Paquin, Samuel D.—M. S. Olin.....5,000.00
National Surety Co.—Kny-Scheerer Co..9,276.45
Perner, Isidor—M. T. Bryan..... 220.66
Peirez, Woolf—J. J. Krulewitch.....242.59
Posner, Terry A.—D. Wallenstein.....182.61
Place, Frank L., Henry Allgendorf, and Erwin Gieseman—M. E. Warren et al 1,162.28
Pope, Thomas J.—Barnum-Richardson Co 461.42
Reed, Warren C.—W. Y. Rosenberg Co..105.56
Rosenthal, David C.—S. Karpen & Bro. Inc 105.61
Rothbart, Max, Maria Bonomo, and Salvatore Li Volsi—B. Greenberg et al...765.00
Raichelson, Nathan, and Harry Goldberg —H. Singer 180.77
Rothschild, Harry—N. Gordon..... 150.04
Sire, Albert J.—G. B. Wilson..... 135.91
Seybel, Frederick W., and William A. Knapp, executors—G. C. Smith.....22,639.26
Simpson, Frank R.—E. H. Gertz.....178.65
Shorey, Melville—R. H. MacDonald et al. 230.18
Scheerbarth, Rudolph J.—A. Plotkin....468.91
Star Ice Cutter Co.—C. R. Mather..... 551.45
Tobin, John W.—Stanley & Patterson, Inc. 889.86
Willard F. Meyers Machine Co., Inc.—B. Masor, possession of chattels and $91.62 or 1,041.62
Washington Heights Hospital—L. I. Walters et al. 388.96
Watson, James R.—Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y. 108.41
Wineburgh, Maximillian—Apeda Studio, Inc. 112.04
Warner, Chas. A.—Central Bridge Coal Co. 264.81
Wishart, George—W. S. Hellborn.....1,572.78
Zimmer, Wm. E.—Merchants and Traders' Realty Co. et al., costs..... 108.65

In Bronx County.

Goldberg, Abraham—M. Cohen et al...$84.50
Hartstein, Harry—S. W. Boorsalin..... 29.72
Lowenstein, Jesse and Alice—Bronx Borough Bank 272.08
Merl, Sam—H. Merl et al..... 272.08
Miller, Solomon—F. W. Huber..... 101.82
Wolinsky, Charles—M. J. Grauer..... 493.11

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cohn, Hyman and Samuel—S. Kaltman, Feb. 7, 1916. ..... $580.44
Di Bianco, Emilio—Independent Vineyard Co., May 3, 1912. ..... 398.12
Farrell, Katherine G.—M. Walter et al., May 19, 1916, vacated. 6,927.26
Fitzpatrick, Mary A.—E. C. Hahn, July 17, 1914. ..... 690.96
Gabler, Frank M.—N. Y. Belting and Packing Co., Ltd., Aug. 3, 1909. ..... 205.71
Warshafsky, Samuel—N. D. Light, April 12, 1916. ..... 183.88
Zotti, Frank—J. M. Conklin, April 27, 1916. ..... 549.41
Frecker, Alfred N.—Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., Sept. 16, 1907. ..... 227.96
Fitzpatrick, Harry J.—N. Y. Telephone Co., June 16, 1909. ..... 137.84
Rathbun, Alonn—M. O'Malley, May 11, 1910. ..... 628.74
Hanna, William E.—A. De Paoli, May 15, 1916. ..... 188.12
N. Y. C. R. R. Co.—City of N. Y., Dec. 20, 1915 ..... 114.71
Oliva, John, and Frank Pitelli—J. Shenk, Jan. 6, 1915. ..... 1,392.04

In Bronx County.

Gareiss, Harry—G. B. Raymond Coal Co., Inc., June 15, 1916. ..... 53.14
Lemien, Gertrude—F. C. De Graw, May 15, 1916. ..... 115.95
Meehan, Jane—B. Rosenthal, Sept. 24, 1914. ..... 224.41
Mascia, Joseph A.—F. Ziehl, Feb. 4, 1915, canceled 1,696.88

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:25|Sun sets..7:32|Moon rises..1:53

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:15	5:36	11:25	12:00
Governors Island	6:00	6:20	12:01	12:02
Hell Gate	8:06	8:26	1:43	1:45

Arrived—Monday, June 26.

SS Cameronia, Liverpool, June 17.
SS Burmese, Prince, Brest, June 14.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, June 17.
SS Tenadores, Cristobal, June 19.
SS Coamo, San Juan, June 21.
SS Mömus, New Orleans, June 21.
SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico, June 19.
SS El Valle, Galveston, June 20.
SS Tibor, Philadelphia, June 11.
SS Patroclus, St. Lucia, June 19.
SS Philadelphian, London, June 11.
SS Wentworth, St. Nassire, June 14.
SS Epsilon, Kirkwall, June 8.
SS Radiant, Tampico, June 16.
SS Brilliant, Tampico, June 16.
SS Monadnock, London, June 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	June 8
Bayamon	San Juan	June 20
Alamo	Key West	June 23
City of Augusta	Savannah	June 24
Canadian	Demerara	June 17
St. Dunstan	Leghorn	June 7
Saratoga	Havana	June 24

DUE TOMORROW.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	June 19
Michigan	London	June 14
Rotterdam (tank)	Amsterdam	June 18
Northern	La Pallice	June 18
Monviso	Palermo	June 8
Bowden	Jamaica	June 23
El Sud	Galveston	June 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Stephen R. Jones	R. de Janeiro	June 8
Manlia	Palermo	June 9
Saxoletta	Cardiff	June 13
Santa Maria	Kingston	June 8
El Dia	New Orleans	June 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	June 21
Farmsum	Kirkwall	June 15
Minas Geraes	Para	June 15
S. Lopez y Lopez	Coslona	June 15
Stephen	Barbados	June 23
Zulia	Porto Rico	June 24
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 27
Concho	Galveston	June 24
El Norte	Galveston	June 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 27

DUE SATURDAY.

Queen Margaret	Liverpool	June 17
Pythia	Birkenhead	June 16
Liv	Archangel	June 15
Glencoe	Barry	June 16
Owego	Algiers	June 14
Breis Isel	Oran	June 13

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	June 24
St. George	Liverpool	June 19
Guyane	Bordeaux	June 18
Dipton	Bordeaux	June 17
Alaunia	London	June 21
Trecarne	Oran	June 14

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kronberg, Santos	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Justin, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Venus, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Ringborg, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panaman, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Italia, Naples	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	—	2:00 P.M.
Wien, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Genoa	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Esperanza Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Philadelphian, London	—	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camaguey, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Norden, Cienfuegos	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Buenos Aires	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Stavangeren, Haiti	—	2:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JUNE 26.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,185 miles S. at noon 26th.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 185 miles W. of Key West at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 68 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 26 miles W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 169 miles N. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 208 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 60 miles S. at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 326 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 10 A. M. (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Rinaldo ..... June 27
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Tamele ..... June 27
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M. (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia ..... June 27
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) ..... June 28
Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam ..... June 28
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Switzerland must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Adriatic ..... June 28
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Dante Alighieri..June 29
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II. ..... June 29
Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta ..... July 1
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul ..... July 1
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Perak, via Cherbourg, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago ..... July 1
Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.) —Andania ..... July 1

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 1, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 27, SS Tamele.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 26, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 9 A. M. June 29, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Maartensdyk, at Rotterdam, June 26.
SS Ryndam, at Falmouth, June 26.
SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, June 26.
SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, June 23.
SS Lincolnshire, at Havre, June 22.
SS President Bunge, at Rotterdam, June 23.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, at Genoa, June 24.
SS Buenaventura, at Suez, June 25.
SS America, at Genoa, June 25.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, June 26.
SS Eskbridge, at Naples, June 18.
SS Ignis Mandi, at Marseilles, June 21.
SS Napoli, at Genoa, June 18.
SS Gudwin, at Liverpool, June 26.
SS Don Arturo, at Bristol, June 26.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, June 26.
SS Metapan, at Colon, June 26.
SS Kangaroo, at Colon, June 26.
SS Yorkmoor, at Colon, June 26.
SS Bolignano, at Colon, June 25.
SS New York, (Dutch,) at Avonmouth, June 24.
SS Dochra, at

For Investors

The investor of today demands a different type of investment than he did ten years ago. He still insists on absolute safety, but in addition requires a larger income.

The type of standard securities has been constantly changed to meet this new demand, and today there are securities which yield an income of 5% to 6% which are just as safe as those of ten years ago which yielded 4% to 4½%.

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List T-116

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33 Pine St., New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Secondary Wave of Liquidation Carries Prices Back Still Further—Few Gains.

The rather cheerful frame of mind in which Wall Street pulled down desk tops Saturday afternoon did not endure over Sunday. The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, handed down late Saturday afternoon, came as an unpleasant shock not only to the holders of Corn Products Refining stocks, but to others who had convinced themselves since the Steel and American Can verdicts that the courts had adopted a more lenient interpretation of the Sherman act. The Corn Products decision was just one of those factors which, had it developed in a normal market, would have brought about weakness in the particular issue affected without influencing the general list. Coming at a time when so many disturbing events had unnerved traders, it not only caused a severe recession in both classes of the defendant company's shares, but helped to undermine confidence in other quarters.

The market opened lower and offered poor resistance to the sellers throughout nearly the entire session, a small rally toward the close making little ground in the way of wiping out earlier losses. The Mexican trouble does not grow less serious as additional details come in, but in well-informed quarters it was argued that this alone would not have accounted for such recessions as have taken place had not the market been congested with securities and in need of such a readjustment as only a wide break brings about. Stocks have been getting into stronger hands as the decline proceeds, and many weakly margined accounts have undoubtedly been closed out. The inevitable result of such a period of sagging prices is the forced liquidation of holdings unwisely assumed at higher figures and the entrance of new capital attracted by cheap stocks. The condition of brokers' loans shows that customers have been reducing their lines to a very considerable extent.

The real menace of the Mexican threat does not lie in the obstinacy of Carranza or the reported coalition of Constitutionalist and revolutionary forces, but in the unpreparedness brought to light by the difficulties which the State troops are having in getting ready for border service. Once the regular army is released for active service in Mexico by the arrival of a sufficient number of militia it is more than likely that Wall Street will make a bull argument out of the measures which must now be adopted to make good the deficiencies of the volunteer arm of the service. It appears that buying of uniforms, blankets, foodstuffs, guns and ammunition, together with the heavy demand which will be made upon the railroads in connection with the movement of men and supplies, will take up the slack in production now beginning to be seen as European deliveries go forward. Preparations for even a small-sized war must stimulate many lines to fresh bursts of activity.

Corn Products opened with heavy losses, which were increased as the day wore on. At the close the common was off 5½ and the preferred down 8½. Industrial Alcohol dropped to 134½, but closed with the loss of only one point at 137. Mexican Petroleum sold back to 92½, Marine preferred to 85⅝, United States Smelting to 64, and Baldwin to 76. Steel common showed its sympathy with the depression by dropping back to 82¾. Uneasiness on the part of those traders who had expected to see only the war order industrials sacrificed was intensified by a break in Reading to 94. The net loss on this issue was 5½. Sentiment throughout the financial district was so uniformly bearish as to indicate that a turn was near.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 Under 30 Days.	Over 30 Over 60 Days.	Over 60 up to 90.
		—Days.—		
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3½	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	4
Richmond	5	3½	3½	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	5	3	3½	4
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	4
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@2⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	2¾	2¾

Time.

60 days	3¾@4	5 months	4 @ —
90 days	3¾@4	6 months	4 @ —
4 months	4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¼@3¾
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	
France—				
Demand	5.91	5.91¼	5.91¼	
Cables	5.90½	5.90⅝	5.90½	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	74.50	74.37½	74.37½	—.12½
Cables	74.56¼	74.43¾	74.43¾	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1828 Paris	5.91½	5.90⅛
95.28 Berlin	74.37½	74.43⅝
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29½	5.28⅝
19.225 Greece	19.37	19.42
61.45 Russia	30.60	30.65
5.1826 Italy	6.38½	6.37⅝
20.20 Austria	12.70	12.75
28.70 Scandinavia	28.80	28.90
19.90 Spain	20.15	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.50	41.62½
China—		
Hongkong	50.50	50.62½
Shanghai	72.00	72.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.40 Rio	24.25	24.33⅓

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $306,526,097; balance, $17,898,516; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,941,061.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $3,3375@3.75.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31¾d, off 3-16d; in New York, 65¾c, off ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 50¾@53¾c.

Minn. & St. L. Plan Ratified.

The readjustment plan of the Minneapolis & St. Louis was approved at the stockholders' meeting on June 19 by the necessary number of shares, but the meeting was adjourned until yesterday to give further time for the recording of other shareholders' votes. The final vote at yesterday's meeting showed the plan adopted by a total of 191,995 shares, 88 per cent. of the stockholders, or 18 per cent. more than required. The readjustment committee recorded its approval of the plan in behalf of more than 6,000 shares deposited after the books had closed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	680,186
Same day last year	265,174
Year to date	83,134,113
Same period last year	61,629,905
Average price and change 50 stocks	84.43 — 1.84
Same day last year	70.96 + .11

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 8	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.38	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	79.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	135	140	200	Adams Express	137¼	137¼	137	137	— ⅛
	14	15½	200	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
	19¾	20	700	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
	8	8¼	100	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	
	23¼	23⅝	2,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg	24	24	22	23½	— ½
	78½	79	2,100	Allis-Chal. Ftg. pf	79	80	78½	79½	— ½
	68	68	200	Am. Ag. Chemical	65	65	64¾	64¾	— ¼
	85	85¼	7,800	Am. Beet Sugar	87	87	84¾	85½	— 1½
	51	51½	5,400	Am. Can	53	53	50½	51½	— ⅛
	100	100¾	400	Am. Can pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	— ¾
	54	55	2,700	Am. Car & Foundry	57	57	54⅞	55	— 1⅝
	141½	144	300	Am. Coal Products	141⅛	142	140⅜	142	
	53¼	55¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	53¾	+ ¼
	122	128	100	Am. Express	123	123	123	123	— 2
	10¼	10	2,400	Am. Hide & Leath	9½	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
	50	50½	1,500	Am. Hide & L. pf	40½	51½	40½	50½	+ ⅞
	28½	29½	300	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	28	28	— ⅛
	10½	10⅝	1,530	Am. Linseed	20¾	20¾	19¼	19¼	— 1
	44½	44⅞	500	Am. Linseed pf	45	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
	65⅜	66½	8,100	Am. Locomotive	68¼	68¼	65¾	65¾	— 2⅜
	101½	102⅜	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	
	24½	25⅛	12,000	Am. Malt pf	35½	35½	34½	34½	— ¾
	91½	91⅞	300	Am. Smelt. & Refin	93	93	90¾	91½	— 1⅝
	109½	110½	50	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	110	110	110	110	
	....	....	200	Do., odd lot	109½	109½	109½	109½	
	92½	93	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	93	93	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
	....	....	50	Do., s. 30 f	92½	92¼	92¼	92¼	
	84	85	1,200	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B	83¼	83½	82⅞	83¼	— ¾
	46¾	47	100	Am. Steel Found	46½	47½	46¼	46¾	— ¾
	117	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117½	117¾	117	117½	+ ½
	60	64	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	61	61	61	61	— 2½
	130	130¼	3,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	130½	130¾	130	130	— ½
	204	205	900	Am. Tobacco	204	205	204	204¼	+1¼
	44¾	45½	2,000	Am. Woolen	45¼	45¾	44¼	44⅝	— ⅝
	40½	41	200	Am. Woolen pf	97	97½	97	97⅞	+ ⅛
	64	65½	5,800	Am. Zinc Lt. & P	43⅝	44¼	40¾	40⅞	— 2⅝
	....	....	100	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	65	65	65	65	— 1⅝
	77¾	78	50	Do., odd lot	65¼	65½	65¼	65½	
	68½	69	15,500	Anaconda Copper	80¾	80¾	77¾	77⅞	— 2¼
	103¾	104	200	Associated Oil	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	— ⅛
	100¾	101	1,600	At., Top. & S. F.	103¾	104	103¼	103¾	— ¼
	77	78	580	At., Top. & S. F. pf	101	101	100⅞	101	— ¼
	87¼	87½	13,900	Baldwin Loco	80½	80½	76	77	— 3¾
	76	76¾	2,470	Balt. & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	87½	87½	— 1½
	....	....	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	78¾	76¼	76¼	76¼	— 1⅞
	3	1½	500	Bank of Commerce	167	168	167	167	— ⅞
	438	442½	300	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
	....	....	100	Bethlehem Steel	435	442	435	442	— 2½
	52	56	100	Brklyn. Rapid Tran	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
	68½	87½	8,000	Brown Shoe	54	54	54	54	— 1
	16	17	800	Butte & Superior	69½	70	66	66¼	— 3
	43⅜	44	800	Cal. Petroleum	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
	58½	59¼	22	Cal. Petroleum pf	44¾	44¾	43½	43½	— 1⅛
	174¼	175	1,500	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58½	58½	— 1½
	53	55½	9,900	Canadian Pacific	175¾	175¾	174¼	174¼	— 2
	108	109	2,400	Central Leather	55⅞	56¼	55	55¼	+ ¼
	60	60¼	4,700	Chandler Motor	110	110	107	108¾	— 1½
	123	128	200	Ches. & Ohio	61⅜	61⅜	59¾	60¼	— ¼
	35½	35⅝	600	Chicago Gt. West	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	95¾	96½	1,800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36⅞	36⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅞
	128	130	100	C., M. & St. P	97	97	96	96	— 1
	22¼	22¾	8,060	Chicago & N. W	128¼	128½	128¼	128½	+ ½
	20⅜	21	4,500	C. R. I. & P	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
	48	48½	2,000	Chile Copper	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
	45	58	100	Chino Copper	49	49⅝	48½	48½	— ⅝
	82	82½	100	C., C., C. & St. L	54	54	54	54	
	72	73	100	Cluett, Peab. & Co	82½	82½	82½	82½	— 2½
	30⅜	30⅝	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ⅜
	133	133¼	1,500	Consolidated Gas	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	— 1½
	113	115	100	C. G. E. & P., Balt	134½	134½	133¾	133¾	— 1⅛
	92	96	300	Continental Can	114	114	114	114	— ⅛
	18¾	14	32,100	Corn Prod. Refin	96¼	96¼	96	96	— 2
	87	88	5,320	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	15	16	13½	13½	— 5½
	73¼	73⅝	35,600	Crucible Steel	88	88	85	87¼	— 8½
	112½	113	100	Crucible Steel pf	77⅜	78½	73¼	73¼	— 5
	30	30⅜	700	Denver & Rio G	114½	114½	114½	114½	— ½
	114	116	300	Detroit United Ry	30	30	29⅜	30	— ½
	42¼	43¼	2,300	Distillers Secur	115	115	115	115	
	25⅜	26	400	Dome Mines	44	44	42½	42½	— 1¼
	34⅝	34⅝	10,600	Erie	28	28	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅞
	51	51½	300	Erie 1st pf	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— 1
	165	165½	600	General Electric	51½	51½	51	51	— 1½
	73	73¾	3,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	166	166	164⅝	165½	— ¾
	85	86	400	Granby Consol	74½	74½	73	73	— 1½
	119½	120	1,700	Great Northern pf	86	86	85	85	— 2
	33⅜	34	2,728	Gt. Nor. Ore ctfs	120	120¼	119⅝	119⅞	— ⅞
	34½	36	1,900	Greene Can. Copper	35½	35¾	33⅝	34	— 2
	86	90	100	Gulf State St. 2d pf	35	35	34	34½	— 2½
	104	104½	600	Illinois Central	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅜
	48	48⅝	10,000	Inspiration Copper	104¼	104¼	103¼	103¼	— ¾
	16½	16⅝	1,900	Interboro Consol	48⅝	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅝
	78½	79	300	Interboro Cons. pf	17	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅝
	42	45	300	Int. Agricultural pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	74½	— ⅝
	113¾	114¼	200	Int. Harvester, N. J	46	46	42¼	42¼	— 3⅝
	78	79	100	Int. Harvester Corp	115	115	115	115	+1⅝
	22	22¼	13,000	Int. M. M. Tr. R	79	79	79	79	— 1
	87½	88	24,000	Int. M. M. pf. T. R	23½	23½	21½	22	— 1
	45	45½	3,200	Int. Nickel	89¾	89¾	85⅝	87½	— 1⅞
	56	56½	900	Int. Paper pf	46	45	45	45	— ¾
	77	78	500	Jewel Tea	57½	57½	56	56	— 2½
	24¾	25	1,100	Kan. City So	80¾	80¾	78½	78½	— 2⅝
	91	91	45	Kan. City So. pf	26	26	24⅞	24⅞	— 1⅛
	95	98¾	25	Kayser (J.) & Co	61	61	61	61	
	69	71	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
	46⅝	46¾	17,300	Kennecott Copper	70	70	70	70	
	63¼	66½	1,800	Lackawanna Steel	48¼	48¼	46⅝	46⅝	— 1⅝
	105	106	25	Laclede Gas	66¼	66¼	65¼	65¼	— 1
	18¾	19	200	Lake Erie & West	105	105	105	105	
	42	45	300	Lake Erie & W. pf	19	19	19	19	
	47¼	48	1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	43	43	42¼	42¼	— ½
	76½	76¾	2,700	Lehigh Valley	48½	48¾	47¼	47¼	— 1⅜
	36	37	400	Long Island	77¾	77¾	76½	76½	— 1½
	67⅜	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	26	26	24⅝	24⅝	— 2⅜
	80⅝	80½	7,500	Maxwell Motors	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
	85	85½	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	83	83	80½	80½	+ ⅜
	54	55	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57	55½	55½	— 1½
	59	61	100	May Dept. Stores	58	58	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
	93½	94	34,700	Mexican Petroleum	60	60	60	60	— 1
	90	92	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	97	97	92½	93½	— ⅞
	34¼	34¾	2,500	Miami Copper	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— 1
	124½	125	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ½
	4	4⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	125¼	125¼	124½	124½	— 2
	6¼	6⅝	600	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
	6⅛	6⅜	400	Do., trust rcts	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
	....	....	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	122	120½	120½	— ⅝
	....	....	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125½	125½	125½	125½	+ ½
	....	....	500	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75½	76	75	75	— 1⅛
	....	....	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	23½	23½	23½	
	....	....	400	Nat. Lead Co	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ½
	63¼	64	500	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	— ⅝
	113	115	800	Nevada Con. Cop	16½	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
	16	16¼	2,000	N. Y. Air Brake	130¾	130¾	128	128	— 3
	129	130	100	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	103¾	103¾	102⅝	103¼	— ⅝
	103¼	103¾	1,500	N. Y. N. H. & H	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
	41	42	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	61½	61½	60¾	60¾	— ¼
	26	26¼	1,500	Norfolk Southern	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
	22	24⅞	100	Norfolk & Western	23	23	23	23	— ¼
	180	181	5,050	North American	131⅝	131⅝	130⅜	130⅜	— ⅜
	66½	70	200	North. Ohio T. & L	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
	86	100	100	Northern Pacific	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
	112½	112⅝	2,700	Ontario Mining	113⅜	113⅜	112	112¼	+15
	6	6⅛	400	Penn. R. R	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	— 1½
	1,730	40	1,350	Philadelphia Co	39½	39½	39	39	— ½
	3,300	96⅞	100	Pittsburgh Coal	28¾	28¾	28	28	— ½
	1,100	44½	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	96	96	96	96	— 1
	126	127	200	Pressed Steel Car	46¾	46¾	45	45	— 2½
	3	3⅛	200	Pub. Serv. N. J. x d	126⅞	126⅞	126⅜	126⅜	— ½
	1,600	96¼	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
	21	21¼	4,800	Railway Steel Sp	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅝
	94½	94½	108,100	Railway Steel S. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅝
	44	48½	300	Ray Con. Copper	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	— ⅛
	42¼	43	3,100	Reading	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ⅝
	106¾	107¼	500	Reading 2d pf	45½	45½	45	45	— ⅝
	42	44¼	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	44	44	42	42¼	— 2⅜
	15	15½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	107¼	107½	106¾	106¾	— 2⅛
	37¾	37⅞	300	St. L. Southw. pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
	179¼	183¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
	28	29	1,300	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
	47	47½	900	Shattuck-Arizona	180	180	180	180	— 2
	96⅜	96⅝	4,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	28⅝	29½	28	28	— 1¼
	21⅜	21⅞	5,000	Southern Pacific	47¾	47¾	46½	46½	— 1⅛
	65¾	66	900	Southern Railway	97¾	97¾	96¼	96¼	— 1½
	135	135¼	9,700	Southern Ry. pf	22¼	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
	33¾	34½	5,800	Studebaker Co	67	67	65¾	65¾	— 2⅛
	178	180	2,200	Tennessee Copper	138	138	134½	135¾	— 2⅜
	12¼	13	500	Texas Co	34⅞	35¼	33¾	33¾	— ¾
	65¾	66	1,200	Texas & Pacific	183⅞	183⅞	177½	179	— 5
	100	100¼	100	Third Avenue	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
	5¼	5½	400	Tobacco Prod. pf	67¼	67¼	65¾	65¾	— 1½
	135¼	135⅜	6,900	Union B. & P. Co	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¾
	82½	82⅝	200	Union Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
	92¼	94	400	Union Pacific pf	136¾	136¾	135	135¾	— ¾
	156¼	157¼	4,500	United Cigar Stores	82½	82½	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
	8¼	8⅝	300	United Fruit Co	93	93	93	93	— 1
	17	19	100	United Rys. Invest	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
	19¼	21	900	United Rys. Inv. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
	137	137½	16,400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
	52	53	850	U. S. Indus. Alco	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	— 1
	64½	65	5,700	U. S. Rubber	139	139	134½	137	— 1
	83	83½	57,500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	52	52	52	52	
	117⅜	117¼	400	U. S. Steel	88	88	84	84½	— ¼
	75	75½	2,400	U. S. Steel pf	84¼	84¼	82⅝	83	— ¼
	39	40	900	Utah Copper	117⅜	117⅜	117⅛	117⅛	— ⅛
	108¾	110	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	75⅞	76	75	75	— 1
	13½	13¾	1,700	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	38	38	38	39	— 1
	47	47¼	3,500	Wabash	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ⅛
	26¼	26⅝	3,400	Wabash pf. A	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
	27	27½	1,300	Western Maryland	48	48	47	47	— 1½
	92⅜	93¼	300	Western Union Tel	28	28	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
	56¾	57	8,400	Westingh. E. & M	27	27	27	27½	— 1½
	277	280	1,500	Willys-Overland	93¼	93¼	92¾	93½	— 2
	106¾	106⅝	100	Willys-Overland pf	58½	58½	56⅝	56⅝	— 1¾
	39	40	200	Wisconsin Central	284	286	278	278	— 8
	134½	135	300

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
7,880	Cities Service	865	834	851	852
900	Cities Serv. pf.	86	85	85¼	86
415	Commonwealth	65	63⅝	63½	64⅛
811	Commonw. pf.	85	84	84	85
78	Int'state E. C.	35	35	30	35
18	Int. El. C. pf.	94	94	90	95
800	Ohio Cities G. (new)	69	64	64	65
50	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	77	77	76	77
875	Toledo Trac.	51	46	49¼	51
450	Tol. Trac. pf.	88¾	88	88	84
120	Western Power	20¼	19	19	20
80	West. Pow. pf.	71½	69	69	71

BONDS.

$8,000	Mel. L. & R. 5s	85	85	85	87

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	6	12
American Cities pf.	47	50
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	77	80
Adirondack Electric Power	23	26
American Gas Co.	122	128
American G. & E.	50	52
*American Gas & Electric	140	145
American Light & Traction	380	385
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	113½
American Power & Light	70	72
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	76	78
American W. W. & E.	6¼	7½
Am. W. W. & E. Participating pf.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	56
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes	99½	100
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Light & Power pf.	97	101
Central Ill. Lt. 6s	96	97
Central Miss Valley Prop. pf.	77	81
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	74	..
Connecticut Power pf.	92	96
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	90	..
Consumers Power pf.	96	98
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Dayton P. & L.	99	94
Dayton P. & L. pf.	95	96
Denver Gas & Electric pf. 5s	97	99
Denver Gas & Electric 6s	101	101¼
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	102
Electric B. D.	85	..
Eastern Texas Electric	81	85
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	91	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
Empire G. & E.	87½	92
Empire G. & F. 5s	99¾	100
Federal Light and Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	50
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89	94
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	..	77½
Galveston-Houston Elec. 1st 5s	90	94
Gas & Electric Securities	200	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	100	..
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-38	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90	91
Houston Electric 1st 5s	97½	100
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98	99
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	42
Mississippi River Power 1st 5s	77	78
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	89	90
Northern States Power pf.	97	98
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96¼
Northern Texas Electric	61	65
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	88
Northern Texas El. col. tr. 5s	91	94
Ohio Cities Gas	46	50
Pacific G. & E.	57	58
Pacific G. & E., (orig.,) pf.	89	91
Pacific G. & E. pf.	87	89
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	83	85
Public S. Ry. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	18	21
Puget Sound Traction pf.	55	60
Railway & Light Sec.	96	..
Railway & Light Sec. ser.	99½	..
Seaside Electric con. 5s	94	97
Southern California Edison	92	94
Southern California Edison pf.	105	106½
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	42	43
Tampa Electric	182½	187½
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	101½
Tenn. Railway & Light	11	12
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	51	52
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	70	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	14	16
United Light & Railways	53	54
†United Light & Railways pf.	75½	77
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91	94

*Par value, $50. †2% dividend, 1¼ per cent. ‡Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	655	660	655	660
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	85	87	85	87
Chesbrough Mfg.	302	310	302	307
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	315	320	315	320
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	90	95	90	95
Eureka Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Galena Signal Oil	154	158	153	155
Illinois Pipe Line	156	157	157	160
Indiana Pipe Line	87	90	87	90
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10¼	10	10½
National Transit	14	16	14½	15½
N. Y. Transit	180	185	180	185
Northern Pipe Line	90	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	223	226	224	227
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	55	60	55	60
Pierce Oil	12	12¼	12	12½
Pierce Oil pf.	23	24	23	25
Prairie Oil and Gas	390	400	395	400
Prairie Pipe Line	217	220	217	219
Solar Refining	270	280	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	180	190	185	190
South Penn. Oil	342	347	343	348
South W. Penn. Oil	103	106	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal.	246	249	247	249
Stand. Oil of Ind.	563	568	558	563
Stand. Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.	395	405	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	619	622	620	623
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	204	206	206	208
Stand. Oil of Ohio	620	625	620	625
Swan & Finch	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	80	82	80	82
Vacuum Oil	248	263	250	255
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$16,225,825	$209,216,587
Ord. int. rev. rects.	27,327,204	374,661,104
Income tax	22,015,681	51,014,996
Miscellaneous	7,945,726	51,941,458
Total receipts	$73,954,141	$686,133,943
Excess of ord. rects over ord. disburse.	24,330,087	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects.		29,189,639
Excess of total rects. over total disburse.	20,456,577	
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.		4,127,832
Expenditures	40,574,106	708,808,587

FINANCIAL NOTES.

New York capitalists have purchased and are reorganizing the Mayo Radiator Company, one of the largest basic patent radiator plants in the country.

The International and Intercontinental Mining and Refining Corporation has called a meeting of the stockholders for July 11 to consider the sale of the property at a price said to exceed $4,000,000.

Holders of 6 per cent. convertible bonds of the Commonwealth Power Railway and Light Company have received notice that in order to receive the dividends payable on stocks taken in conversion they must give notice of intention to convert before July 1, ten days previous to closing of books on the dividend.

Emile Wilkinson has severed his connection with Hotchkiss & Co., and is now associated with Andrews & Co. of Chicago as manager of their New York office.

Charles D. Barney & Co. have formed a syndicate to purchase $2,000,000 first preferred and 5,000 shares common stock of the General American Tank Corporation.

Patents have been obtained by Orvel A. Parker of the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company for a new demountable rim for automobiles which is claimed to be entirely different from Perlman demountable rims.

Otto Pressprich and William C. Wilson, members of the present Board of Directors, and James M. Spencer are seeking proxies for the annual meeting of the United States Light and Heat Corporation.

Officials of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company have received advices that the British Treasury has informed English stockholders that they may subscribe to their share of the $1,361,250 of new stocks offered at par without objection from the Government.

The Southwestern Utilities Company has called for tenders through the Bankers Trust Company of sufficient of its 6 per cent. notes to exhaust $316,766 now available for their retirement.

Walter N. Walmsley has been appointed general manager of Alabama Power Company, a subsidiary of Alabama Traction, Light and Power Company, to succeed F. M. Chamberlain, resigned.

EARNINGS.

The following companies reported yesterday increase in gross earnings for the third week of June:

Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	$249,780	+	$82,545
Canadian Northern	7,444,800	+	850,500
Canadian Pacific	2,631,000	+	1,012,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	954,137	+	85,538
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	167,506	+	32,925
Denver & Rio Gde.	489,700	+	70,900
Grand Trunk	1,552,400	+	163,368
St. L. & S'western	218,000	+	21,000
Western Maryland	225,470	+	30,296
Total (9 roads)	$8,469,823	+	$2,013,359

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$11,967,919	$9,802,097	$8,879,791
Net aft. tax.	4,817,230	2,842,372	2,557,521
11 mos. gr.	121,827,992	107,718,795	101,838,406
Net aft. tax.	40,077,775	33,101,127	29,540,338

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,094,247	805,857	288,390
Net aft. taxes.	283,063	217,804	65,259
Sur. aft. chgs.	186,183	95,401	90,782
11 mos. gross.	10,914,655	8,614,190	2,300,466
Net aft. taxes.	2,829,277	2,051,760	777,517
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,780,173	732,785	1,056,388

CANADIAN NORTHERN for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	3,068,900	1,721,400	1,656,200
Net	727,200	358,600	468,300
11 mos. gross.	30,041,800	22,700,100	23,700,700
Net	7,562,800	5,336,500	6,351,700

Public Utilities.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$849,057	$791,473	$57,584
Net after taxes	333,792	292,090	41,702
Sur. aft. chgs.	186,586	147,970	40,616
5 mos. gross	4,156,225	3,833,819	322,406
Net after taxes	1,526,063	1,289,162	235,921
Sur. aft. chgs.	811,695	587,125	224,570

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1916.	Increase.
Gross, 2 wks. May	391,472	37,458
Gross from Jan. 1	4,501,885	360,544

THIRD AVENUE for May—

	1916.	Increase.
Operating revenue	1,000,464	48,147
Operating expenses	557,284	*42,204
Net operating revenue	452,180	90,350
Taxes	80,946	16,448
Operating income	371,234	73,902
Interest revenue	18,662	7,243
Total income	384,896	81,147
Interest, sinking fd., &c.	219,408	5,212
Surplus	165,488	75,934
From July 1 to May 31:		
Operating revenue	10,151,129	210,356
Operating expenses	6,244,063	*116,273
Net operating revenue	3,907,066	328,629
Taxes	740,223	81,547
Operating income	3,167,223	996,982
Interest revenue	120,989	55,737
Total income	3,287,602	322,719
Interest, rentals, &c.	2,406,859	60,918
Surplus	880,833	261,801

*Decrease.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

BUFFALO MINES, LTD, for the year ended April 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Op. income	$824,978	$466,078	$974,082
Other income	713	857	7,958
Totl income	825,686	461,585	982,040
Transp., &c.	85,929	89,274	126,218
Balance	439,757	372,200	855,823
Op. & ad. exp.	264,206	295,102	471,835
Net profit	175,551	77,158	386,879
Dividends		50,000	660,000
Surplus	175,551	27,157	*273,010

*Deficit.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101	3.80
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95⅝	95⅞	5.30
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅝	101	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100¼	101	5.00
City of Mont.		Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.80
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	4.98
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100¾	3.98
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	101¼	3.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅞	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	99½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	100	100¼	4.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	100¼	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105⅞	107¼	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	2.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	102⅛	4.12
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101¼	3.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.40
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	101	6.00
Am. S. C.	5	Jan. 15,'19	98	98¼	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.85
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98	98¾	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.87
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	5	July 1, '19	99	100	5.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 1,'24	101¾	101⅞	5.70
C. F. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	102½	103¼	5.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	96¾	98¼	4.30
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	98	98	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101½	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101	101¼	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¾	4.85
Great W. P.	5	Nov., 1926	98	98½	5.12
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98¾	99	5.20
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101	4.30
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100¼	100⅜	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1919	101	101¼	5.45
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	98¾	97¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98¾	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1,'41	98¾	99¼	5.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98¾	99¼	..
Penn. Co.	4½	Jan. 15,'21	100¾	101	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100¼	4.75
Ram. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	8	Feb. 19,'19	97¼	98	5.80
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.65
U.Ry.G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	96¾	96¾	5.50
U.S.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	109	111	4.85
U.S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	6.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.55
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¼	4.05
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101¾	4.90
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98¾	5.80
W. Y. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	6.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. Lt.	6	Jan. 1,'26	96	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

Atlantic Bank Enlarges.

The Atlantic National Bank is enlarging its quarters at 287 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, where it has been since its foundation more than ninety years ago. The entire ground floor has been converted into one large banking chamber, and the basement has also been altered and enlarged. Total deposits in the Atlantic National have doubled in the last two years.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
75	Ahmeek	95	96	95	96
200	Alaska Gold.	20½	20½	20	20
100	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
60	Aliouez	63	63	62	63
2,490	Am. Zinc	43	43¼	41	41
10	Anaconda	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
425	Ariz. Com'l	8	8	8	8
25	Butte-Balak.	2	2	2	2
265	Butte & Sup.	70	70	69¼	69½
350	Calu. & Ariz.	68¼	68¼	67¾	67¾
8	Cal. & Hecla	525	525	520	520
40	Centennial	15½	15½	15½	15½
20	Chino	45½	46¼	44½	44½
1,020	Copper Range	60	60	58½	58½
15	Daly-West	2½	2½	2½	2½
55	East Butte	12	12	11¾	11¾
55	Franklin	6	6¼	6	6¼
156	Granby	87	87	85	85
45	Greene-Can.	86¼	86¼	84¾	84¾
5	Hancock	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
110	Inspiration	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¾
15	Isle Royale	23	25	23	25
75	Kewenaw	4¼	4¼	4	4
50	Lake	12	12	11¼	11¼
5	La Salle	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
820	Mass. Con.	11	11	10½	11
150	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
150	Michigan	3	3	3	3
400	Mohawk	96¼	96¼	94¼	95
10	New Arcad.	6	6	6	6
200	New Idria	13	13	13	13
295	North Butte	21	21¾	21	21
70	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
25	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	Old Colony	2	2	2	2
140	Old Dom.	66	66	66	66
69	Osceola	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
160	Pond Creek	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Quincy	87	87	85	85
405	Shannon	8	8¼	8	8¼
2	Shattuck	30	30	30	30
35	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
75	St. Mary's	74	74	74	74
100	Sup. & Bos.	4	4	4	4
300	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Tuolumne	42c.	42c.	42c.	42c.
2,770	U. S. Smelt.	68¼	68¼	64¼	64¾
55	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
270	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
202	Utah Cons.	19¼	19¼	18	18
10	Utah Copper	76¼	76¼	75¾	75¾
275	Utah Metal.	8	8	7¾	7¾
15	Winona	5	5¾	5	5¾
15	Wolverine	54	54	54	54

RAILROADS.

5	Bos. & Alb.	135	135	135	135
180	Boston El.	77	77	75¼	75¼
105	Boston & Me.	46½	46½	46	46
7	B. & M. pf.	68	68	68	68
80	C.J.&S.Y. pf.	105½	105½	105	105
25	Mass. Elec.	6	6	6	6
20	Mass. El. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
20	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	61	61	60¾	60¾
2	Rutland pf.	26	26	26	26
7	West End	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

90	A. A. Ch. pf.	98½	99	98½	99
10	Amskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
150	Am. Fn. Bar	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	A. P. W. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
85	Am. Sugar	100½	100½	109	109
80	Am. Sug. pf.	117½	117½	117¾	117¾
534	Am. T. & T.	130¾	130¾	130¼	130½
6,970	A. G. & W. I.	65¾	67¾	64	65¾
781	A.G.&W.I. pf.	58¾	58½	58	58¼
350	Cuban Cam.	15	15	15	15
200	E. Bos. Land	10	10	10	10
15	Edison	239½	239½	239½	239½
10	Ga. Ry. & El.	128	128	128	128
2	Mass. Gas pf.	84	84	84	84
10	McElwain pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	N. E. Tel.	132	133	130	130
50	Nipe Bay	152	153	150	150
25	Pullman	163	163	163	163
68	Swift & Co.	136	136	134½	135
50	Torrington	55	55	55	55
492	United Fruit	150	150½	156	156¾
710	United Shoe	51	51¾	50¾	50¾
20	United Shoe pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
326	U. S. Steel	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
5	West, Union	98	98	98	98

BONDS.

$17,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼
500	Atch. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
7,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	83	83	83	83
4,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	100
3,500	U. S. Sm. 4s	110	110	110	110
2,000	West. T. & T. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	1⅛	1⅜
Am. Oil	.31	.34	Humboldt	1¼	1⅜
Bay S. G.	.13	.17	Iron Dom.	3½	4
Begole	.80	1	Iron C pf.	6	6¼
Bingham	10¾	11¼	Iron Blos.	1⅜	1⅝
Bohemia	1⅜	2	J. Verde	1¼	1⅜
Bost Ariz.	2½	2⅝	Majestic C	.68	.72
Bost Cor.	.70	.75	Mex Met.	.26	..
Bost Ely.	.60	.63	Mojave T.	5⅞	6
Bost & M.	3	3¼	N L & E.	1¼	1⅜
Butte & A.	.65	.70	New Deug.	.95	.98
Cal Cor.	4	4½	N Cornelia	13	13¼
Calaveras	4¾	5¼	New Balt.	2	2¼
Cham Cop.	.10	.11	N U Bing.	1	2
Cons Cop.	1¾	1⅞	Nixon	.85	.87
Cons Ariz.	1¼	1⅜	Ohio	.14	.16
Cons Cop.	2¼	2⅜	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.45	.50	Onondaga	1¼	1⅜
Dist Res'vs.	.85	.90	Pittsb E.	.02	.11
Davis-Da.	1¾	1⅞	Rilla	.40	.42
E & E B.	1¾	1⅞	S W M.	1	1¼
Fortuna	1¼	1⅜	Truro	5¼	6
Gold Ledge	.80	.85	U V Ext.	23½	25
Homa Oil	.91	.93	Yukon G'd	2	2¼

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, June 24, 1916.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT—CITY TREASURY.

Balance June 17		$42,808,881.87
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,181,685.62	
Miscellaneous	14,875.16	
Loans:		
Special revenue bonds	$50,000.00	
Corporate stock notes	1,500,000.00	
		2,945,910.78
		$45,254,742.15
Payments—		
General administration	$3,621,961.65	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$373,643.13	

American La France Fire Engine Co.

We recommend the purchase, for investment, of the 7% Preferred stock of this Company which can be secured at a price to show a return of over 7%.

The financial position of the Company is strong and its earning power large. Each year, for the past eight years, the business has shown a substantial increase. The sales for the current year, to date, are the largest in the history of the Company.

Detailed information and quotations on this stock will be furnished on request.

Hallowell & Henry
Investment Securities
27 Pine St. New York.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Brass
25 American Vanadium
500 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
25 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 German American Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
15 Harriman National Bank
100 Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Alaska Steamship
500 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
20 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
100 Illinois Pipe Line
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
20 Lawyers Mortgage
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
50 Southern Pipe Line
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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Central States Elec. Pfd.
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Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Federal Lt. & Tr. Com. & Pfd.
American Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Decline in Prices on Moderate Trading—Bonds Active and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 349,667 shares of stocks and $359,500 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 77,204; oil, 82,078, and mining, 190,385. The range of prices of all isues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Explos.	18⅝	17	10½	16½
600	‡Ajax Rub., Inc.	65¼	65¼	64	64
600	‡Am. Drug S..	13	13	11½	11½
3,000	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	66	66¼	64¼	65½
1,000	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf....	58½	58⅝	58¼	58¼
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary.	18	18	18	18
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,250	‡Butler Chem...	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4½
800	‡Car Lt. & P..	5	5	4½	4⅝
3,000	Chev. Motor...	218	220	210	215
500	Corp. of R.&H.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,000	‡Cuba Cane S..	57	57	56¾	56½
1,200	‡Cuba Cane S. pf.	*93⅜	*93⅜	93	93
165	Curtiss Aero. com. w.ctfs.	46	46	42	42
100	Driggs-Seab'y..	128	128	125	125
400	‡Edmunds & Jones Corp...	*44	*44	*39	40
2,000	‡Emerson M...	3½	4	3½	3½
1,100	Emerson Phon.	12¼	12½	11½	12¼
100	‡Flemish-Lynn Phonograph..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
600	‡Gaston, Williams & Wig..	46	46	43½	43½
400	Grant M. Car.	13½	13½	12⅜	12⅜
200	Hartman Corp.	71	71	70½	70½
250	Hask'l & Barker Car Co.....	38	38	37½	37½
54	Holly S. Torp.	50	50	50	50
375	Holly S. Corp. pf.	95¾	95¾	94	94
1,000	‡Hupp M. Car.	8½	8⅝	8	8¼
2,000	‡Joplin Ore S..	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
200	Kapo Mfg. Co..	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
500	Kath. Bronze pf	24	24	22	22
300	‡Lake Torpedo Boat	7	7	6¾	7
200	‡Lynn Phono...	9	9	8½	8½
300	Marc. of Am..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,700	‡Max. Munit...	6½	6½	6	6¼
10,000	‡Midv. Steel...	62	62¼	60¼	60¾
100	‡Motor Ped...	65	65	65	65
600	Peerless T. & M. Corp.	25	25⅜	25	25⅜
175	‡Pullman Vent.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
125	‡Pullman V. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
950	Sax. L. Car.	83	83	80	81
50	Springfield B..	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
10	Spring. B. pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½
500	‡St. Jos. Lead..	15½	16	15½	15½
2,500	‡Stutz Motor..	53¾	54	53¾	54
5,000	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	36½	36¾	35¾	35¾
1,000	‡Tob. Products	40	40¼	40	40½
400	Universal Mo..	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	‡U. S. L. & H.	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2,000	‡U.S.L.&H.pf...	6	6	6	6¼
16,100	‡Un. Motors...	63⅝	63⅝	62¼	62⅜
100	Un. Prof. Sh..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	‡United Zinc..	8	8	8	8
7,700	White Motors..	56½	56½	54⅜	55⅜
200	World Film v. t. cfs	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Zinc. Con. Co.	4½	4½	4	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
30	Illinois P. L..	160	158	158	— 3
21	Prairie P. L..	221	220	220	+ 2
3	St. Oil of Cal..	246	246	246	— 2
24	St. Oil of N. Y.	206	204	204	— 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alberta Pet., a prospect....	51	51	50	50
400	Am. Oil & Gas	½	½	½	½
700	‡Barnett O.&G.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2,200	††Century Pet., a prospect...	58	59	58	59
1,500	‡Cosd. (oil ref.)	26	26½	25½	25½
5,000	‡Cosden O.& G.	16⅞	16⅞	15⅞	16
500	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
1,200	‡Federal Oil....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡Int. Petroleum	10	10	9⅞	10
4,300	††Kenova Oil, a prospect	92	92	90	92
950	Met. Petroleum	17½	17½	17½	17½
25,000	††Midwest Oil..	42	46	42	45
1,000	††Mid. Oil pf..	82	80	80	80
400	‡Midwest Ref..	61½	61¾	60	60
1,000	††N. Y.-Ok. Oil	79	80	79	80
5,000	‡Oklahoma Oil	12	13	12	13
1,200	‡Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
3,000	Okla. P. P. Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Penn. Gasoline	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,500	‡Prud. O. & G.	17	17	15	15
2,100	Sapulpa O.&R.	12⅜	12⅜	12	12½
1,800	‡Sinclair Oil...	45⅝	45⅝	44¾	44¾
13,000	‡United W. O..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Wayland O.&G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

MINING.

3,300	††Alaska West.	57	57	56	56
2,500	††Atlanta	10	10⅝	9¼	10
14,000	‡Adanac Sliv.	71	75	70	75
3,800	‡Ala.-B.Col.M.. (a prospect).	65	65	62	62
600	Bingham Min..	11	11	11	11
2,500	††Booth	16	17	15½	15½
3,000	Boston & Mon.	2¼	2¼	2	2
2,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	4¾	5	4¼	4⅜
100	Butte & N. Y..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
850	‡Calav Copper.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
2,500	Caledonia	67	67	66	66
600	Canada Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Cashboy	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,800	C. de P. Cop.	35	35	34	33
500	‡Com. Tunnel..	8	8	8	8
1,000	Con. Ar. Sm..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	Con. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	C. Cop. Mines.	1½	1½	1½	1½
840	Dun.-Arc. Cop., (a prospect)..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	‡Eagle & B. B.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50,000	‡Emma Cop..	45	45	40	44
200	First N. Cop..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
1,500	‡Goldfield Con.	82	85	82	83
6,500	‡Goldfield Mer.	8	8½	8	8½
950	Hecla Mining..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
600	I. & I. M. & R.	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
1,550	‡Int. Bismuth..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡Jerome V. E., (a prospect)..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	††Jim Butler...	91	91	90	90
3,500	‡Jumbo Ext...	78	79	78	79
500	††Kewanas	11	11	11	11
500	La E. M. Co., (a prospect)..	50	50	50	50
200	La Rose Con....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Louisiana Con	17	17	17	17
800	Magma Cop....	13½	14¼	13½	14
7,500	††Marsh Min..	14	14	13	13
200	Mines of Am..	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
300	‡Mojave Tung.	6	6	6	6
2,500	‡‡Mont. G. M..	73	73	71	73
800	Monitor Silver.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
9,000	††Mother Lode.	27½	28	26½	26½
3,000	Murdock Min., (a prospect)..	43	43	43	43
400	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co	16	16	15¾	15¾
100	Nip. Mines Co..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
700	‡Oatman Lex., (a prospect)..	60	60	60	60
1,000	‡Oatman Bo., (a prospect)..	33	33	30	30
1,600	††Rex Con. M..	16	16	15½	15½
1,500	‡Rochester M..	60	60	59	59
100	‡‡Round Mtn..	64	64	64	64
3,700	‡San. Toy.....	15	15½	15	15
200	‡Scr. G. G. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	‡Seven Tr. C..	30	30	30	30
3,000	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,500	‡‡Success Min.	79	80	79	80
4	250 ‡Ton. Belmont.	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,000	††Ton. Extension	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
20	Ton. Mining...	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3,000	Tri-Bullion ...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	United East...	3½	3½	3½	3½
4,000	‡‡U. S. Con. M.	10	10	9	9
12,900	‡‡U. S. Ext..	31¼	31¼	28¼	28⅝
700	Unity Gold M.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,500	‡W. End Cons.	93	93	92	92
1,175	‡Wh. Oaks M..	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼
300	‡Yuscar. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$200,000	‡Ches. & O.5s	94⅝	94⅝	94	94
15,000	‡Ch. U. St. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Con. Ar. S. 5s	38	40	38	40
120,000	‡Cosden Oil 6s, w. l....	100½	110½	100	109½
100,000	‡Midv. St.5s.	96¼	96¼	96	96
16,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. l...	100½	100½	100¾	100¾
100,000	‡Sulzb. & S. Co. 6s.....	99½	99¾	99½	99⅝

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Int. Corp.	28	29	28	29
Inter. Cont. Rubber..	11	12	11	12
United Drug 1st pf..	70	72	70	72
United Drug 2d pf...	90	93	90	93
United Drug 1st pf...	52	53	52	53

OIL STOCKS.

Houston	15	17	14	17
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Muskogee Ref.	3	3½	3	3½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	83	80	83

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	70	73	70	74
American Brass.....	291	294	290	293
Atlas Powder.....	175	179	175	185
Atlas Powder pf....	99	101	98	101
Atlas Powder rights..	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	115
Bliss, (E. W.).....	605	610	590	600
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	198	208	198	208
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	830	840	830	840
Du Pont Pow. new..	290	293	290	294
Du Pont Pow. deb...	103	105	103	105
Hercules Powder	355	363	355	363
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	115	116
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	175	170	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	570	575	585	595
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1700	1750	1700	1750

CAN CARRY UP MILL CASE.

Appellants in Litigation Over Cotton Enterprise in New Move.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 26.—Federal Judge Johnson today granted a writ of supersedeas to the petitioners in the case against the Parker Cotton Mills Company, giving them a right to carry an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on his refusal to appoint a receiver or to make permanent an injunction restraining the sale of the Hampton group of mills. An order restraining the sale of the mills was allowed to issue pending hearing of the appeal, but the defendant company was allowed to put up bond in $100,000 to insure the appellants against a possible loss and to proceed with the sale. The bond was put up today. The appellants were required to put up $5,000 bonds. The appellants charge that the court erred in refusing to grant the petition for the appointment of a receiver on their charges that there had been a conspiracy to "practically wreck the Hampton Cotton Mills Company."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 26. — Forty-five corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,983,500, were chartered today. They include:

Henry Heide, Inc., commission, manufacturing, mercantile, merchandise, brokerage, personal property; capital 20,000 shares, of which 8,000 are of $100 each, rest no par value, (tax paid $1,000,) to carry on business with $860,000; J. A. and W. F. H. Heide, 313 Hudson St.

Karl Freund, Inc., antiques, tapestry, art, rugs, $100,000; P. J. Woodward, E. Kenaya, H. D. Meyer, Lee and Charles Avs., White Plains.

Standard Cosmetics Company, drugs, chemicals, dyes, toilet articles, $100,000; W. H. von Bergen, W. C. Rainer, C. P. McCoy, 26 Beaver St., Yorp.

E. Elsing & Co., Inc., distillers, liquor dealers, $250,000; W. Loewenthal, E. B. and H. Elsing, 51 Water St.

L. Richardson & Co., Inc., commission, textiles, fancy goods, stationers, munitions, manufacturers, $230,000; M. L. Delde, L. and M. Richardson, 752 Broadway.

Loewangth, Dineen & Hock, Inc., Rochester, realty, brokerage, insurance, $225,000; E. B. Dineen, F. M, and L. E. Loewangth, 401 Powers Building, Rochester.

J. H. Stockamore Leather Company, Inc., Gloversville, skins, hides, leather, $75,000; A. J. Jr., A. and J. H. Stockamore, 99 Broad St., Gloversville.

Fred Hall Corporation, ladies' clothing, fabrics, textiles, $26,000; A. S. Adelson, W. E. Collins, I. F. Worthen, 14 Davis Av., East Orange, N. J.

Sofio Corporation, commission, selling agents, $25,000; F. J. Stausebach, C. A. Cutler, E. G. Sofio, 62 Beaver St.

Paul De Luna Co., Inc., Syracuse, coffee, tea, spices, $25,000; J. H. Wilson, W. Malam, P. De Luna, 832 Sumner Av., Syracuse.

Ogdensburg Steamship Company, Inc., Ogdensburg, navigation, $25,000; G. H. Kinch, W. J. Pooler, E. J. Burns, Waterman & Waterman, 99 Ford St., Ogdensburg, attorneys.

Round Building Makers, Inc., Lackawanna, preserve lumber, ties, posts, creosote, oils, silos, farm implements, $25,000; S. W. Scutt, G. G. Evans, F. A. Tucker, Lackawanna.

Empire State Steam Laundry Company, Inc., Brooklyn, $25,000; C. A. Rudyard, G. C. and G. C. Schultz, Jr., 126 Van Siclen Av., Brooklyn.

Tanners Extract and Chemical Works, Inc., Elm Park, chemists, druggists, $25,000; W. Foor, H. M. Hewitt, W. P. Sedgwick, 644 Riverside Drive.

G. Owen Bonawit, Inc., stained, leaded glass, glass mosaics, $25,000; F. G. and G. O. Bonawit, 268 New York Av., Brooklyn.

Elson Manufacturing Co., Inc., laces, embroideries, $10,000; S., A. S., and W. Freed, 251 West 87th St.

Herkimer Bird Realty Corporation, Buffalo, realty, construction, $20,000; W. W. Sears, S. B. and S. M. Nye, Buffalo.

Zaritsky & Shiffman Cloak Co. Inc., women's garments, $10,000; S. Shiffman, D. and M. Zaritsky, 1,883 Croton Av., Bronx.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth and Washington Avenue Co., Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; W. J. Hughes, E. J. Dooling, A. E. Magnus, 836 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Trans-Pacific Import Company, Inc., import, export, $10,000; C. N. Cooper, S. Young, M. Friedman, 136 West 111th St.

Chris Nelson Foundry, Inc., Brooklyn, foundry iron, $5,000; A. T. Anderson, C. Nelson, J. Larson, 88 Hamilton Av.

Tebrich, Inc., millinery, novelties, $5,000; R. Marnett, F. and C. Coru, 309 West 99th St.

William J. Wingerath Builders, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; C. E. Binger, W. and W. J. Wingerath, Jr., 783 Avenue, Y, Brooklyn.

Emes Realty Company, Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, $10,000; L. Rosen, I. Serotte, H. Liebman, Buffalo.

Westchester Machine Company, Inc., machinery, $10,000; J. A. Bernstein, J. Feyser, J. Blank, 428 Highland Av., Mount Vernon.

Anna Holding Company, Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; B. Markowitz, S. W. Dorfman, M. E. Levine, 321 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Central News Photo Service, Inc., news, photos, mat service, news service, $7,000; E. Siemering, T. E. McGrath, D. A. Murphy, 26 Beaver St.

Adelson & Welsberg, Inc., merchandise, $5,000; B. Rinkler, S. Welsberg, A. S. Adelson, 74 Rivington St.

Town and County Films, Inc., theatrical, motion picture, capital no par value, begin business with $500; A. W. Sutton, E. F. Warner, J. S. Eaton, 51 East 42d St.

Gillis-Kerr, Inc., blouses, skirts, capital no par value, begin business with $500; E. J. Gallchal, K. P. Kern, J. J. O'Connor, 20 Exchange Place.

Capital increases: Clover Hat Company, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $6,000; The Connecticut Electric Steel Company, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $105,000; Fancher Furniture Company, Salamanca, $75,000 to $125,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Williamsville Real Estate and Builders Association, Williamsville; B. Salter and Landau Company, Inc., Manhattan; Nora B. Delery, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—Charters filed:

Onyx Silk Mills, Paterson, $7,500, to manufacture and deal in silk, wool, yarn, and other textiles; Samuel Neslin, Anthony J. Rose, Paterson, and Samuel Levy, Bronx, N. Y.

Haack & Co., Newark, $100,000, to take over and conduct the fur dyeing and dressing business of Haack & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Karl F. O. Haack, Jersey City; Michael Hollander, Benjamin Hollander, Newark.

Kershaw Corporation, East Orange, $600,000, to manufacture and deal in railway mail devices; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, and Gordon Grand.

Two Brothers Wine and Liquor Co., East Orange, $50,000, to manufacture and deal in wines, whisky, and distillery products; E. Goldstein, A. Goldstein, and Harry H. Picking.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 26.—Charters filed:

Twin Tube and Rubber Company, manufacture inner tubes for tires, manufacture rubber articles of all kinds, $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

H. A. C. Mining Corporation, locate mining claims of all kinds and develop the same, $1,000,000; William O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Capital Increase: First National Stores, Inc., of New York, $3,000,000 to $10,500,000.

Change of Name: Cuban Silicia Brick Company to Cuban Silicia Brick and Glass Company, Havana, Cuba; capital stock increase from $350,000 to $1,250,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Montana	.25
Andes	.10	North Star	.16
Best & Belcher	.09	Rescue	.31
Bullion	.02	Tonopah Exten.	5.35
Caledonia	.40	Tonopah Nevada.	6.00
Chollar	.05	West End	.92
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	GOLDFIELD.	
Con. Imperial	.01	Atlanta	.10
Gould & Curry	.02	Booth	.15
Hale & Norcross	.09	C. O. D.	.03
Julia	.01	Comb. Fraction	.07
Justice	.03	Dia. Black Butte	.02
Mexican	.16	Diamondf. Daisy	.02
Occidental Con.	.70	Florence	.40
Ophir	.27	Goldfield Cons.	.84
Overman	.05	Jumbo Extension	.77
Potosi	.05	Kewanas	.10
Savage	.07	Lone Star	.05
Seg Belcher	.03	Red Lion	.23
Sierra Nevada	.28	Silver Pick	.00
Utah Con.	.01	Spearhead	.05
Jacket Con.	.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
TONOPAH.		Big Jim	.90
Belmont	4.00	Nevada Hills	.18
Jim Butler	.90	Packard	.42
MacNamara	.06	Rochester Mines	.37
Midway	.21	Round Mountain	.60
Mizpah Extension	.20	White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9½	10	Isabella	17	17½
Elkton	14	15	Jack Pot	3	8
El Paso	79	80	Granite	65	70
Findley	3	4½	McKinney	35	40
G. Cycle	212	215	Portland	167	174
Gold Sov.	3½	4	Vindicator	225	240

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market were steadier, and while closing quotations were below the highest they showed net gains of ½@¾c. The volume of business was not particularly large and buyers were not aggressive, but there was a fairly good demand from shorts, and in absence of heavy selling pressure prices were higher. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease for the week of 690,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 861,000 last week and a decrease of 2,624,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.12½; No. 2 hard, $1.15½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.22½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.24¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.03⅝	1.00⅝	1.01¼	1.00⅝	1.05⅝
September	1.04⅝	1.03¼	1.04⅛	1.03⅝	1.06
December	1.07⅝	1.06⅝	1.07¼	1.06⅝	1.08⅞

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were irregular, closing at ⅜c advance for July and net unchanged for December. The strength in the near position was due to a show of firmness in the spot market and owing to a decrease of 2,359,000 bushels in the visible supply, compared with a decrease of 1,911,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	.74	72¾	73½	72⅝	73½
September	.72¾	71¾	72¾	71¾	72¾
December	.62¾	61¼	61¾	61¼	64½

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but after showing an easy tone early on the favorable weather, prices rallied with the other markets, and on reports of an improved cash demand as well as export sales of 250,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 46½c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47¼c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	39¾	38½	39¾	39¾	46¼
September	.38⅝	38¼	38⅝	38¼	37½
December	.40	39¾	40	39¾	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

Provisions were inactive, but prices were generally firm owing to smaller receipts of hogs than expected and firmer prices at the yards which served to check selling. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 38,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	13.25	13.12	13.17	12.97	9.20
September	13.40	13.25	13.30	13.15	9.45
Ribs—					
July	13.77	13.70	13.70	13.60	10.27
September	13.87	13.77	13.77	13.70	10.57
Pork—					
July	24.87	24.75	24.75	24.67	16.62
September	24.60	24.30	24.37	24.20	17.12

COFFEE.

July liquidation was in progress in the coffee market, and in consequence prices were lower, closing with net losses of 6@12 points. Sales for the day were 87,750 bags, but of this amount the greater part was in the form of exchanges from July to the later positions, premiums to September being about 30 points, to December 95 points, and to March 48 points. The local spot market was inactive, with prices unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.70@7.72	7.82
July	7.80	7.71	7.70@7.72	7.82
August	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.90
September	8.00	7.90	7.86@7.90	7.98
October	..	..	7.94@7.96	8.03
November	..	..	7.99@8.01	8.08
December	8.12	8.04	8.04@8.05	8.13
January	..	..	8.10@8.12	8.18
February	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.22
March	8.26	8.20	8.21@8.22	8.27
April	..	..	8.25@8.27	8.32
May	8.30	8.30	8.30@8.31	8.37

SUGAR.

After opening quiet and steady, 2 points higher to 1 point lower, trading in futures held within a narrow range for most of the day, with trading not aggressive, but the tone of the market was steady, due to a slight improvement in actual sugar. The market closed steady, unchanged to a net advance of 3 points, with total sales of 7,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.41@5

LIQUIDATION FORCES COTTON PRICES DOWN

Scattered Over Various Options, It Is Responsible for Decline of 12 to 14 Points.

PRIVATE REPORT ISSUED

The Memphis Commercial Appeal Makes Condition 78.8, Compared with 80 Last Month.

Scattered liquidation was largely responsible for a decline of 12 to 14 points in cotton yesterday. The proximity of the Government crop reports both on acreage and condition which will be issued next Saturday, as well as the advent of the first notice day for July contracts today, prompted more or less selling. Liquidation of the July option at one time was rather pronounced, and prices were off about 18 points. There was a moderate recovery at the close.

At New Orleans yesterday was the first notice day on July, and about 9,000 bales were delivered. Prices there slumped about 10 points after the opening, but as deliveries were accepted by spot houses the market rallied. Most of the selling here came from the local trade and commission houses. It is not believed that deliveries on July contracts will be heavy, and it seems sure that the notices will be stopped by spot houses.

Liverpool was a shade easier yesterday. Arrivals of cotton amounted to 38,000 bales, which makes a very comfortable addition to the stock in that market.

The first one of the important private reports on the condition of the crop was made public yesterday. It was issued by the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, and made the condition 78.8, compared with its report of 80 last month. There is a feeling, however, that the decline in condition represented an effort to get in line with the figures of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which made the June condition 77.5.

The weather yesterday was somwhat unsettled, and scattered showers were reported over a wide area in the eastern and western belts. The central district reported very little rain. The weekly forecast of the Weather Bureau predicts warm weather with local thunder showers for the Southern Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, with local thunder showers over the Western Gulf States during the early part of the week, to be followed by clear and moderately warm weather.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Savannah 12½ points advance, Houston 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline. Middling, 13.30c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	13.28	13.06	13.11@13.12	13.24@13.25
Oct.	13.41	13.22	13.24@13.26	13.37@13.38
Dec.	13.56	13.38	13.39@13.40	13.51@13.52
Jan.	13.63	13.45	13.46@13.47	13.61@13.62
March	13.79	13.62	13.62@13.64	13.76@13.78

Total port receipts, 9,233 bales; last week, 16,724 bales; last year, 5,290 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,621	8,140	1,572
New Orleans	1,478	1,988	470
Mobile	204	399	183
Savannah	2,140	790	599
Charleston			15
Wilmington	281	1,302	112
Norfolk	1,261	584	317

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	58	85	8
Memphis	250	1,122	557
St. Louis		582	158
Houston	4,758	8,303	1,919

Exports, 11,722 bales; total thus far this season, 6,412,000 bales; total last season, 8,009,838 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,479 Galveston	13.75	155,808	104,269
1,082 New Orleans	13.06	210,476	178,771
— Mobile	12.94	27,007	16,481
2,990 Savannah	13.00	97,419	60,848
— Charleston	12¾	37,103	54,500
— Wilmington	12¾	40,594	38,545
638 Norfolk	13.10	54,075	52,272
272 Augusta	12.94	78,594	85,472
200 Memphis	13.25	60,516	98,533
— St. Louis	13.00	12,081	22,570
73 Houston	13.65	44,513	70,585

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points advance, at 8.26d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 33,000 bales, all American. Market closed barely steady.

VERDICT FOR STRAUS & SONS

Judge Dismisses Suit for Undervaluation of China Imports.

Judge Charles M. Hough in the Federal District Court dismissed yesterday the Government's suit for undervaluation brought against Nathan Straus, Jesse I. Straus, and Lee Kohns, doing business as L. Straus & Sons, dealers and importers of crockery and china. A verdict was directed for the defendants. The Government brought the suit alleging that consignments of Limoges china had been brought into the country by the employment of false invoices.

The china imported was of third-class white china and decorated to order in France; white china imported undecorated, and china purchased already decorated. In his decision Judge Hough said that the stipulated facts do not even entitle the United States to set up a claim of undervaluation.

The court held that the goods were invoiced strictly in accordance with the agreement, made in 1908, between the United States Treasury Department and the Chamber of Commerce of Limoges, France, which fixed rates at which the product of the Limoges factories was to be invoiced.

"My own belief," Judge Hough held, "is that they probably invoiced the goods at more than they cost, even with all overhead charges computed."

William L. Wemple, Special United States Attorney General, represented the Government in the case, and the defendants were represented by Ivins, Wolf & Hoguet.

A Classification Wanted.

Collector Malone yesterday sent the papers in a somewhat unusual case to the Board of General Appraisers for adjudication. Recently, importers entered merchandise described as "thio indigo scarlet S powder. The Collector classified the goods as coal tar dyes, taking duty at the rate of 30 per cent. It was stated at the Custom House that the powder in question was not obtained from indigo. The owners claimed free entry as "indigo or dyes," or as "alizarin or dyes." Failing entry under those designations, the merchants asserted duty accrued at 20 per cent. under the provision in the tariff for "color lakes." The fact that the product was not made from indigo rendered its classification uncertain. Hence the problem was passed on to the board for solution.

Mrs. Hetty Green Improves.

Mrs. Hetty Green, who has been ill for the last few days in her home at 7 West Ninetieth Street, is considerably improved, according to her physician.

Dr. Henry McM. Painter of 62 West Fifty-fifth Street. Dr. Painter said he had visited his patient last night and found her almost entirely her old self. He said she had never suffered from real paralysis, as had been reported, and that now her condition was all that could be expected of a woman more than 80 years of age.

ISMAY GIVES UP OFFICE.

Former Head of International Mercantile Marine Quits as Director.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Liverpool, says that J. Bruce Ismay has resigned as a Director of the International Mercantile Marine and also as a member of its British committee.

Since his retirement from the post of President of the International Mercantile Marine Company on June 30 1913, J. Bruce Ismay has not been active in shipping circles in Liverpool or New York. He is still one of the largest stockholders in the White Star Line, which is a part of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and received a bonus of $100,000 from the Board of Directors in February 1915, when the voting trust was dissolved.

Mr. Ismay was elected President of the company at a special meeting of the Directors held in New York on Feb. 24, 1904. He gained great notoriety in the United States and England over the sinking of the Titantic. At the inquiry held in this country it was alleged that Mr. Ismay's being on board the liner was the cause of Captain Smith's disregarding the ice warning he had received from Captain Dow of the Cunarder Carmania and continued at full speed until the ship struck an iceberg. Mr. Ismay denied at the trial that he had interfered in the navigation of the Titantic.

Since resigning from the Presidency of the company Mr. Ismay has spent a great part of his time at a small country place in Galway, Ireland, near Costelloe, where strangers are rarely seen.

He is fifty-four years old and the son of the late Thomas Ismay, founder of the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co. of Liverpool, pioneers of the modern Atlantic steamship trade.

During his long career in Liverpool shipping circles, Mr. Ismay had always been noted for his cold and reserved manner and his stern attitude toward all employes of the company. He is considered an expert authority on all shipping affairs and is a Director of the London & Northwestern Railway and several British corporations.

TO ENTERTAIN EDUCATORS.

Plan Ball and Garden Parties for National Association.

Extensive plans are being made for the entertainment of the delegates to the National Educational Association Convention, which will begin on Saturday. These were discussed at length at a luncheon at the Biltmore yesterday by the heads of the different committees. The most elaborate social affair of the week will be a ball at the Biltmore on Monday evening, when the entire nineteenth floor will be given over to the guests.

Henry E. Jenkins, Superintendent in charge of evening schools, who outlined the plans for the week, also told of the interest of the night schools in the association. He said:

"For the first time in the history of the association members have been enrolled from the night schools and these are showing a keen interest in the work of the association. Many of them have volunteered to serve on different committees or to serve in any capacity where they may be needed.

"The teachers' section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party is arranging a dinner for Thursday evening, July 6, when prominent suffragists will be present. The School Garden Association of America will give a pageant and garden party in the Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, on Friday afternoon, and another garden party will be given on the same afternoon by New York University on the university campus at University Heights. These are only some of the affairs planned. Many smaller organizations are making plans for entertainments to be crowded in during the week."

The New York organization of 2,000 Catholic teachers, known as the Theta Pi Alpha, Workers for God and Country, is making arrangements to welcome the Catholic teachers who are expected from all over the country to attend the convention. This organization has its headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria.

ERIE QUIZZES UNION MEN.

Letter to Employes Contains Questions About Wage Demands.

The Erie Railroad Company mailed yesterday to every employe of the road engaged in train, engine, and yard service a printed letter dealing with their attitude on the question of voting for a demand for an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime.

The letter contained a series of questions, among the things the men were asked being whether they would make their demand if it were a question of the Erie alone, and not a concerted movement through the United States, and whether they deemed it fair to make the demand at this time. The men were also asked whether they realized, if a joint strike were called, that the Government would take charge of the railroads, and operate them, if necessary, to maintain uninterrupted transportation and save the public loss and inconvenience.

The letter closed with the assurance that the approaching crisis will be disastrous to both sides if the demands are persisted in." It was signed by Vice President A. J. Stone, for the operating department.

Police Dog Scatters Strikers.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., June 26.—After several young women employed in the Nevins Church Press plant, on Midland Avenue, Glen Ridge, had complained this morning to Chief of Police Patrick Higgins of being interfered with by strikers acting as pickets, Chief Higgins went to the plant with one of the Belgian police dogs. The result was the scattering of the strikers. Holding the animal on the leash, Chief Higgins instructed the men to move away, and as he advanced with the dog the strikers hurried into the woods opposite the plant. The dog was kept in the vicinity of the plant during the day, in charge of Patrolman William Mechler.

Policeman Shoots Escaping Man.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 26.—John Wolsky, a laborer of this village, father of eight children, one of whom is employed as ward maid in the Nassau Hospital, is at the institution with a bullet wound in his back received early Sunday morning at Hempstead when policemen raided an alleged disorderly house. Wolsky, who is likely to die, was shot by Policeman Timothy Cornelius, a new member of the Hempstead force, when attempting to escape. Wolsky was arraigned on a technical charge before an ambulance took him to the Nassau Hospital. Justice Walter R. Jones, who received the charge against Wolsky, paroled Policeman Cornelius until Friday morning on a charge of assault in the second degree.

Arrest Fans at Polo Grounds.

David Lerner, 24 years old, an actor, of 123 Wadsworth Avenue; John J. Ehrman, a railroad engineer, of 930 East 180th Street, and Edward J. Steinfeld, a salesman, of 120 West Seventy-fourth Street, were arrested in the grandstand of the Polo Grounds during a game between the New York Americans and Washington yesterday afternoon on charges of petty larceny for refusing, according to special policemen in the grandstand, to surrender balls which had been knocked into the stand. Philip Bensel, a special policeman, was arrested on the demand of Ehrman on a charge of assault.

Mrs. Keene Wins Suit for Auto Hurt

Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene won a victory in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday in a suit for $10,000 damages brought by Ernest Roes, a farm hand of Elmhurst, who was struck by an automobile belonging to Mrs. Keene while he was walking along Jackson Avenue at Elmhurst on Aug. 30, 1914. He was seriously injured.

COURT CALENDARS

(c) This character means corpus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Farbwerke, Hoechst Co<Lowe.
Dormer Bros Co<Shoninger Bros.
Costelle<Ford Motor.
Salvate<H & O RR.
Lamb<Lalley.
Sullivan<The Ansonia.
US<Watson.
Wagner<Pullman Co.
Gray<Mayer.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity and admiralty.

Quinn<Paw.
Crew<Lighter Leonard J Busby.
L V Transp Co<SS Kelvinia.
Moore<Lighter Long Island.
Creighton<L V Transp Co.
Howell<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Rice<Crescent Sand, &c, Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—US<Mehrtens, Same<Santannitello.
Same<Kallopoitis et al
Same<Henry A, Vyse.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Building, at 9:30 A. M.

Zigmont<Penn Coal Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Harrison Granite Co<Washmeyer.
Re Fletcher, (Cunningham.)
Gould<Tex & Pac Ry.
Greenfield<Adamson, Re King.
Fleckman<Schneider, Fogarty<same.
O'Connell<same.
Moss<same.
Mowell<same.
Molloy<same.
Metzler<same.
Martin<same.
Mottahon<same.
Mitwin<same.
Lefforte<same.
Klinker<same.
Karp<same.
Halpin<same.
Gunner<same.
Wrede<same.
Goldstein<same.
Williams<same.
Sloane<same.
Schober<same.
Schneider, Jr<same.
Schneider<same.
Permutt<same.
O'Neill<same.
Brown<same.
Begley<same.
Bay Bank<Burge.
Bofysal<Hamra.
Hallah<same.
Robertson<Reilly.
Kennard<Brandreth.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Halperin<McAllister Steamboat Co.
Peters<Peters.
Re Grossman.
Washlikoff<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Re Associated Film Sales Corp.
Ullman<Empire Cook Laundry Co.
Schlitzer<Schnitzer.
Fassanes<Beau-Site Co, Inc.
Lopes<Asmus.
Helzag<Berliant.
Blitman<Loeb.
Wrightson<Wright.
Dressler<Beard.
Peritz<Peritz.
Bartlett<Brown.
Jones<NY Times Co.
Duparquet, Huot & Mc Cl<Hirsh.
Bishop<United Booking Offices of America.
Kolb<Harris, (2.)
Nystrom<Stroh.

Seville.
Shearer, Glen.
Covington, In.
Byers.
Simonyi.
Jaffer.
Pappas.
Grey.
Sartorio.
Sher.
Chambers, General calendar.
Simpson<Int R T Co.
Landes<Landes.
Stoller<Franken.
Ellis<Baldwin.
Light<Meyer.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Ostroff<CNY.
Weinstein<Weinstein.
Rilnick<Rilnick.
Shawmut Tire Co<Latham-Phelps Co.
Mitchell<Bogart.
Griffin<Griffin.
Friedel<Levy.
Behringer<Behringer.
Twombly<Twombly.
U S Trust Co of N Y<Peters.
Weber<Weber.
Dickey<Mutual Film.
Equitable Trust Co<Reich.
Turner<Marshall.
Kelly<Delaney.
Weitzer<Turkeltaub.
Scheffler<Scheffler.
Basamin<Oakeman.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Kaplowitz.
Blaustein<Grand Lodge of B.
Becker<Clark.
Di Levi<Di Levi.
Burns<Reilly.
Moran<Gross.
MacRae<Scott.
De Gonsales<Gonzales
Bretey<Duquet.
Kidgie<Dunham.
Silverman<Goldsmith Bros.
Schless<Law, Clear.

PART I.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Van Buskirk<Haight, Bridgeport Nat Bk<Kiers.
A & R Kufilk<Stern, Tomback & McPhee<Fleischer.
Hansen, Schackleton & Ward<Carmichael, H H Hansen Co<Snow.
Hansen<Olmstead.
Brown<Klaseburgh.
Schlechter<Reed.
Stemmler<Thompson.
Lalman<Allen.
Ebbert<Bach.
Aeolian Co<Haight.
Cowles<Boehm.
Samuels<Prince.
Tamarkin<Title Guar. &c, Co.
Kreuser<Shassberger.
Zahn<Buchsbaum Co.
Fingerhut<Kahn.
Goldstein<Fischel.
Merchants Bk of Canada<Faber.
Pierce<Allen.
Plummer<Lowenthal.
Brukenfeld<Compton-Richmond Co.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

[illegible]<monumon—I [illegible] TRIAL TERM 9:45 A. M.

Holzman, Cohen & Co<Cohen.
Nat Cash Reg Co<Goldgraben.
Cohen<Daniel.
Foster<Wilson.
Scardy<Schwartz.
Cedar Court Rlty Co<Raoux.
Levine<Baumann.
Packard Auto Ex Co<Blacky's Garage Co.
Strulowitz<Witty.
Chestelowitz<Koenigsberg.
Goldman<Levy.
Wolfert<L & L & G Ins Co.
Schosberg<Hickson.
A D Porter Co<D C Cook Pub Co.
Rosalind Realty Co<Western Ins Co.
Sam<St Paul F & M. Lowengrub<N Y Rys.
Condomanolis<O'Hara.
Schwartz<Mann.
Frohisher<Longuemare Carburetor Co, Ins.

Ingeneri<Renzi.
Galdi<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
MacBride<Lazrolx.
Hodgkins<Eldridge.
Morgan Litho Co<Bicker.
Monahan<Int R T. Wagner<same.
Horowitz<Israelson.
Ring<US Rty, &c, Co.
Giant Steam<same.
Maynard<Palen.
Hewes<Whitridge.
Wirth<Perlis.
Goldberg<Prisch.
Nathanson<Int R T. Bodkin<same.
Loebenson<Gross.
Oppenheim<Maryland Realty Co.
Neuberg<Friedman.
Silverberg<Lippok Rty Abbett<Met Fireproof & Sup Co.
Lester<Mesmer.
Martinetti<Hammerstein, Carpenter.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.

Stern, Deanbaum<Rushakan.
Kraus<Bondin.
Schulman<Romaine.
Wilderman<Verschleiser.
Nathan<Steiner.
Zalud<Moyses.

PART III.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IV.—Erlanger, Perkins Goodwin Co<Regent Pres.
Knowles<Knowles.
Northern Bank<Spressing.
Witteman<Riviera Realty Co.
Ditto<Paterno Con Co.
Nat Nassau Bk<Earl.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Sasse<Order U C Trav of Amer.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V. Bostiers & Mfg Supply Co<Frank Brewery.
Young<Erb.
Ulanov<Morris.
Potter<Pulsifer.
Quincy<Emery.
Donnell<Bishop.

Wilson<Salomon.
Halbe<Adams (2).
Wright-Barclay, Inc, Fleissner.
Julie<Loomis Manning F D Co.
Hannon<De Grushe. Clear.

PART VII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McLaughlin<Lewis.
Grout<Browning.
C J Dryden Co<B B Moss Theatrical Enterprises.
Greg<The Jobson-Gifford Co.

Feinstein<Levy.
Goodwin Car Co<Amer Steel Foundries.
Craigin<Berkeley. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Motion calendar:

John Agnew,
Louis E Koster,
William J Larmer,
Isaac Phillips,
Annie Starr,
Hugh O'Reilly,
Charlotte L McClave,
Marya Gogolak,
John Ford,
Esther Feigerbaum,
Giovanni Lorea,
Guiseppe Morana,
Sandra Farsyrckker,
Mary Cross,
William Harvey,
Edward Silbermann,
Eugenie Laforrestable,
Arno O Pohle,
Joseph Pedrosa,
John Turnbull,
Peter Virgin,
Alexander Taffoni, &c,
Otto Hanze,
Edward McGlade,
Agnes Boder,
Wilhelm Horst, &c,
Helen McDowell,
Charles Mason,
John T Brady,
William Quigley,
William N Blakeman,
Julia Becker, infant,
Helen Becker, infant,
Joseph Becker, infant,
Ernest G Woers,
Dorothy P Barry,
Thomas A Matthews,
Otto Neustadt,
William Kramer,
Joseph R Magrue,
Patrick Barry,
Joseph Richardson,
Clifford Drake,
Thomas A Matthews,
Joseph Z Batten,
Walter B Johnston,
Louis E Koster,
Sophia D Humer,
Alfred D Hewitt,
Bella Smulbach, &c,
John J Fox,
John B Sexton.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jane McLean, &c, Esther Robitscher, George M Mann, inf, Joseph Jewett, John Hayes, Philip Page, Fred'k von Bernkendorff, William D Carrow, Savely Wasutin, Henrietta Wallen, Ernest Radiochi, Henry Lichtig, Frederick V Hart, Charles Berger, Abraham J Perner, Clara Rudolph, Mary P Vogel, Henry Lobenthal, Colin MacKenzie, Anna V Hill, Florence S Badenpowell, Claus Brandt, Ella L F Bimboni, &c, Francis S Exan, Joseph Goodman, Julia A D Crane, Adam Wadenlee, Robert Cottrell, John H Lahde, Ben Von Bergen, Philip F Clark, Douglas Gordon, Estates of: Jane Purvis (issue of fact,) Emmaliasa Purvis (same,) Anna Goodman (same) Bryan McCahill (same.) Archibald M Stewart, William R Sine, Thomas Clarke, Joseph Salomon, Jeannette W Heyman, Henry Pensel, Friedericka Schiedwachter, Achille J Louis, Phillip Kalmus, Hannah J Nerrmann, Raphael Greenbaum.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 2 P. M. Case on—Amos F Eno.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will:

Samuel Horowits. Estate of: Mary C Callahan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Bridgeport Nat Bk<Kiers.
A & R Kufilk<Stern, Tomback & McPhee<Fleischer.
Hansen, Schackleton & Ward<Carmichael, H H Hansen Co<Snow.
Hansen<Olmstead.
Brown<Klaseburgh.
Schlechter<Reed.
Stemmler<Thompson.
Lalman<Allen.
Ebbert<Bach.
Aeolian Co<Haight.
Cowles<Boehm.
Samuels<Prince.
Tamarkin<Title Guar. &c, Co.
Kreuser<Shassberger.
Zahn<Buchsbaum Co.
Fingerhut<Kahn.
Goldstein<Fischel.
Merchants Bk of Canada<Faber.
Pierce<Allen.
Plummer<Lowenthal.
Brukenfeld<Compton-Richmond Co.

Herasberg<Standard Plumbing Sup Co.
Hume<Rapp.
Feltner<Wasserman.
Fink<Hornthal & Co.
Blumenthal<Rittmaster.
Brenner<Bernstein.
Zeman<Goetzner.
Osthein<Astna Mtg (8)
Ward<White.
Naughton Con<Kerfs.
Du Pont, &c, Co<Tofano.
Zeman<Goertner.
Brosky<Forgow.
Schosberg<Hickson & Co.
Silverman<NY & Cuba Mail S S Co.
Sandrowitz<Strulowitz
Garson<L & RR.
Bradway & Scott<Holmes Realty P & M Corp<Benson Bros.
Weinberg<Altman.
Rosenbaum<Burns Bros.
Carroll<Doelger.
Sandrowitz<Strulovitz.
Krieger<Margulies.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J. Albert<Albert.

Neidig<Neidig.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 8308.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Platt, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.

Mangan<Wilson.
Burkley<Weiz & Z.
Ledger<C I & B RR.
Lagerstron<Nassau RR.
Arent<Keating.
Williams<McNulty Bros.
Lanning<Regensburg.
Halloran<US Steel Products Co.
Schoenewerg<Johnston
Stein<Snyder et al.
Durkee<Riehl.
Melion<Kaufold.
Chestnut<N Y Con RR.
Mele<Waterbury Co.
Johnson<B H R R.
Cohen<Naz R R.
Adelstein<Goodman.
Stern<So B'klyn Ry.
Houston<NY Prm Co.
Fisher<Nas R R.
Huber<Lawless.
Burke<42d St, Man & St 42nd Av Ry.
Restivo<NY Telesph.
Hudson<B H RR.

Rosenberg<Nassau RR
Fisher<same.
Byron<Weinbros R E.
Greenstein<NY Con RR.
Levitz<C I & B RR.
Levitan<Goldsmith Ref Co.
Romm<Koeppel.
Young<Brown.
Ditchick<Nassau RR.
Summerfield<Ofsink.
Berkowitz<B H RR.
Cohen<Nassau RR.
Thomas<B H RR.
Khristopoulus<Economy et al.
McCaffrey<CNY.
Keyes<O'Shea et al.
Wills<Elwin.
Santangelo<Cowan et al.
Empire State Dairy Co<CNY.
Johnson<C I & B RR.
Lotan<NY R H RR.
Jones et al<Erie RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Helfand<Miller et al.
Stronger<Cohen.
Jucsam<So B'klyn Ry.
Schoneberger<Fey.
Schoor<Rosenthal.
Carlo<Gerken et al.
Ginsberg<Nassau RR.
Warren<N Y Rys.
Gannon<No Am Bwg.
Mango<Polo.
Foltzer<Wasserman.
Dansig<B H RR.
Chase<MacNish.
Hansen<B H RR.
Megamis<D, L & W RR.
Wagner<Oswego Co Agricultural Society.
Hansen<Turner & Blanchard.
Schiff<Fisher Bros.
Meyerowits<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
McMulkin<same.
Bieber<Nassau RR.
Engstrom<Vogt.
Terwilliger<BH RR.
Barnie<Scalso Co.
Hellyer<Board of Education.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8241.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Thomas, A., P. J.:

Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re Bklyn Bar Assn (8.)
Re McDevitt infants, &c, (8.)

Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Wenaley<CNY & Edison Co of N Y (2.)

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:

Knapp<Knapp.
Sheridan<Fraser.
Terwilliger<Hudson Co
McLean<McLean.
Redden<Edison Co.
Briscoe<City of Mt. Vernon.
Hack<Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor.
Stoppiok<Goldstein.
Schoesmaker<Pittsburgh Co.
Lynch<Mutual Life Ins Co.
People<Bergman.
Gregory<Manhattan Pipe Co.
Filipowicz<Amer Mfg Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Colwell Lead Co<Singer.
Miller<Oliver.
Levy<Patterson.
Stapf<Stapf.
Re People's Surety.
Huber<Lawless.
Roeder<Silver.
Speth<Nirling.
Burchell<Burchell.
Johnston<North.
Block<Rosenblatt.
Stoddard<Globe Indemnity Co.
Williams<Peter Keeler Bldg Co.
Solomon<Fisher.
Re Seneca Av (hearing 2 P. M.)
Hogan<Carpilowsky, N Y Life Ins Co<Fultonada Realty.
Ehler<Koehl.
Brabson<Kneuper, Ryan<Ryan.

Miller<Cook.
Re 24th Av (Mitchell)
Joyce<Berguist.
Re 54th-56th Sts.
Re 66th St.
Re Desena.
I & Romsen Mfg Co<Darcy.
London<Cheeseman.
Rudnick<Rubin.
Ferrando<Calderazso.
Rubert<D'Esterre.
Clarke<1,175 De Kalb Av Co, Inc.
Swan<Swan.
Mackey<Illinois Surety Co (2.)
N Y Telephone Co<Schlemmer.
Weiner<Ross.
Re Samuels.
Re Debevoise Av.
Weissman<Mendeloff (hearing 2 P. M.)

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J. Albert<Albert.

Neidig<Neidig.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 8308.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Platt, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.

Mangan<Wilson.
Burkley<Weiz & Z.
Ledger<C I & B RR.
Lagerstron<Nassau RR.
Arent<Keating.
Williams<McNulty Bros.
Lanning<Regensburg.
Halloran<US Steel Products Co.
Schoenewerg<Johnston
Stein<Snyder et al.
Durkee<Riehl.
Melion<Kaufold.
Chestnut<N Y Con RR.
Mele<Waterbury Co.
Johnson<B H R R.
Cohen<Naz R R.
Adelstein<Goodman.
Stern<So B'klyn Ry.
Houston<NY Prm Co.
Fisher<Nas R R.
Huber<Lawless.
Burke<42d St, Man & St 42nd Av Ry.
Restivo<NY Telesph.
Hudson<B H RR.

Rosenberg<Nassau RR
Fisher<same.
Byron<Weinbros R E.
Greenstein<NY Con RR.
Levitz<C I & B RR.
Levitan<Goldsmith Ref Co.
Romm<Koeppel.
Young<Brown.
Ditchick<Nassau RR.
Summerfield<Ofsink.
Berkowitz<B H RR.
Cohen<Nassau RR.
Thomas<B H RR.
Khristopoulus<Economy et al.
McCaffrey<CNY.
Keyes<O'Shea et al.
Wills<Elwin.
Santangelo<Cowan et al.
Empire State Dairy Co<CNY.
Johnson<C I & B RR.
Lotan<NY R H RR.
Jones et al<Erie RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Helfand<Miller et al.
Stronger<Cohen.
Jucsam<So B'klyn Ry.
Schoneberger<Fey.
Schoor<Rosenthal.
Carlo<Gerken et al.
Ginsberg<Nassau RR.
Warren<N Y Rys.
Gannon<No Am Bwg.
Mango<Polo.
Foltzer<Wasserman.
Dansig<B H RR.
Chase<MacNish.
Hansen<B H RR.
Megamis<D, L & W RR.
Wagner<Oswego Co Agricultural Society.
Hansen<Turner & Blanchard.
Schiff<Fisher Bros.
Meyerowits<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
McMulkin<same.
Bieber<Nassau RR.
Engstrom<Vogt.
Terwilliger<BH RR.
Barnie<Scalso Co.
Hellyer<Board of Education.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8241.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Mary E. Amerman,
Lizzie Noeth.
Accounting of:
Leander Josephs,
Charlotte Barnett,
Pauline Bores,
(Briggs.)
George Sparrow,
Sarah Fischer,
Alexander E. Orr,
John Quinn,

Walter J. Beck,
Florence Rendell,
William A. Zell,
Catherine Doty,
Michael J. Ahern,
Stewart Barr,
A. Anderson,
Leah Fain.
Estates of:
J. Sapherstein,
Franklin Zuinby.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Lavey<Nassau El RR.
Anderson<same.
Day<Re H RR.
Rothstein<Greenberg.
McDonald<Nassau Elec RR.
Gordon<B H RR.
Wallech<same.
Koenig<same.
Oselski<B, Q Co & S RR.

Davis<Glasser.
Daniville<Wendell & Co.
Hansen<Nass RR El.
Slotkin<same.
Hohner<B H RR.
Bierfeld<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Grogan<B H RR.
Hart<same.
Glass<Rosenberg.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Nightingale<Brandies.
Rinehart & Dennis Co<Collier.
Decker<Lindner.
Prime<Merian.
Lafayette Holding Co<Irving Nat Bank.
Gorey<Coorey.
Lynch<Gallagher.
Stumbones<Vil of Port Chester.

Von Beetsen<Mortimer.
Cohen<Rolfsen Rity.
Hurdman<Gadney Farm Co.
Polk<Lancaster Rlty.
Donahue<Donahue.
Smith<Villarena.
Bodtsmon<McDonald.
Griffiths<Crary.

The following causes may be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Miller<Russo.
Hepburn<Long.
West Brewing Co<Carbough.
Banks<Olim.
Gallon<Hussar.
Ehler<Ehler.
Raynes<Raynes.
Anderson<Dieterich.

Highest number reached on call, 218.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Newell<Pratt.
Dolan<Ellis.
Luciano<Lawrence Park Realty Co.
Laxson<Bardenn.
Krupilis<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Wilson<Waits.
Ranft<Eissle.
Petitte<NY C & H R RR Co.

Willenborg<City of Yonkers.
Schulman<Gordon.
Peck<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Galleio<West Elec RR Trio<Cuggoli.
Cahill<Sagenhaleder.
Lo Calio<Petrotta.

The remainder of the calendar goes over the term.

PART III.—Recess.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Knoll<B, Q C & S RR.
McEnany<B H RR.
Devlin<Flynn.
Duncan<Kahrs.
Aasara<Infant's Chevrolet Motor.
Grae<B H RR Co.
Hanaway<Rapid Tr Subway Con Co.

Kaiser<Frost.
Eschmann<Park & T.
Broderick<Holbrook.
C P R Corp.
Seager's Garage<N Y & Queens Gas Co.
Montiverdi<N Y & Q County Ry Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

McGinnis, as admx<Wilson & E Const Co (2.)
Weinstein<Wehrum.
Meehan<Meehan.

Hagenmeier<Hamnacher, S & Co.
Champion<CNY.
Furst<B H RR Co.
O'Donnell<Lee.
Trumpy<C N Hubbard, Jones & Co.
Welck<B H RR.
Barge<Muller.
Beatty<Hicks.
Castlomagno<Chernes.
Keith<Snare & Triest.
Willmott<L I RR.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Koscherak<Koscherak. Lewis<Lewis.

Dworkin<Dworkin.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Gurewitz<B A & C A Williams, Inc, (2.)

Highest number reached on regular order, 831.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

J Burke Impt<McCaffery.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.

Claassen<Int R T. Butler<same.
Moresca<G J Stephens, Inc.
Kirsinger<Murtah.

Siedman<Horowitz.
Collins<Olmstead.
Ogostinnella<R Carvel
Dugatch<Wiertz (2.)
Goldstein<Smiley.

Bronx County.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Hess<Handibode.
Laing<McCue.
Re Dexter.
Corn<Miller.
Wallenstein<Arena.
Rosenbaum<R Carvel

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 35, w s, 75 ft s of Hester St, 25x87.6; Harris Sackin to Sarah Osainsky, 5,403 15th Av., Brooklyn, all liens, June 26.....$1

COOPER ST, s s, 275 ft e of Hawthorne St, 25x100; Theo. Hetzler, executor of Martha Barringer, to Theo. B. Barringer, 351 Carleton Av., Brooklyn, June 5; attorney, Herbert M. Tuets, 580 5th Av.....$1,000

DYCKMAN ST, e s, at intersection of centre line of 10th Av. to Sherman Creek and Harlem River, 219± irregular to Harlem River Driveway, foreclosure, June 22; E. J. Ludvigh, referee, to George C. Smith, 39 West 56th St, 1-8 part, mtg $43,000, all liens, June 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 45 Cedar St.....$500

NORTH MOORE ST, 9, 24.1x75.2x23.8x75.5, w s; 51st St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x102.2; Percy H. Williams, trustee, to Frederick A. Tanner, 155 West 80th St, quitclaim, June 23.....$1

PLEASANT AV, 359, w s, 17.7ft s of 119th St, 18.8x75; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Giovanni and Vincenzo Savarese et al., all at 356 East 12th St, June 6, mtg $5,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

9TH AV, s e corner of 35th St, 98.9x79.9; Maze Realty Co. of New York to Bezan Realty Co., 2,050 Broadway, mtg $128,750, all liens, June 9; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

12TH ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x103.3; Jacob Silberman et al. to Harris Silberman, New York City, mtg $86,000, all liens, Oct. 2, 1907; attorneys, Marks & Marks, 61 Park Row.....$100

26TH ST, 452 West, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.8, foreclosure, May 15; Eugene E. Spiegelberg, referee, to Josephine C. Christman, 20 St. Nicholas Av, subject two mtgs June 26; attorneys, Stern & R., 149 Broadway.....$100

88TH ST, s s, 147.11 ft w of Park Av, 51.7x62.7x irregular; Maze Realty Co. of New York to Exam Realty Co., 2,650 Broadway, mtg $68,000, all liens, June 9; attorneys, A. & N. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

108TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.11; Michael D. Angelo to Pasquale Reale, 2,474 Belmont Av, all liens, May 1.....$1

119TH ST, n s, 321.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.10; Solomon Bossak to Cath. Darlind, 1,380 Washington Av, mtg $8,000, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95.11; Tion Realty Co. to Simon Fink, 810 West 80th St, mtg $68,000, Dec. 9, 1914; attorneys, Jonas, L. & N., 115 B'way.....$100

124TH ST, 132 West, s s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 30x99.11; Jos. F. Feist to 133 West 134th Street Realty Co., 408 West 42d St, June 24; attorney, John J. Phealan, 261 Broadway.....$1

141ST ST, 212 and 214 West, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11, foreclosure June 20; Loring M. Black, Jr., referee, to William C. Butler et al., trustees for Cassie M. M. James, June 23; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St.....$38,000

156TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Manhattan Heights Improvement Corporation, to Broadway, mtg $70,000, all liens, June 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

186TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x114.10; William D. Kilpatrick to Riverview Construction Co., 21 Waverley Place, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

191ST ST, s s, 199 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 51x95.9x51.1x98.7; John Boyland Company to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $50,000, all liens, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Delta Holding Corporation to the Ardshane Realty Company, Inc., 35 William St., mtg $50,000, all liens, June 23; attorney, same.....$100

192D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Delta Holding Corporation to John Boyland Company, 2,302 Andrews Av., Bronx, mtg $17,000, all liens, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

CRIMMINS AV, w s, 112.6 ft s of St. Ann's Av, 112.6x70; also St. Ann's Av, e s, 188 ft s of St. Mary's St, 50.1x90; John K. McAfee to Mary R. McAfee, 359 West 58th St; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$100

HAMMOND AV, w s, 275 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; Charles E. Moore, referee, to Charles H. Lockwood, 828 East 146th St, mtg $4,000, June 23; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av.....$4,500

JACKSON AV, 828 and 830, e s, 6.x87.6; Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., to Albert Rosenthal, 200 West 81st St, mtgs $49,000, June 22; attorney, Jacob S. Rosenthal, 27 William St.....$100

KELLY ST, w s, 266 ft n of Longwood Av, 40x100; Harold C. Knoepel, referee, to Celine Schneider, 349 West 22d St, June 21; attorney, John B. Quintin, 257 Broadway..$30,100

LOT Q Q, map of Unionport; Dora Frank to Emily Levison, 7 West 120th St, June 22; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$1

MACY PLACE, s s, 75 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x94.9, Annie McCormick to Nora Hough, 2,786 Creston Av, March 10; attorney, Eidlitz & Cullen, 31 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret Burke to Nora Hough, 328 Washington Av, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., June 24; same attorney..$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 95 ft s of Van Nest Av, 25x66.1 to Unionport Road, 20x27x77; Joseph V. Carr to Ira F. Marshall, 489 Hancock St, Brooklyn, mtg $1,500, May 2; attorney, Ira F. Marshall, 489A Hancock St, Brooklyn.....$100

3D AV, 3,786, e s, 25x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Isidor Reison, 3,758 3d Av, mortgage $6,400, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

174TH ST, s s, 36.2 feet e of Park Av, 100.1x163.8, Mary A. Kirkham to Susannah S. Folz, 1,895 Washington Av, and another, June 20; attorney, B. F. Gerding, 470 Fremont Av.....$100

175TH ST, 782 East, s s, 45x141.10; Esmeralda Allen to August Schussler, 782 East 175th St, mtg $42,500, June 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

223D ST, 664 and 666 East, s s, 50x107; James E. Sturner to Anton Welleder, 411 East 85th St, June 13; attorney, P. J. McGrath, 80 Malden Lane.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

HOUSTON ST, 288 and 290, east s. and b.; Samuel Bonts to Abraham B. Newman, 65 East 2d St, 2 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Adolph H. Trebitsch, 113 Henry St.....$1,500

INTERIOR LOT at centre line block between 71st and 72d Sts., and 113.8 ft w of exterior street, runs n 21x e 50x n 25.6± e 20x n 46.6 to centre line x70 to beginning, space not less than 26 ft above present ground level over above land, with rights for support for a garage; George H. Storm & Co. to Charles Gottfried, 351 East 77th St, 18 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, Isidore Ehrman, 41 Park Row.....

50 p. c. of taxes and $500 1ST AV, 365, space in Liberty Theatre; N. Krikorin to Abraham Ganes, 365 First Av, 1 year from July 1, 1916; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 115th St.....$264

1ST AV, 442, s floor e and part 3d floor; Carl H. Schultz to August Heimberg, 442 1st Av, 1 11-12 years from June 1, 1916.....$474

69TH ST, 243 and 245 West, five-story apartment, all; 245 West Sixty-ninth Street Co., Inc., to West End Apartment Hotel Co., 1,013 Kelly St, 21 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel Wohlstetter, 1,656 Madison Av.....$6,250

Bronx.

DALY AV, e s, 415.6 ft n of 179th St, runs n 16.7x e 326.11 to Vyse Av x s 5.6x w 83.10x s 16x w 243.1 to Daly Av x 150± n 15x w 91.7 to beginning; also interior lot, begins 125 ft s of 180th St and 105.4 ft w of Vyse Av, runs e 5.2x s 154.7x w 126.4x n 157.4x e — to beginning; Marie Krabo to John R. Peterson, 1,562 Crotona Park East, 21 years, from July 1, 1916; attorney, Manton Marks, 100 Broadway. Taxes and assessments over $5,000 and $360 to $1,200.

FORDHAM ROAD, 362 East, store; Adams Realty Co. to Josie R. Hart, 950 Aldus St, 5 years, from April 1, 1915; attorney, J. R. Hart, on premises.....$948 to $1,080

ST. ANN'S AV, 158, all; 135th St. East; Minnie Israel and another to August Bolte, 158 St. Ann's Av, 10 years, from Aug. 15, 1916; attorney, Herman Borsig, 361 East 138th St.....$1,740

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

39TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Sophie Boyle against Joseph A. Becker, partition; attorney, G. Goodmann.

115TH ST, 8 West; Rose Heyman against Emil Frankel, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. K. Heyman.

128TH ST, 47 West; Mathilde A. Moller against Bertha Nasanowitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller & Bretzfelder.

192D ST, 29 East; John Kolner against Michael Schliesser et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. Berger.

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 74.1x79.1; Antonio Buonodono against Wick Realty Co., Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, C. H. Bellows.

LOTS 14 to 21, inclusive, map of property known as the Bronxdale Manor, 24th Ward; William Saier et al. against Henry Doscher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. B. Plante.

LOT 57, Block 2,621, Section 10, on tax map; City of New York against James B. Blossom et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 58, Block 2,621, Section 10, on tax map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 59, Block 2,621, Section 10, on tax map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 76, Block 2,621, Section 10, on tax map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 77, Block 2,621, Section 10, on tax map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 22, Block 3,046, Section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Maria Henry et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 13, Block 3,181, Section 11, on tax map; same against Clarence Realty & Construction Co., action same; attorney, same.

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Ideal home of 7 large, light, airy rooms and a fine bath; lower part stucco; spacious porch around house; Summer kitchen; plot 75x130; variety of young fruit trees and berry patch; hot-water heat; large attic and full cement cellar; convenient to depot, trolley, and bathing beach; owner must have $500 cash and will arrange balance to suit. A. Denton, Box 114 Times Downtown.

$12 monthly buys my fine little poultry farm in a big town, one hour out; good 6-room house and plenty of ground to raise chickens, vegetables, fruit, and berries, which can be sold in town; small amount down to a reliable family. Barshad, Box 134 Times Downtown.

For Sale, a Bargain.—Splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat; all improvements; in cultured, restricted community; 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, water, and electricity; 40 minutes from New York City; need $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Bargain, Box 275 Times Downtown.

CORNER STORE and Basement,
14TH STREET AND 7TH AVE.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room home and bath to a good party for $100 down, and $12 a month; near city; improvements and a nice garden plot. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Cedarhurst Park; new, modern stucco houses, 9 and 11 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $900 to $1,100 unfurnished. D. Feder, Cedarhurst, or local agents.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 20 minutes out, L. I.; commutation, 12½c. Small payment, bal. as rent. J. Madden, 325 East 31st St.

A few desirable Highland Sound View bungalow sites; plots about five acres; North Shore, near Northport, Long Island. H. Heinichel, Northport, New York.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 31 Chambers St., New York.

Beautiful seashore bungalows, all improvements, $2,500 up; few for rent for Summer, $250 up. Saltaire, 47 West 34th. Tel. 1697 Greeley.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 3900. 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y. For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; six large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to station; commutation $5.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $4,500. 'Phone any evening after 7 P. M., Mrs. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

MONTVALE, NORTHERN NEW JERSEY. For Sale—Modern red sandstone residence on ridge; 14 rooms, 3 baths, stable, garage, and all modern conveniences; seven acres of land; commuting distance; photographs and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 Liberty St., New York City.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Beautiful 12-room resid

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Temperatures are now near or above the normal generally over interior districts east of the Mississippi River and in the West Gulf States, the Rocky Mountains, and South Plateau regions. They are quite high over the Southwest, readings of 100 or more being recorded Monday afternoon in the interior of Texas, Southern New Mexico, and Southern Arizona.

Local showers have fallen in the last twenty-four hours along the Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts and in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the South Plains States, and the Far Northwest. In other regions the weather remained fair.

Indications are that in New England, New York, and the Upper Ohio Valley local showers Tuesday or Tuesday night will be followed by fair weather on Wednesday. In the upper lake region, the Lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States there will be local showers.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate south, with fair weather; Middle Alantic Coast, light to moderate south to west, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, light to gentle southeast, with local showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably followed by showers by night. Wednesday, overcast.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday, Wednesday, overcast.

Western New York—Local showers Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	65	68	4 P. M.	72	73
6 A. M.	62	69	6 P. M.	70	67
9 A. M.	64	73	9 P. M.	67	65
12 M.	66	76	11 P. M.	69	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 100 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

8:18—3014 Eldridge St., (auto;) Jacob Baron ..... Loss. $50

9:45—8 W. 17 St.; H. L. Levy ..... None

10:55—2,335 3 Av.; Wm. C. Schroannenean ..... Slight

P. M.

3:00—1,161 Hos Av., the Bronx; Abraham Berman ..... Slight

3:15—619 E. 9 St.; Cecilia Rinder ..... Slight

3:25—512 W. 136 St.; Andrew Schlatti ..... Slight

3:58—211 W. 61 St.; Norman Meyer ..... Slight

9:10—Lafayette & Great Jones Sts., (auto;) Rogers, Peet & Co. ..... Slight

6:25—313 E. 50 St.; Tony Marsala ..... Slight

8:10—138 Waverley Pl., Jacob Schneider ..... Not given

9:25—817 W. 20 St.; Henry Clark ..... Slight

10:15—Front 254 Lafayette St., (motor cycle;) Henry Horrowitz ..... Slight

10:25—668 3 Av.; William Bradley ..... Slight

10:35—1,483 Lexington Av.; F. Plumb ..... Slight

11:40—10 Madison St.; S. Cherpin ..... Slight

11:45—632 E. 12 St.; J. Gapko $300

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Ingo F. Hartman, teacher in P. S. 106, Manhattan, will leave this city on the 9 A. M. train on Monday with 100 boys for Pine Tree Camp on Schroon Lake in the Adirondack Mountains, with an altitude of 1,000 feet. It is his second season there. He will be accompanied by his wife. They are both well-known tennis players in the Bronx.

The graduation exercises of the Washington Irving High School will be held at 8 P. M. tomorrow in the auditorium of the school.

The Committee on Visual Instruction, Science Department, National Education Association, will meet at the American Museum of Natural History at 9:30 A. M. on July 7. Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art Work in the New York High schools, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Technique of Exhibitions." Alvan N. White, State Superintendent of Instruction, New Mexico, will deliver an address on "Advantage of Motion Pictures for Schools." District Supt. Edward W. Stitt will preside.

The Alumni Association of the New York Training School for Teachers has planned the following: Sept. 23, the alumni picnic; Sept. 29, open meeting; Oct. 4, meeting of Executive Committee; Oct. 6, annual business meeting; Oct. 21, alumni hike; Oct. 27, open meeting.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will have its headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria (banquet hall) during the convention of the National Education Association, July 1 to 8. It has arranged a reception and entertainment for the members of the National Education Association and their friends at the Biltmore at 9:30 P. M. on July 6. President Grace C. Strachan will say a few words in greeting. There will be music, refreshments, and dancing.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will let the pension question rest until September. It will continue to work for a sound pension law that will settle the pension question for all time. "Thus will the schools be relieved of worn-out teachers by honorable and not by the heartless dismissal that threatens them. Thus also will the payment of absence refunds be hastened." The association warns teachers against contributing money to any but regularly and formally elected representatives of the teachers.

The Women Principals' Eligible List Association will hold a meeting at the Martha Washington Hotel at 4:15 P. M. tomorrow.

The Professional Elementary Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at the Hotel Manhattan at 4 P. M. on Thursday.

Licenses as substitute teacher to teach in the vocational schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following: Automobile repairing, James Fairbairn; electric wiring, Robert Jackson; mechanical drawing, Abraham Markwitz; printing, Max Liman; sign painting, Joseph I. Shapiro.

A license as substitute teacher of trade drawing in the vocational classes of the elementary schools has been granted to Isaiah A. Abrahams.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—1st Lt. J. C. Gotwals, Corps of Engrs., will report to Lt. Col. H. Jervey, Corps of Engrs., President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion.

Orders of June 15 relating to Capts. C. S. Babcock, 4th Cav., and C. E. Hawkins, Q. M. C., revoked.

Orders of June 16 relating to Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Q. M. C., an orders of June 19 relating to Capt. C. S. Babcock, 4th Cav., revoked.

1st Lt. J. W. Turner, M. R. C., is relieved from duty in Southern Dept. and will proceed home and report by telegraph to Adjutant Gen. of the army.

Following 1st Lts. of the M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and station: T. J. Butler, W. L. Shamp, B. O. Thrasher, and J. G. Murray, Jr.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will report by telegraph at once to Commanding Gen., Southern Dept., for duty and station: F. D. Cooke, J. C. Breitling, J. McConnell, and Walter C. Johnson.

Maj. W. A. Mitchell and Capt. R. T. Ward, Corps of Engrs., will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

Orders of June 7, relating to Maj. W. A. Mitchell, Corps of Engrs., revoked.

Navy.

Capts. W. H. G. Bullard, Supt. Naval Radio Service, June 24, to command the Arkansas, July 7, and W. R. Shoemaker, from command of the Arkansas, home, wait orders.

Lt. Commander R. D. White, to four months' sick leave.

Lts. J. S. Evans, works General Electric Co., July 15, to New York City, connection the New Mexico and on board when commissioned, and L. C. Johnson, Aid on Staff, Commander, Division 7, to charge Navy Recruiting Station, Worcester, Mass.

Ens. V. Wood, the Yankton, to the Arkansas; F. M. Earle, the New York, to the Yankton; G. S. Dale, the Illinois, to the North Dakota; G. F. Lamont, the Kentucky to the Maine, and E. S. McCoach, to the Kentucky.

Chief Machs. J. V. Jacobsen, Newport Training Station, to the Delaware, and J. R. Busch, to the Hartford.

Mach. G. F. Blass, the Hartford, to Newport Training Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax, at Nagasaki; Aylwin, at Eastport; Bushnell, L-1, L-4, and L-3, at Philadelphia; Celtic, at Monte Christi; G-2, at New London; McDougal, at Portland; Mohawk, at Washington; Orion, at Boston; Peoria and Roe, at Key West; Porter, at North River; Prometheus, at Norfolk, and the South Dakota, at San Francisco.

Sailed—Brutus, San Francisco for San Diego; Eagle, Guantanamo for New York; Flusser and Reid, Key West for Vera Cruz; Hannibal, Survey Grounds for Grand Cayman; Macdonough, New London for Oyster Bay; Maryland, San Diego for Mexican waters; Neptune, Port au Prince for Guantanamo; Nevada, Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Rodgers, Boston for Portland; Solace, Cape Haitien for Monte Christi; Sterling, Genoa for Hampton Roads via Gibraltar, and the Wheeling, Frontera for Carmen.

The flag of the Commander, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Alabama to the Rhode Island.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, D. G. Glavin, 63, as station house att., 60 days, 4 P. M., June 27; W. Wehrenberg, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, and C. H. Wash, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, to 2 L. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., June 28.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol, W. Brod, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 23; T. A. Sheehy, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 28; S. M. Dunphy, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; D. McArdle, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; E. Schmitt, 30, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; J. J. Ward, 20, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 4; J. J. Devins, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 4; L. Spamer, 279, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 4.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. Scanlon, 14.

Fire Department.

Advancements, in grade, to take effect 8 A. M. on the dates specified, 2d to 1st grade, July 1: T. F. Doyle, Eng. 3; A. Youngsworth, Eng. 2; John F. Watts, Eng. 5; G. A. Strohschein, Eng. 5; M. Strauss, Eng. 8; J. J. Burns, No. 8, Eng. 8; J. W. Tocher, Eng. 13; T. V. McDonough, Eng. 18; M. J. Brennan, Eng. 17; Al. E. Donovan, No. 2, Eng. 18; D. W. Lane, Eng. 18; W. C. Schencke, Eng. 19; C. S. Corbett, Eng. 20; W. Hasper, Eng. 21; G. H. Schilling, Eng. 22; R. W. Grant, Eng. 23; J. J. Hayes, No. 2, Eng. 26; H. C. Witte, Eng. 26; N. Hanover, Eng. 27; T. Fink, Eng. 27; E. Heins, Eng. 28; G. H. Shields, Eng. 28; P. McCullagh, Eng. 30; J. Costello, Eng. 30; W. Busse, Eng. 31; W. P. Seyer, Eng. 31; J. A. Harley, Eng. 32; S. O. A. Williamson, Eng. 33; C. Notter, Eng. 212; C. J. Lloyd, Eng. 217; F. W. Miller, Eng. 217; A. Pfund, Eng. 218; W. J. Driscoll, Eng. 218; P. F. O'Brien, Jr., Eng. 220; T. J. Barry, No. 1, Eng. 222; Henry Roth, Eng. 33; L. Goldschneider, Eng. 33; J. Loughman, Eng. 35; W. J. Schultz, Eng. 36; J. B. Wienants, Eng. 36; W. E. Frush, Eng. 39; A. A. Gaffney, Eng. 40; T. J. Barry, No. 2, Eng. 40; J. A. Flanagan, Eng. 44; J. J. A. Sheridan, Eng. 56; D. M. Lynch, Eng. 58; M. J. Tracey, Eng. 59; H. J. Sauerbrey, Eng. 67; T. Ford, Eng. 72; W. F. Martin, Eng. 74; J. J. Hastings, Eng. 74; E. S. Quinn, Eng. 93; J. B. Holahan, Eng. 93; H. L. Koecher, Eng. 155; J. A. Hoppenhauer, Eng. 159; A. G. Benson, Eng. 203; H. C. Bell, Eng. 204; J. C. Foster, Eng. 206; F. Bidell, Eng. 207; J. A. Tynan, Eng. 208; C. G. Secwald, Eng. 209; P. A. Joyce, Eng. 211; L. V. Hendrickson, Eng. 211; C. L. Lockwood, Eng. 211; J. O'Connell, No. 2, Eng. 243; W. Ryan, Eng. 244; J. L. Bowe, Eng. 245; H. V. Kinney, Eng. 245; W. F. Simendinger, Eng. 251; J. Lang, Eng. 251.

H. F. McCormack, Eng. 224; M. A. J. Urgo, Eng. 224; J. Steinberger, Eng. 225; E. L. Schwab, 227; R. Brown, 229; W. G. Adams, 229; W. Harnuth, 230; M. Vilinsky, 231; L. Gerken, 231; J. A. McCrea, 231; F. Kukelkorn, 233; T. P. Carroll, 234; J. P. Dunleavy, No. 2, 234; P. J. Deegan, 234; C. Ziegler, 235; T. Gargan, 235; G. M. J. Sihler, 236; H. O'Hanlon, 238; L. Favelet, 239; M. L. Waldeck, 240; E. Schoeck, 252; A. H. Holler, 254; H. Tewes, 265; J. H. Miller, 267; C. W. Lynch, 269; H. M. Murray, 269; E. M. McGarry, 279; W. C. R. Heynes, 282; H. L. Lemken, 283; E. P. McCormack, 284; A. F. Ryan, 295; E. E. Hegewald, H. & L. 1; J. J. Feeley, 2; W. H. Dunn, 3; F. J. Jambor, 3; J. Egan, 5; D. J. Morrell, 6; D. J. Hanley, 10; C. Kohlenberger, Jr., 11; W. F. Stanton, 13; T. Herlihy, 13; J. Hannon, 14; J. A. Herold, 16; E. Williams, 20; J. P. Cavanagh, 21; F. A. Wulff, 20; M. F. Sheridan, 28; J. J. Ryan, No. 2, 23; M. J. Powers, 23; W. Vogt, 23; F. G. Kaiser, 23; T. Faughnan, 23; W. J. McEmry, 25; W. L. Lamb, 26; B. J. Coyle, 28; M. J. Bayard, 30; G. W. Reilly, 43; H. C. Schryver, 44; S. H. Scanlon, 49; W. Luthin, 81; W. M. Twomey, 103; C. J. Lochart, Jr., 104; H. E. Engelmann, 106; C. J. McGee, 109; J. M. Gallagher, 110; J. M. Dunleavy, 111; W. H. Dempsey, 111; P. Roeper, 115; S. Lukcas, 115; J. P. Digney, 118; G. F. Norton, 119; W. J. Dunning, 120; M. J. Higgins, 122; H. J. Holzberger, 124; P. F. Walsh, 127; W. H. Travers, 131; P. H. Engel, 137; J. H. Weber, 140; A. P. Zels, 143; W. R. Stillwell, 79; J. E. Monohan, 102; W. W. Heinrich, 103; R. E. Ellis, 104; H. Carter, 107; W. C. Miller, No. 2, 110; W. F. Gallagher, 146.

Fourth to third grade, July 1: P. F. McKenna, Eng. 3; J. A. Gloeckner, Eng. 5; H. E. Griffard, Eng. 5; A. Golipsky, Eng. 17; E. P. McLoughlin, Eng. 4; J. F. Farrell, Eng. 13; J. G. Guide, Eng. 16; E. Schneider, Eng. 20; D. Maloney, Eng. 27; F. J. Farrell, Eng. 30; C. Kalbfell, Eng. 39; W. H. Lutken, Eng. 76; R. J. Long, Eng. 44; W. J. Chapin, Eng. 207; F. P. McCready, Eng. 212; W. R. Burness, Eng. 217; A. Fey, Eng. 224; J. L. Klecak, Eng. 230; J. P. V. Heins, Eng. 251; E. P. Hollister, H. and L. 11; W. J. Winder, H. and L. 20; J. J. Fullam, H. and L. 29; C. A. Baldauf, H. and L. 40; J. V. Murray, H. and L. 44; J. A. Jennings, H. and L. 131; P. J. Baker, Eng. 27; F. J. McGurty, Eng. 40; C. A. Veigel, Eng. 53; C. Donivan, Eng. 76; J. Russert, Eng. 205; C. F. Frahne, Eng. 210; H. E. Hottenroth, Eng. 216; W. J. Hammer, Eng. 218; D. D. Mahoney, Eng. 226; C. L. Barry, Eng. 237; C. W. Holmes, H. and L. 10; B. F. Harrington, H. and L. 10; G. I. Reich, H. and L. 25; A. J. Gillespie, H. and L. 36; M. M. Hartnett, H. and L. 43; W. J. Rogers, H. and L. 76; D. McAlinden, H. and L. 146.

2d to 1st grade, July 5, A. C. Munschy, H. & L. 22.

4th to 3d grade, July 5, G. E. Ryan, Eng. 226; P. F. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 4; J. M. F. Hannor, H. & L. 146.

4th to 3d grade, July 8, J. A. McDermott, Eng. 20.

2d to 1st grade, July 9, W. J. Deasy, Eng. 14; J. H. Tiedemann, Eng. 20; W. H. Crowley, Eng. 30; T. M. White, Eng. 58; F. A. Erhardt, Eng. 76; E. E. Fox, Eng. 229; H. A. Harrower, Eng. 244; H. F. L. Simonis, Eng. 283; W. F. Eisenberg, H. & L. 18; P. F. Gillen, H. & L. 102; W. D. Wetherell, H. & L. 106; E. A. Brown, H. & L. 111; R. L. Weiss, H. & L. 120; W. J. Rappold, H. & L. 120; P. J. McArdle, Eng. 18; F. W. Low, Eng. 22; T. V. Behan, Eng. 54; D. A. Nixon, Eng. 74; J. J. Ryan, No. 8, Eng. 213; W. Waddell, Eng. 233; W. Kramer, Eng. 257; A. J. Hanner, H. & L. 20; R. Wood, H. & L. 76; P. Capillo, H. & L. 103; T. M. J. Smith, H. & L. 107; G. F. Gattung, H. & L. 119; F. M. Stenson, H. & L. 121; H. Kell, H. & L. 123; A. E. Rowan, Eng. 152.

4th to 3d grade, July 12, J. F. Ruggles, H. & L. 18.

2d to 1st grade, July 13, J. J. Snyder, Eng. 25.

4th to 3d grade, July 27, J. A. Hughes, Eng. 28.

The following probationary fireman will be directed to report to the Medical Board, 157 and 159 East 67th St., Manhattan, at 11 A. M. today: Cadet F. H. Kennedy, Eng. 8.

The resignation of Fire 1st gr. F. H. Schulz of H. & L. 86 has been accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., June 27.

Special leaves: Fire 2d gr. E. E. Jerolamon, Eng. 236, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 28; Fire 1st gr. F. Shanahan, Eng. 156, 48 hours, 8 A. M., June 27; Fire, 1st gr. F. R. Casey, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 27.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for master mechanic will be held on July 6.

The mental test for foreman asphalt worker was held yesterday. There were forty-four candidates.

The medical test for stationary engineer (hoist) will be held today. There are fifty-one candidates.

Applications for pathologist will be received until 4 P. M. on July 5.

The examination for Chief Municipal Examiner (pensions) has been canceled.

United States.

The commission announces for July 18 an examination for coal mining engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $2,400 to $4,000 per annum. The duties will include investigations in relation to coal mines, particularly investigations into the causes of mine explosions and other mine accidents, avoidable and unavoidable losses of coal in mining, and the method of remedying such accidents and losses. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, professional experience, and publications or reports. Graduation from a mining engineering course in a college or university of recognized standing and not less than five years' experience in coal mining including development of mines, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; room with bath; references.

MADISON AV., 313.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior house; refined appointments; double and single rooms; rates; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references; table guests.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Comfortable, newly furnished, homelike rooms; running water; subway; board; elevator service; Summer rates. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST. — Exceptionally desirable rooms; excellent table; fine service; moderate; references; telephone.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Large, quiet room; twin beds; private bath, lavatory; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 318 WEST. (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive pension; large rooms, private baths, excellent table; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 209 WEST.—An attractive home; quiet, refined surroundings; special opportunity to secure large double, cool rooms; singly or on suite; only one flight up, in newly furnished house; private baths, twin brass beds, box spring hair mattresses, Oriental rugs, Venetian furniture, parlor dining room; separate tables; superior accommodations at reduced Summer rates; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway and elevated; table board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Superior accommodations; cool rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms, with or without board; subway.

79TH, 114-132 WEST (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Beautiful large, small, medium rooms; electricity; board. Suchyler 5441.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming rooms; cool, well-ordered house; reasonable; table guests.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath, lavatory; Summer rates; excellent table. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant single rooms and bath; also suite or entire floor; home cooking; Summer rates. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

142D, 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean, cool rooms; telephone; board optional.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms, $5, $8, $9, $10 weekly; private baths, electric lights, telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

9TH, 52 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, with every convenience; $3 up; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST. — Attractive large and small rooms, bath; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large, quiet room; bath, electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

55 WEST 56TH ST.
Large room, private bath; electricity.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business gentlemen. Johnson, 5th floor.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Attractive parlor; running water; telephone; subway, elevated; references; Summer rates.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; parquet floor; reasonable.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room, tile bath, private house; gentleman only; $7 weekly for Summer; references. Columbus 1242.

52D, 20 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separate rooms. 2258 Circle.

72D, 147 WEST.—Ideal Summer location; large room, private bath; also other rooms.

73D, 260 WEST.—Table guests especially solicited; parlor dining room; separate tables; table d'hote dinners, 50c; single meals at less cost than at hotels and restaurants, recommended by present patrons.

73D, 153 WEST.—Fine large and small rooms; all improvements; low rate for Summer; near subway and elevated.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large and medium cool rooms; Summer rates; shower, electricity; references.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable large and medium rooms; private bath; $4 to $12.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exclusive house; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room with bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large front room, excellent location, opposite subway; references.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Sublet, July 1, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; comfortable; conveniences. Ireland.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Manhattan Sq.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable; electricity.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Rooms, with running water, electric light, elevator.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, cool front room, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

88TH, (349 West End Av.)—Single room, bath; $4; gentleman only.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; reasonable; reference; private residence. Barry.

92D, 46 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; convenient location; house under new management.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, private bath; other rooms; Summer rates.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; bath.

102D, 305 WEST, Riverside Drive.—Large front room, private bath; owner's residence.

105TH ST., 230 WEST.—The very best; two front connecting rooms; corner 105th and Broadway; absolutely clean; references, Beidler.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large and single, cool front rooms. Apartment 4 East.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Corner apartment; well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Fowler.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Two large, cool, connecting rooms, together or single. Apt. 3 West.

152D, 533 WEST.—Large room, private bath; northern exposure; owner's private residence.

152D, 598 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894, (157th Subway.)—Private, refined family have large outside room, overlooking Hudson; cool, airy, beautifully furnished, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment; business gentlemen, couple; references. Audubon 8807.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90th St.)—Attractively furnished front room; river view; private family; board optional. Phone Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; private family; $12 per week; references exchanged. L 35 Times.

RIVERSIDE, 587, (157th Subway.) — Furnished rooms, with or without board. Apt. 4D.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Two most attractive and reasonable rooms for one or two business men, overlooking park; every modern convenience; private family; references exchanged. Bell No. 2 on right.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Physician wishes room with private French family where French is spoken; references required. L 43 Times.

Room wanted with a respectable family, convenient to subway or "L," by business man. K 119 Times.

GENTLEMAN (Hebrew) desires furnished room in refined family uptown; particulars. L 84 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
Two practically new touring automobiles, only used four months, namely, Mercer toy tonneau, $950; Peerless 6-7 passenger, $750. Both automobiles exceptionally fine condition throughout, mechanically perfect, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; inspection and demonstration. Phone Wanamaker's Chauffeur, 2385 Astoria.

Packard 5-48 touring, with Westinghouse shock absorbers; good condition; cheap.

Packard 4-48 7-passenger; fine condition; slip covers; price right.

Packard 3-38; fine condition, touring; all these cars are guaranteed to be in good shape. BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE, 252 West 40th St.

—TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; who, but us, can show Packards, Whites, Macks, Saurers, Kreba, (worm drive,) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP., Tel. Circle 190. 136 West 52d St.

Fine used car; taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Packard, 3-35, 7-passenger touring; Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels. Packard, "4-48" touring, 7 pass. Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout. Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

Oldsmobile, (Baby,) 1916, cannot be told from brand new; shock absorbers, bumper, Pyrene, extra shoe, tube, and rim; full equipment; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Packard (Twin Six) Touring, 1-35.
Mercer (1915) Runabout, like new.
Lancia (1913) Runabout; perfect condition.
Packard (1915) Phaeton Touring; 38 H. P.
Turner, 15 Haines Hotel, Phone 3247 Bryant.

An Exceptional Opportunity.—Almost new Hudson 6 touring automobile; only used 4 months; electric starter, light, &c.; sacrifice $550. Plaza Storage, 102 Prospect St., opposite Brewster's, Long Island City.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
Late model; three passenger; complete; extra tire and wheel; owner wants cash. Garage, 305 West 79th St., near Riverside.

Practically new Studebaker, light five-passenger touring automobile, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; $375. Mrs. Smullen. Phone Astoria 2064.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
High-class, late model 1914; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500 for quick sale. Garage, 806 West 79th St.

Mercer Speedster, 1914, Model J35, very snappy, fine shape; sell reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway, open evenings.

Mercer 1915 touring, in wonderful condition; bargain. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Packard 1913, 6-48, five-passenger Phaeton; fine condition; $1,000. 1,700 Broadway, Slocum.

Stutz, 1916, raceabout; 1915 Stutz runabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow 6-36, touring, best condition, overhauled, painted, full equipment, big bargain. Folliot Co., 230 West 54th St.

For Sale.—Six-cylinder Cole car, 1915 model; excellent condition; will demonstrate. A. R. Redburn, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 7290.

Cadillac 1915 "8" touring, touring, run 3,965 miles; guaranteed perfect condition. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Overland, 1916, A1 condition, tires new; full equipment; unusual bargain. Phone Mr. Heureng, 5700 Murray Hill.

Packards, all styles, latest models. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

RENAULT 35-45.
Limousine; excellent condition; particulars. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 5th Av.

Will trade eight lots Shoreham, value $300, for eight roadster. C. F. M., L 63 Times.

Packard, six-cylinder landaulet, seven-passenger. West, Columbus 7300.

APPERSON, 1916, TOURING CAR.
USED 100 MILES.
Small six, with every possible equipment; in perfect condition; cost over $1,600; will sell at a sacrifice; inspection invited, and will demonstrate day or evening. Telephone 115 Flatbush. On exhibition at 507 Flatbush Av. after Thursday. 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

1915 Stearns Knight, light 4; painted navy gray, white hair line stripe, left hand drive, centre control; electric lighting and starting; ventilating windshield; cantilever springs; thoroughly overhauled by Stearns mechanics and sold with new car guarantee; immediate delivery can be seen at Stearns's Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

1916 Hupmobile; demonstrations; excellent condition. 1,704 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1915 roadster, elegant condition. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Buick 1916 6-cylinder roadster; excellent condition; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES.
LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, trained chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 774.

Luxurious 7-passenger Palmer-Singer, landaulet body; owner dr.ves; best service guaranteed; reasonable monthly; demonstration; reference, Gray, 217 East 41st. Plaza 7808, Circle 1171.

For Hire—Packard landaulet or touring body; hour, week, or month; reasonable rates; owner drives. Quinlan, 848 West 42d. Phone 7367 Bryant.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 3580 and 2188 Gramercy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard landaulet or touring; month, trip; reasonable; competent chauffeure. Curran. Lenox 8176.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8838.

Packard touring car private appearance; weekly, monthly; reasonable; service guarantee. Circle 4024.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS.
or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Renault landaulette for hire or sale. Lambert, Columbus 6848. Lincoln Sq. Garage.

For hire, 1915 Packards; hour, week; monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Seven-passenger touring cars by hour, trip, or monthly. Johnson, Schuyler 9670.

Cadillac eight-cylinder chassis, 1916; new; bargain. Copley, 1,777 B'way. 8012 Col.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Bodies in every style and make; $10, $15, $30, $40, $50, $60 up; delivery autos remarkably cheap. 303 West 59th St.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 230 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M.

2.91 CENTS PROFIT IN SUBWAY NICKEL.

Thompson Committee Records Cost of Carrying Passengers as 2.09 Cents.

CRITICISES OFFICE RENTAL

Wm. H. Allen Says P. S. Commission Could Have Been Housed in Buildings City Owns.

When Senator Thompson sent over to the City Hall yesterday to get certain letters which Mayor Mitchel had refused to turn over to Harry Klein, one of the legislative committee's investigators, the Mayor had gone to Orange County and the messenger returned empty handed.

Senator Thompson was angry and summoned Paul C. Wilson of the Mayor's office. He told the Senator that the Mayor's out-of-town engagement was a long-standing one and that the Mayor had no intention of slighting the committee. The Senator said he would send Mr. Klein with a sergeant at arms of the committee to the City Hall today.

The committee then went into the matters of casements and other accounts of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Howard Abel, Auditor of the company, admitted that the city will have to pay the greater share of the cost of the new subways which it is jointly building with the B. R. T. If the city decides to recapture the transit lines Mr. Abel asserted that the B. R. T. subways would be a good bargain for the city, although Senator Thompson said he didn't agree with him.

Henry B. Seaman, former Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, who resigned in 1910 after stating that the commission was "utterly demoralized," was another witness. He read a paper entitled "An Impossible Engineering Position."

Calls $100,000 Rental Waste.

The committee took up the matter of the removal of the commission from the Tribune Building a short time ago to rooms in the Equitable Building. Representatives of the Tribune Association told of efforts made to have the commission remain. They offered to rent for about $7,200 a year less than the Equitable Building space cost.

William H. Allen, head of the Institute of Public Service, and formerly with the Bureau of Municipal Research, also gave testimony along similar lines.

"Our committee made a report and sent it to the Mayor and the City Chamberlain, as members of the Sinking Fund Commission, but they absolutely ignored it," said Mr. Allen. "There was plenty of space in several city or city-owned buildings. There was 22,000 square feet of space in the New York Life Annex, which the city owns. Several departments in other buildings could have moved if necessary. The city's engineering force, which costs $2,000,000, should have been set at work to find available space. The Board of Estimate cannot shirk its responsibility in this matter."

The witness cited the New York Central-Riverside Drive improvement as another example where the taxpayers would lose large sums of money. He felt assured, he said, that the so-called experts of the Board of Estimate "knew little or nothing about it," and that the city administration would not be able to shift the blame for placing a burden on the taxpayers. The present plans for the improvement, he said, gave the New York Central a freight monopoly on the west side. He also criticised city officials for giving out what he termed "lying photographs" showing alleged improvements along Riverside Drive, which, if carried out, he said, would be a great expense to the city.

Interborough's Great Profits.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, read into the record a report of the Public Service Commission of 1913 setting forth the profits the Interborough Rapid Transit Company would make under the dual subway contract. The report stated that the total expenses of the subway division would be 2.03 cents a passenger and the elevated, 2.16 cents a passenger, making an average of 2.09 cents per passenger for the entire system and leaving an average profit of 2.01 cents a passenger. The report also showed that the operating expenses would be 9.33 cents a car mile and the revenue 23.76 cents a car mile. The average ride on the subway system, according to the report, is 5.84 miles a passenger.

"From the above," the report states, "it will be seen that it costs the Interborough Rapid Transit Company 2.00 cents a passenger to carry passengers an average distance of 5.84 miles, which is at the rate of .34 cents per mile per passenger, and it shows the enormous profit there is in the short haul business."

CONNAUGHT FOR IRELAND.

Will Represent Crown in Home Rule Part of Country, It Is Said.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 26.—Confidential advices reaching the Canadian capital from England intimate that the proclamation of Home Rule for all Ireland, outside the six Ulster counties, will be accompanied by the anouncement that the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, and an uncle of King George, will be the representative of royal authority in the self-governing portion of the country.

The Governor-General today begins a farewell inspection tour of Canadian units training for overseas service. He will leave Canada for Great Britain in October, going straight to the seat of Government in London. The Imperial legislation necessary to establish representative Government in the southern counties of Ireland under the Lloyd-George scheme of Home Rule is expected to be through Parliament about the date the Duke of Connaught is timed to land on the other side.

3 KILLED IN PANAMA RIOTS.

City Settles Down After Excitement Over Elections—Valdez Probably Elected.

PANAMA, June 26.—Three persons are dead as a result of the rioting which accompanied the holding of Presidential elections yesterday. Quiet has now been restored.

The election of the Government candidate for the Presidency, Dr. Ramon Valdez, formerly Vice President of the Republic and once Minister to the United States, is indicated.

Year's Sentence for Dr. Young.

NEWARK, N. J., June 26.—Dr. John A. Young, a physician of Montclair, recently convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of Mrs. Emma C. Truesdell, wife of Dr. Paul G. Truesdell, a dentist of Montclair, upon whom he had started an operation and who died on the table, was this morning sentenced by Judge William T. Martin to one year in the penitentiary and $1,000 fine. Former Attorney General Robert H. McCarter, counsel for Young, at once filed notice of appeal, which acted as a stay. Dr. Young's bail was continued.

ORPET ON THE STAND DENIES MURDER CHARGE

Says He Saw Lambert Girl Die But He Did Not Give Her Poison.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 26.—William H. Orpet, the twenty-year-old student charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, his schoolgirl sweetheart, took the witness stand this afternoon at his trial here and told on direct examination of his meeting with Marion Feb. 9 and of her death. His recital will be resumed tomorrow.

He did not see her take poison, nor have it about her, he testified, but he saw her dying in convulsions. He supported the theory that the cyanide of potassium, which caused death, was taken in powdered form and not in solution, as insisted by expert toxicologists called by the prosecution.

"I noticed a white powder on her face and one hand," he said. The medicine which he gave her to relieve a supposed delicate condition, he said, was simply molasses and water. He said he knew that she could not be enciente, and adopted this subterfuge to relieve her mind, as she kept insisting in letters that she was alarmed over her condition.

Orpet gave an innocent interpretation of the alibi letters which he addressed to his mother and to Marion. He left Madison Feb. 8. In the hands of his friend, Otto Peterson, he left two missives, post dated Feb. 9, to be mailed on the latter date. He explained that his own parents would have objected to his making the trip and that Marion's parents objected to him. In case he should be seen and stories carried to either household, he figured that the letters would be taken as proof positive to the contrary.

At the meeting in the woods Feb. 9 he said Marion expressed alarm over her condition and he tried to persuade her that her fears were groundless. He offered her the molasses and water to relieve her supposed condition, but she refused it, saying it was useless. He suggested that she would better catch her car and started away, but she called him back and asked if he was going to write to her any more. He said he thought not and started away again.

"Something, I don't know what," made him turn around, he testified. Marion had taken the poison. He could see she was having a convulsion. He returned to her and she had two more tremors.

The witness said that he became dazed and remembered only fleeing from the woods. He took a train back to Madison.

Orpet was the first witness called by the defense, and took the stand immediately after James H. Wilkerson, chief of counsel for the defense, had concluded his opening statement.

LEWISOHN GIVES $10,000.

Financier Contributes to the Hebrew Free Loan Society.

Adolph Lewisohn, who has given large sums to Hebrew and non-sectarian charities, has donated $10,000 to the Hebrew Free Loan Society, an organization for lending small sums without interest to needy persons. In 1915 the society made nearly 24,000 loans, amounting to $670,000.

Mr. Lewisohn's gift supplemented smaller one he had made to the same cause. In 1915 he gave the society $500, and at the annual meeting a year later offered to give $1,000 for each 1,000 new members obtained. Mr. Lewisohn's most noteworthy donations have been the Columbia School of Mines, the stadium at the College of the City of New York, and large gifts for the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Arrest 3 When Man Dies in Fight.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., June 26.—Following a fight in Bernards Street, this place, early yesterday morning between parties of men, Thomas Davies, a resident of this place, is dead, and three others are locked up in the Somerset Jail on charges of murder. They are held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Davies, who was superintendent of the Skuats Wheeler estate in Claremont Road, died from cerebral hemorrhage, which a physician said might have been caused by a blow, but the men in jail assert that Davies was killed by a fall and not a blow. They were arraigned before Recorder William Prout.

VON DER GOLTZ BARES PLOT AGAINST CANAL

Witness in Tauscher Trial Tells of Activities of Capt. von Papen and Others.

HAS NO HOPE OF REWARD

Says Testimony Is Voluntary—Willing to Give His Life but Not His Honor for His Country.

Showing a self-possession that was not even ruffled under a severe cross-examination, Horst von der Goltz, alias Bridgeman Taylor, alias Franz Wachendorf, told yesterday before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court all about the military enterprise having for its object the blowing up of the Welland Canal in Canada, which, it is alleged, was fathered by Captain von Papen, the dismissed German Military Attaché, and captained by himself. Von der Goltz told how Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, were of the opinion that an armed invasion of Canada could be accomplished from this side of the border, but that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, did not regard the scheme with favor.

Von der Goltz was the first witness called by the Government to testify against Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in this country and the husband of Mme. Gadski, who is charged with being a participant in the attempt to destroy the Canadian canal. Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood, for the Government, conducted the examination of the witness and the defense was represented by Herbert M. Smyth and Felix D. Levy.

Von der Goltz gave Wachendorf as his real name, and his birthplace as Cobletz, Germany. He said that he came to this country in 1912, served for a time in the United States Army, but "left" in March, 1913, and went to El Paso and into Mexico, where he became an officer in Villa's army. He left Mexico after the European war broke out and came to New York. He asserted that he had called at the Consulate here and interviewed the Vice Consul. Then he saw von Papen.

Says Canadian Panic Was Sought.

"Captain von Papen told me," he said, "that he and Captain Boy-Ed believed an armed invasion of Canada was possible, but that Count von Bernstorff objected. He told me that if we made a panic up in Canada they would stay at home and not try to help England. 'We can blow up Sault Ste. Marie, the Welland Canal, and the grain elevators and railroad stations,' he said to me." He added that von Papen told him that he did not need to go to Canaa, but only to get the men to go there.

"Did he say anything about money?" asked Mr. Wood.

"Yes," said the witness. "He told me that I was to act as go-between so that no one else would be connected with the affair. I was sent to Baltimore by the Captain, and I saw him several times at the Consulate here and at the German Club."

In his activities at this time von der Goltz was known as Bridgman Taylor and a letter was introduced in evidence signed by von Papen to the German Consuls at Baltimore and St. Paul, requesting them to give the bearer, Mr. Taylor, their attention. The witness said that in Baltimore Mr. Luederitz, the German Consul, introduced him to the skipper of a German steamship and he detailed an officer and four men to assist him. These came to New York, he said, but he sent them back to Baltimore because he thought they were being watched.

A check for $200 made out to Taylor and signed F. von Papen and dated September, 1914, was put in evidence. It was for expenses, von der Goltz said. He reported to the Military Attaché on his return from Baltimore and they discussed dynamite at the German Club. Following instructions he said he went to Captain Tauscher's office in Broadway, who was the man who could get the dynamite.

The men he employed to form the expedition were Alfred Fritzen, Gonvales Covani, Fred Busse, and Charles Tuchheimer, or Tucker. They were paid from $2 to $5 a day. He said von Papen usually gave him cash. In September he went to Tauscher's office, and they discussed dynamite and fuses. He got a letter from Tauscher to the du Point office at 50 West Street, went there, and got an order for 300 pounds of dynamite, which was delivered on a barge off the Statue of Liberty. He went to the German Club, carrying some of the explosive in a taxi cab, and reported to von Papen. He said pistols were delivered to him at Meyer's Hotel in Hoboken after he had asked Tauscher for them.

"We were to use the pistols to make a clean getaway," said von der Goltz.

Von der Goltz asserted he received fuses and electric generators when at luncheon with von Papen at the German Club.

Witness Identifies Telegrams.

The witness told of calling on a lawyer named Ryan in Buffalo and receiving money from him. He identified telegrams sent to "Steffin" of Central Park South, which Mr. Wood said was von Papen. From Buffalo the "expedition" went to the Welland Canal, "to take cognizance of the aspect" of the place. He found it guarded by soldiers. He then directed his assistants to go to St. Catherinee to "look around." Von der Goltz said he was in Buffalo about ten days. One Beuttner, an aviator, and manager of a restaurant in Niagara Falls, gave him permission to store the dynamite there, and he and his men came back to New York in response to a telegram from von Papen. Subsequently the witness sailed for England and was arrested on Oct. 8, 1914, and held in jail there until he returned to this country to testify for the Government.

Von der Goltz on cross-examination said that at 16 he had been arrested in Brussels and extradited to Germany, charged with forging a lease, but was acquitted. He took the name von der Goltz, he said, at the suggestion of the German Government.

"I was arrested in Mexico," he said, "and I was under sentence of death for two and a half months. I was captured by the Federals on the charge of Kuerch, a German Consul. I never tried to steal the Consul's business."

"Why did you desert from the United States Army?" asked Mr. Smyth.

"I was forced to do so by German secret agents in Galveston," he replied.

Cross-examined about the pistols delivered in the Hoboken hotel, he said that he thought Fritzen had signed the receipt. He asserted that he had obtained immunity in England just after von Papen's papers were seized at Falmouth. He denied that he had been told that if he involved von Papen he would never be punished. Replying to a question as to what he was to receive for testifying, he said sharply, "I am poorer today than ever before."

He added that he was voluntarily testifying and without hope of reward. He was willing to give his life for Germany, but no his honor, and though he was brought here against his will he would not lie.

Juror 6 wanted to know whether Tauscher knew the dynamite was to be used to destroy the Welland Canal. Von der Goltz replied that, while he did not remember telling him outright what the explosive was to be used for, Tauscher had expressed himself in a way that showed he knew all about the object of the plot.

Frederick J. Busse, who was called by Mr. Wood a hostile witness, though he was called by the Government, told of having accompanied von der Goltz on his trip to get the dynamite, and later to Buffalo and to St. Catherines. He said that all he knew about the money was that von der Goltz was putting it up. He believed von der Goltz once told him von Papen was behind the enterprise. He received $2 a day, he said.

The trial will continue today.

OPPENHEIM GETS $1,000.

Metropolitan Liable, Its Directors Cleared by Jury.

Benjamin Oppenheim received $1,000 in a sealed verdict yesterday by a jury in Justice Goff's part of the Supreme Court in his suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway and certain of its Directors for $300,000 damages for an alleged conspiracy that resulted in his disbarment.

The jury found that the complaint against H. H. Vreeland, D. Clifford Moorehead, Ambrose McCabe, and Henry A. Robinson, the Directors, was unfounded and that the company alone was liable. Oppenheim was disbarred in 1900 following charges involving his professional conduct. He was reinstated as an attorney in 1912.

Edmund L. Mooney appeared for Oppenheim and Max D. Steuer for the defendants.

WARSHIPS COLLIDE IN FOG.

No Damage to U. S. Gunboat Ranger or British Cruiser.

The United States gunboat Ranger was in collision early yesterday morning off Montauk Point with a British cruiser whose name was not given in the wireless report to the navy yard.

The Ranger, commanded by Captain P. W. Hourigan, was bound for Boston and was steaming slowly through a dense fog when the accident occurred. Neither vessel was damaged, and both continued on their respective courses.

UNWILLING SOLDIERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

British Military Authorities Later Commute Penalty for Thirty-four at Front.

LONDON, June 26.—Thirty-four soldiers who are serving unwillingly at the front, having stated they entertained conscientious objections to military service, were sentenced to death recently for refusing to perform certain military duties, but the sentences have since been commuted to penal servitude. This announcement was made today in the House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, who added that the men would be imprisoned in civilian prisons in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Tennant's statement was made in reply to inquirers who demanded to know the truth concerning reports about court-martial proceedings which have reached England.

It has been maintained by some persons that the military authorities have no right to punish conscientious objectors for refusing to do what they consider morally wrong. The question gave rise to debate, especially as it was reported a number of these persons were to be put to death.

AUSTRIAN TRANSPORTS SUNK BY ITALIANS

Ships Loaded With Troops and Munitions Sent to the Bottom of Durazzo Harbor.

ROME, June 26—8:30 P. M.—Two Austrian transports have been sunk in the harbor of Durazzo by the Italians.

The transports were loaded with troops, arms and ammunition.

110 KILLED, 147 INJURED, IN KARLSRUHE AIR RAID

Berlin Report on French Reprisal Attack Say the Dead Include 75 Children.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London, June 27.)—A report on the aeroplane raid on Karlsruhe on June 22 shows that 110 persons, including five women and seventy-five children, were killed, and 147 persons injured, including twenty women and seventy-nine children.

The French official communication issued on the night of June 22 said that in reprisal for successive bombardments carried out by the Germans on the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Luneville, French aerial squadrons had bombed Treves and Karlsruhe. A flotilla of nine aeroplanes had dropped forty shells on Karlsruhe, the statement said.

RADICAL SOCIALISTS WIN.

Oust Old Wing from Control of Berlin Executive Committee.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—The radical wing of the Socialist Party, representing the minority group in the Reichstag which seceded from the party organization, has gained a pronounced victory over the old organization of the Berlin Executive Committee. This local committee was reorganized, the old organization being ousted by more than a four-fifths majority.

The new committee includes Rosa Luxemburg, a radical Socialist, and active member of the minority, who was sent to prison for several months soon after the war began after being tried on the charge of accusing officers and noncommissioned officers of abusing their men.

Field Marshal von Buelow Retired.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—Field Marshal von Buelow, who commanded the Second and Third German armies during the Marne advance, has been placed on the retired list. He has been inactive for more than a year, owing to ill health, and is now approaching his 71st birthday.

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SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE PRUSSIAN TAX PLAN

If the "Classes" Were Taxed As In England Peace Would Come at Once, Deputy Declares.

THE HAGUE, June 24, (via London, June 26.)—At a session of the Prussian House of Deputies the Socialists protested vigorously against a proposed measure for increased taxation for the duration of the war, while the non-Socialists apparently were willing to foot the bills only until the end of the fiscal year of 1917.

Herr Strobel, Socialist, according to Vorwärts's account of the session, demanded to know what sane person believed that the war would last a year. He made a vehement protest against the people being burdened with fresh indirect taxation after their sacrifices of blood and treasure and also their sacrifice of health owing to what he termed the present ruinous food prices. He accused the drafters of the bill of intending to save the classes from further direct taxation by saddling the masses with the burden of indirect taxes.

"If the classes were made to pay six milliards of marks direct taxes as in England, we would have peace tomorrow," the speaker asserted. Herr Strobel demanded that an end be made of this "senseless murder of nations" by a sensible arrangement, else, he predicted, both the Prussian House and Prussian junkerdom were doomed to destruction.

Herr Hoffman, Socialist, demanded immediate consideration of food problems. He said the situation was such that there was no further need for ordinances and promises of better times to come. He demanded that the Government seize all foodstuffs. Both speakers were frequently interrupted. Herr Hoffman's motion was rejected.

GERMAN WOMEN TO FRENCH.

Suffragists Send a Peace Message to Their Enemy Country.

THE HAGUE, June 24, (via London, June 26.)—The Zeitschrift Für Frauenstimmrecht, the German woman suffrage organ, has sent the following greeting to the women of France:

"We feel, think, and suffer like you, and swear that after this catastrophal war the women of all nations shall work unitedly to prevent forever its recurrence."

AMBULANCE MAN HURT.

Son of Justice Keogh Gets Two Pieces of Shell in Forearm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 26.—Grenville Keogh, son of Justice Keogh, returned yesterday from a section of the American Ambulance operating at the front with two pieces of shell in his left forearm. They are flesh wounds and not serious. He expects to return to the front in a few weeks.

With him came Benjamin Harrison McKee, grandson of President Harrison, who was born in the White House. He is "hit" but expects to return to the front shortly.

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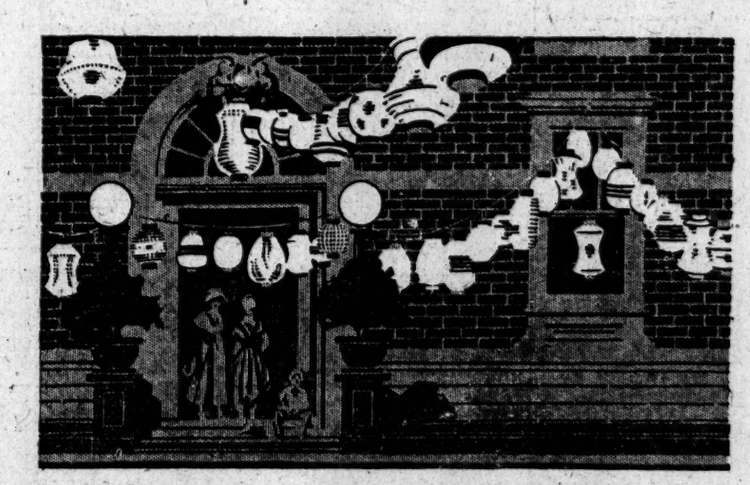

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